INDIA/GZ

APR TO JUNE

1894



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 870 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 102 of 1894.—James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for a new or improved Terrameter.

No. 103 of 1894.—A. M. Macrae, of Kanti, Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway, Indigo Planter, for an Iron Rake, to be called "Macrae's Iron Rake."

No. 104 of 1894.—George Reid, Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Works, Public Works Department, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, Hardwar, for an Iron Portable Boulder and Shingle Trap.

No. 105 of 1894.—Everard Hesketh, and Alexander Marcet, both of 23, St. Swithin's Lane, in the City of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in, or connected with, the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed.

No. 106 of 1894.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace, for improvements in, and in connection with, the extraction of Gold and Silver from ores or compounds containing the same.

No. 107 of 1894.—William Shaw Smith, of 20, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire, Traveller, and James Frederick Nugent, of Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster, Middlesex, Manufacturer, for improvements in incandescent electric lamps.

No. 108 of 1894.—Alice Mildred Smith, of No. 39, Park Street, in Calcutta, Journalist, wife of William Henry Smith, of the same place, Journalist, for improvements in, and relating to, appliances for heating parts of the body, to be called "Grenon's Great Sempiternal Heater, and Instantaneous Fomentor."

No. 109 of 1894.—Hermann Ganswindt, of Schoeneberg, near Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improved flat metal strips as supporting and bracing means in connection with ærial vehicles, ship and balloon propellers, turbines, wind-wheels, and the like.

No. 871 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of

Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 168 of 1893.—William Bridgewater, Engineer, and Henry O'Connor Bridgewater, Boot Manufacturer of Aylestons Park, Leicester, in the County of Leicester, England, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in or relating to the working of punkahs. (Filed 12th March 1894.)

No. 232 of 1893.—I. L. Hauser, resident at 21, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, for the "Hauser Burglar Alarm." (Filed 15th March 1894.)

No. 272 of 1893.—Christian Hansen, of Frederiksberg, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Merchant, for a combined rocking or swinging seat and fanning device. (Filed 26th March 1894.)

No. 374 of 1893.—Walter Ernest Chick, Engineer, of 14, Kyd Street, Calcutta, for an automatic lubricated punkah wheel. (Filed 22nd March 1894.)

No. 872 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 100 of 1888.—James Alfred Campbell Rogers, Civil Engineer, of 31, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for the improved "Rajah" sugar-cane mill. (From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.)

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, for an improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing, and discharging of salt, coal, metal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1894 to 8th January 1895.)

No. 30 of 1890.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce. (From 26th May 1894 to 25th May 1895.)

No. 31 of 1890.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain, and other produce. (From 4th June 1894 to 3rd June 1895.)

No. 873 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act,

the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 159 of 1889.—Major L. M. Boileau's invention for a lawn tennis net straining post. (Specification filed 28th December 1889.)

No. 269 of 1889.—Mr. W. H. Phelps' invention for a new mode of cutting and fitting ladies' riding habit skirts and the like. (Specification filed 31st December 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd April, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	39,79,106	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	47,02,408	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,54,07,057	8	9
Public Deposits at Head Office R 65,99,058 a. 7 p. 9; Public Deposits at Branches R 1,08,88,361 a. 12 p. 9	1,74,87,420	4	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,23,12,658	7	6
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,36,64,478	0	1
				Balances with other Banks	8,13,895	9	4
				Bullion	5,155	5	1
				Dead Stock	12,97,295	8	11
				Stamps	9,291	9	8
				Sundries	18,85,688	13	0
					6,40,77,034	14	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,80,39,251	1	4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 55,99,643 a. 10 p. 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches R 1,61,41,365 a. 1 p. 4	2,17,41,008	11	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	17,45,884	8	11				
Sundries	29,45,487	10	11				
RUPEES	8,58,18,043	9	8	RUPEES	8,58,18,043	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th April, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Emma Maria Farthing.	3, Gas Street, Calcutta.	23rd December, 1893.	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 15th February, 1894.	No will found. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. Arabella Rebecca Burnett.	Chunar . . .	24th December, 1893.	District Judge, Mirzapore, 17th February, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was the widow of the late Corporal James Burnett, of the Lahore Light Horse. An application has been made by the executrix for probate.
Mr. W. C. Noyce .	Mandalay . .	1st February, 1894.	Civil Judge, Mandalay, 8th February, 1894.	No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Wilfred Charles Geldart.	Mooltan . . .	26th February, 1894.	District Judge, Mooltan, 7th March, 1894.	No will left. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. James Blyth Vietch.	South Sylhet . .	— March, 1894.	District Judge, Sylhet, 10th March. 1894.	Will left. The deceased was Acting Manager, Lackatoorah Tea Estate, Sylhet. No application for probate.
Mr. Patrick Riordan .	Barrackpore . .	26th January, 1894.	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 10th March, 1894.	The deceased was an Inspector of Police. The widow has applied for letters of administration.
Mr. Charles James Saunders.	Kindah . . .	1st February, 1894.	District Judge, Upper Chindwin, 24th February, 1894.	Will left. Probate granted to the widow.
Mr. John Parry Scotland.	Roorkee . . .	8th March, 1894.	District Judge, Midnapore, 12th March, 1894.	No will left. The deceased was Executive Engineer of Midnapore. The widow of deceased intends to apply for letters of administration.
Mr. A. O. Fernandes .	Kan Pakokku .	12th October, 1893.	Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku, 15th November, 1893.	The deceased was a Telegraph Signaller. No application for probate or letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 5th April, 1894.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th April, 1894.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Edward Henry Butler, Esquire, of Hobart, in the Colony of Tasmania, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Tasmania, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds, to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

INDIAN MUSEUM.
Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1894.

No. 503-*F*.—Mr. R. Leonard Chapman, Officiating First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is substantively appointed Assistant Secretary of the Indian Museum, with effect from 9th September, 1892.

By Order,

WILLIAM KING,

Hony. Secy.

The 3rd April, 1894.

No. 3-*P*.—Mr. R. Leonard Chapman, Assistant Secretary, Indian Museum, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 18th April, 1894, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Chapman is granted a further period of six months, from the termination of the above, subject to confirmation by the Medical Board in England.

By Order,

J. WATERHOUSE,

Hony. Secy.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1894.

No. 2.—In continuation of Notification No. 1, dated 15th March, 1894, Mr. R. R. Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months from 1st April, 1894.

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel,*

for Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th March, 1894.

No. 1896.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 291-G., dated the 24th February, 1894, Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of the Political Agent in Zhob, on the forenoon of 24th January, 1894.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 1866.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260, which under Section 29 he is competent to try.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.,*

Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th March, 1894.

No. 2146.—Major G. E. Money, Officer Commanding, 1st Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th April, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. E. ROSS;

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th March, 1894.

No. 995-*G*.—Captain G. H. J. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Commander and

2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from the 15th April, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 30th March, 1894.

No. 1039-*G*.—It is hereby notified that Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The 2nd April, 1894.

No. 1123-*G*.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 23rd March, 1894.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 31st March, 1894.

No. 3.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 371(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894, or from any such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd April, 1894.

No. 18-*I*.—Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for twelve months from the 7th April, 1894, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Munshi Mohamed Kasim to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 5th April, 1894.

No. 48-*I*.—Mr. M. J. Stephen is appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 2nd April 1894, and is attached to the Office of the Director General of the Post Office.

No. 52-*I*.—Mr. A. Rhenius is appointed to be Postmaster, Hyderabad, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st April, 1894, *vice* Mr. W. A. Johnson, retired.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd April, 1894.

Addison, Mrs.
Alexander, Mr.
Allen Deflell & Co.
Ashworth, T. J.
Bains, Mrs. J.
Bevan, G., & Co.
Brael & Co.
Campbell, James.
Curtis, S.
D'Cruz, T.
Greyer, M.
Hand, V. A. U.
Hennessy, St. G.
Heiman, Henri.
Jacob, H. (care of Mr. Chater).
Lacey, E. J.
Laskey, Miss M.
Macfadyen, John.
Manager, Afghanistan, and Cape Gold Jewelry Company.
Moore & Harris (Shirt-makers).
Nugent, Mrs.
Pennington & Co.
Ryan, W. P.
Scott, T. W.
Segum, E. N.
Taylor, C. H. B. Lyson, & Co.
Vellissariades, N. A.
Wiggett, J. H.
Wilson, Miss, care of Dr. W. Wilson.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allmuch, T. B.
Affleck, Miss.
Aggs, W. H.
Arnal Antionette.
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Beal, W. R.
Bellosta, Guilio, Signor.
Bent, Mrs. H.
Biddulph, Lionel.
Binback, J.
Binder, Monsieur.
Bland, B.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Campbell, Mrs. F. T.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.
Caine, Percy T. R.
Chamberlain, Miss L.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Coles, J. R.
Coo, C. Sowerby.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dakin Brothers.
DeBaux, W.
Deighton, A.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Dominico Angello.
Dudley, Mrs.
Edds, Miss Mary.
English, M. A.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fonseca, J. C.
Frank, Madame Rose.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Hamilton, Miss A.
Harter, Franz. H.
Harris, J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Hodges, G. H.
Honiggor, Fritz.
Howard J.
Hoyles, H. W.
Hulton, Eustace.
Ilbery, Edward.
Ingram J. H.
Johnson, Capt. T S.
Keane, Mrs.
Keay, Seymour.
Keys, R.
Klevan, J.
Kromer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Langdon, Mrs. N. E.
Lascelles, J. H.
Liddell, F. A.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lutmann, F.
Mackenzie, Mrs. M. M.
Mackenzie, M. M.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Malcolm, A.
Mann, J. C.
McCarthy, Florence.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Merton, C. W.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Mellet, E.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Moore, Miss Alice.
Mulhalland, J. H.
Murray, Miss.
Nebel, W. H.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Parkinson, H.
Pascal, E. M.
Plunkett, W. S.
Poser, Oskor.
Raubal, Guido.
Rebello, Mrs. J.
Rentoch, Wm.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Robert, W. J.
Roper, E. W.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Schade, F.
Simmonds, Mrs. J. W.
Slaven, C. E.
Spamion, Simon.
Spangen, Comte de
Speyht, Edwin.
Stuart, Elyston.
Sykes, Mrs.
Templeton, Wm.
Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Treherne, F. H.
Trevison, R.
Tyacke, Col. R.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walcott, R. L.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt. Fred.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Whitfield, E. J.
Wilson, Frank.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Yeoward, Mrs. W. R.

Registered Letters.

Fillatran, Paul.
Lascelles, J. H.
Mahor, M.
Merton, C. W.
Raubal, Guido.
Ross, Dr. A.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.
Ariqus, J. Major
Andrews, James.
Abdool Rahim H. Sidick.
Allen, C. H.
Affleck, Edith, Miss
Armfield, F.
Alerki Vin Pali.
A. Krishna Swami Ayer.
Braine, Miss.
Blanche, Miss Emma.
Berkowich, F.
Boleodeb Chatterjee, Baboo.
Beneevech, J. B.
Bell, Capt R. A.
Barrington, Lt. P.
Brandenbury, A. E.
Borton.
Beges E.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Baird, John.
Cleron, Mans Henri.
Canningham, G. H.
Cordeux, C. H., Mrs.
Challenger, H. I.
Chappel D. G. P.
Clark, Capt. A. C.
Davies, Sydney W.
Djanikian, S.
Drewitz, H.
Dunnmore, Earl of.
Dharamdas Mookerji.
Dwarkanath Ghose
Dwal, M. R.
Denkam, Mr.
Diamanti, O.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Forrester, A.
Fox, H. W.
Fendali, W.
Ficher, Carl.
Furney, J. L.
Feriberg, Miss P.
Galunidi, J.
Gibbs, F.
Gellora, Mrs.
Goodhall, C. Sergt.
Heyer, Mrs.
Hall, Surgn.-Capt. Gel.
Halt, Geo.
Hamilton, F., Mrs.
Hitchens, P.
Hamilton, F. W. D.
Howksley, R. P. J.
Hart, Col. R. C. V. C.
Hill, P. C.
Hashagen, Mrs. G.
Ives, R J.
Johnson. A. G., Mrs.
Joyner, R.
Jones, Capt. R. D. P.
Jones, Miss Mary.
Kannrenther, F. S.
Lambert, F. G.
Lead, Capt. A. M.
Legort, Mrs. E.
Lea, R.
Lea, Miss.
Laughton, E.
Mason, F. S.
Mowis, Mrs.
Moritz, M.
Madge, D. F.
Montague, J. D.
Michel, Ch.
Mento, J.
Nevilli, Mrs.
O'Reilly, Sergt. Lt.-Col.
Ory, Geo.
Otto, J. E.
Paton, F. N.
Pehlivanian, G.
Pottinger, Mrs.
Pandolfini, P. S.
Peterson, P.
Pierre, D'arenberg.
Pelton, F.
Rasmussen, Mr.
Rosenberg, M.
Roper, Miss.
Rumly, Moir.
Reiter, R.
Roper, Miss C.
Rosenblum, Mr.
Robbrechh, M.
Stephenson, G. R.
Stebbing, Capt. A.R.
Speight, E.
Stack, A. C.
Smith, J. C., Mrs.
Stewart, Miss Edith.
Shankland, J.
Stuart, M., Mrs.
Snelling P.
Swasi, R. L.
Spencer, H. J.
Sharpe, F. S.
Sloreham. G. A.
Thurnanco, Miss C.
Thorunton, Mrs.
Tosusiy, Revd. A.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Thomspson, G. T.
Uter, Adolf.
Van Orerstraten, Mrs.
Vincent, G.
Warwick & Co.
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
White, D., Mrs.
Whitly, E. G.
Williams E. H.
Wilson, J.
Winckler, C. J.
Wolesh, R. L.
Warneford, R. W. A.
Willes, Miss E. F.
Wison, G.
Xydias, P.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd April, 1894.

Nil.

The 7th April, 1804.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	11th Apl.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	10th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	14th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	7th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo	17th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	10th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Rasmara.*
Mauritius	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Lalpoora.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M.; and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation, spelling, punctuation, etc.). . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*), the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 30th March, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tuskers, as per following description:—

Name.	Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
	Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz	50	9′ 3″	Good.
2. Pown Guz	53	9′ 3″	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur	53	9′ 0″	Good.
4. Captain Gunning	48	8′ 3″	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Vizagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতায় বোটানিকেল গাডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে

অবশ্য সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫, টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০, টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩, টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬, টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২, টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত দর ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R10,	or,	post free,	R10-12
½ ,,	R 8,		,,	R 8-8
¼ ,,	R 4,		,,	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .		১০, বা ডাকমাশুল দিলে	১০৸০
॥ আধ „	„	৮, বা ডাকমাশুল দিলে	৮॥০
। পোয়া „	„	৪, বা ডাকমাশুল দিলে	৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা সাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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JOHN ELIOT,

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1894.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B.,R.A.
The Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Sir Luchmessur Singh, K.C.I.E., Maháráján Bahadur Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble H. F. Clogstoun, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair.
The Hon'ble Maháráján Partáb Narayan Singh of Ajudhiá.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1894-95.

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said:—"My Lord, I feel compelled to express regret that the Government of India has not been able to afford to the Members of Your Excellency's Council a longer time to consider the very volu-

minous statements of financial affairs presented to the Council on the 22nd instant by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances. Owing to the intervention of Easter-tide there has been practically only one day of business between then and now, in which interval it has been impossible to obtain the deliberate opinion of the mercantile community upon the Budget.

"My Lord, at the present time no one can take into consideration an Indian Budget without dealing with questions relating to the army. The Hon'ble the Finance Member gives the satisfactory assurance that the measures for the defence of the country have been nearly completed, but he does not enlarge upon the remarks on the army made in paragraph 21 of his statement presented to this Council on the 10th instant. There are many who would have been glad if he had met with some degree of fulness the arguments raised in certain quarters for the reduction of military expenditure. I am not, my Lord, inclined to treat the army as a financial reserve, and I hold that the security for peace within, as well as without, our borders must be the first consideration of the State. Having before me the Hon'ble Mr. Westland's observations, I shall await with much interest the remarks of my hon'ble friend the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council on this important subject.

"The accounts of the past year increase the apprehension that income from opium is a diminishing factor in the revenues of India. Unusual influences appear to have been at work during the year. A small crop and restricted sales have been associated with low prices, which is contrary to previous experience. It would be interesting to know how far the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances attributes this result to the operations of the Currency Act of June last, to which a slight allusion has been made in paragraph 135 of his statement, and how far his low estimate of the value of the crop of the current year is based upon the anticipated effects of that Act. It would be further of interest to know whether the successive failure of crops is attributable to climatic influences, or whether there are grounds for the apprehension that the price now paid to the cultivators of Rs. 5 per seer for opium of standard consistency has become unattractive in being too low.

"The public in India have been waiting with keen expectation for a further expression of the views of the Government of India on the currency question, and especially the effects, financial and economic, of the working of the currency measure introduced on 26th June last; but here again the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances is reticent. Even more immediate in its bearing upon the present Financial Statement would have been an exposition of the grounds on which in paragraph 133, in the face of market rates which are apparently being still dragged down by the continuing depreciation in the value of silver, he has assumed 1*s.* 2*d.* as the rate of exchange for the Budget of 1894-95.

"A year ago the Finance Member of Your Excellency's Council claimed to be excused for budgeting for a deficit pending the receipt by Government of the report of the Committee headed by the Lord Chancellor of England upon the financial situation. The tone of his remarks indicated that it was not a desirable conclusion to budget for a deficiency. In the estimates for the ensuing year the figures that have now been placed before the Council result in a deficiency of Rx. 302,000, which is arrived at, after additional import-duties have been taken into account, by the absorption of the famine railway expenditure, and after Provincial Governments have been called upon to surrender a portion of their balances. The prospective deficit of 1894-95 follows upon an estimated deficiency of Rx. 1,793,000 in the accounts of 1893-94. This review of the situation is certainly not exhilarating, but I am relieved to find that, in addition to the elastic character of the revenues of India, which it is again a pleasure in connection with this Budget to observe, a closer examination of the expenditure to a certain extent shows that the position of the accounts of the Empire is not so bad as it may on the surface appear to be. Revised estimates for 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,793,000, being worse than the Budget by Rx. 198,000. I find, however, that the whole of the Home payments during the year have been converted, as customary, into Rx. at the actual exchange rate realized upon the remittances of the year, namely, 1*s.* 2·6*d.*, resulting in a total charge of

Rx. 10,243,100 in the Expenditure and Revenue account, while the Secretary of State's drawings have not amounted to the sterling payments but have fallen short of the estimate of last March by £9,300,000, and therefore the total charge of Rx. 10,243,100 has not been actual expenditure. In other words, the true loss by exchange during the year has been Rx. 5,027,500 on Revenue and Rx. 512,500 on Capital account, making a total of Rx. 5,540,000, and not Rx. 10,634,800 as stated in these accounts. The balance appears to be adjusted under the heading 'Exchange on Remittance Account' as a sub-head under 'Deposits and Advances,' page 62 of the Statement, by the credit entry Rx. 5,094,800. With due submission I think this involves an error in book-keeping. All subordinate headings which properly come under 'Deposit and Advances' close to balance, but Exchange is a sub-heading which closes to Profit and Loss; therefore the adjusting credit entry of Rx. 5,049,800 should be removed from 'Deposits and Advances' and be pushed up to the Profit and Loss, *i e.*, into the Income and Expenditure portion, of the account. On this being done, it appears to me that the amount of Rx. 5,094,800 would either be deducted from the expenditure or be added to the revenue. The result then would be a visible surplus for the year 1893-94 of Rx. 3,301,800 instead of a deficit, as set forth, of Rx. 1,793,000. There is, therefore, a surplus and not a deficit on the revised estimates of 1893-94. In the same manner, if the adjusting credit entry Rx. 413,400 under the sub-heading 'Exchange on Remittance Account' of the Budget Estimate of 1894-95 be transferred to its proper place in the Income and Expenditure Account, the result will be a surplus of Rx. 111,400 instead of a deficit as shown of Rx. 302,000. I would submit therefore that I am justified in the remark that the Accounts are not so bad as they at first sight appear. It would afford relief to commerce were the Secretary of State to definitely decide how his arrears are finally to be dealt with. At present they hang over the country like the sword of Damocles.

"I fully recognise the readiness, and the soundness of the principle, with which the Government of India has addressed itself to the requirements of the future to meet the probable deficiency in the accounts of 1894-95, if Home payments have to be met in full at the present, or even a lower, rate of exchange. And I think it is necessary, as well as very desirable, that the Government should have reviewed the Imperial and Provincial expenditure with the object of endeavouring, where possible, to counteract extravagance or stop unnecessary outlay. But when the method of supplementing revenues results in an intrusion upon reserve funds and upon resources upheld for the development and protection of the country, and curtails the scanty means at the disposal of Provincial Governments, I think such means of balancing income and expenditure must be approached with very grave and serious anxiety.

"To meet the financial obligations of the ensuing year it is proposed to absorb Rx. 1,076,200 of the Famine Grant, to take from the Local Governments Rx. 405,000, and to obtain from new import-duties Rx. 1,140,000, making a total of Rx. 2,621,200. With regard to the absorption of the Famine Grant, I understand the original idea in connection with this compelled surplus was that the Government of India should have always a margin of revenue to be instantly applied to the relief of famine as it arose, but if this margin were not so applied during any one year it was not to be brought into general revenues, as it might then be used to the reduction of taxation, but was to be spent in taking precautions against famine by the construction of preventive and protective works, and latterly in addition to the meeting of interest payments on the capital of certain railways declared by the Secretary of State to be protective in their character. In the minute issued on 12th March, 1878, by a predecessor of Your Excellency, Lord Lytton, he stated that the sole justification for the increased taxation placed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring the Empire against the calamities of future famine was the pledge that a sum of not less than a million and-a-half sterling shall be annually applied to it, and His Lordship explained that an additional revenue raised by the new taxes was required not for the luxuries but for the necessities of the State, not for general purposes but for the construction of a particular class of public works, and that a pledge had been given by the Government of India not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a

different character. And finally Lord Lytton remarked—I use his own words—'to carry out adequately the engagement, thus publicly contracted, immediate, consistent and persistent adherence to certain lines of conduct on the part of the Central Government is absolutely necessary.'

"My Lord, I do not know that the public revenue can be applied to a better purpose than to that of saving the lives of those who pay it. The assurances of Lord Lytton, speaking with all the great authority of the Viceroy, were received by the whole country as a satisfactory and just settlement of that controversy as to the application of the Famine Insurance Fund, which it was felt on all hands had placed the Government in an invidious and undesirable position towards the people of India. Confirmed by Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Lansdowne, successive budgets have shown that the Government has acted up to Lord Lytton's pledges.

"Unless, therefore, the Government of India is now prepared to say—and I presume it is not—that an adequate net-work of subsidiary railways has been completed throughout the Empire, and that the precautions initiated for the protection of the people from the financial, as well as from the material, consequences of famine have been completed, the proposal now made to trespass upon this Famine Fund for purposes other than that for which it was created appears to me to be a regrettable deviation from a policy that was wisely adopted and carried out by the Government of India.

"Had the Government of India no alternative, there might be no option but to make use of this reserve fund. But if there is at hand another and more appropriate method of meeting the requirements of the revenue by an equitable and convenient system of taxation to which the community at large would not object, it appears to me that in the interests of the State resort should be had thereto.

"If the absorption of the Famine Fund and the contribution of Rx. 405,000 required from the Local Governments means a reduction in expenditure of the Public Works Department, I presume it must imply not only the postponement of the construction of railways, roads and canals, but also the throwing out of employment of a large body of servants and labourers, and the imposition of enforced idleness upon the Department, which must be prejudicial alike to the Department and to the best interests of the State. The gravamen is not even confined to this view of the matter. This requisition of Rx. 405,000 follows upon the retrenchment effected two years ago when the renewal of Provincial Contracts brought back to the Government of India the annual sum of Rx. 466,300 from Provincial Funds, a measure made necessary by the financial pressure which was deplored by the Supreme Government as contracting the resources of the Local Governments by an equal amount, curtailing expenditure on the improvement of the internal administration of the several Provinces in India, and restricting the progress of useful Provincial expenditure. Adding to these sums the estimated cost of exchange compensation payable by Provincial Governments, amounting to Rx. 232,100 for 1893-94 and to Rx. 400,400 for 1894-95, we have a cash demand upon the Provincial Governments within three years of no less a sum than Rx. 2,436,400. Of this amount the finances of 1894-95 are called upon to contribute Rx. 1,271,700. Such a sum cannot be withdrawn without injustice to the Local Governments, compelling them to arrest useful and necessary works, and probably crippling their advances to agriculturists. I feel justified in adding that such a policy partakes rather of parsimony than economy and diminishes the available resources of the people, so that the result may restrict the commercial transactions between India and England far more seriously than that erroneously feared as a possible result of the imposition of cotton-duties. If Government determines to pursue this policy, the only hope I can express in the interests of these Provinces is that, following the example set after the termination of hostilities with Afghanistan, the sums now taken from the Local Governments will be restored to them when the finances admit.

"My Lord, stagnation is already upon the country. During the past year sanction has been given to the construction of only 136¾ miles of additional railways, which can be characterised as nothing short of starvation allowance to

the wants of this great Empire. This year, it is to be presumed, no additions will be sanctioned and apparently no railway surveys of importance are contemplated. Nothing will be done but that which the Government cannot refrain from doing. Among the important decreases of expenditure set forth under paragraph 122 of the Financial Statement are included 'Construction of Protective Railways Rx. 1,054,300, Construction of Railways Rx. 50,700. Civil Works Rx. 408,600, making a total of Rx. 1,513,600, and implying a direct and most forcible restriction upon the trading and protective development of the country. On the other hand, I find there are some among the mercantile community who, looking at the closing cash balance in India of Rx. 21,684,256 in the Budget for 1894-95, advance the suggestion that from this cash balance the Government has the means to enlarge the expenditure not charged to Revenue for the construction of additional lines of railway by a sum of about Rx. 5,000,000. This indicated surplus represents part of the Secretary of State's borrowings, and therefore Capital, and unless employed for the benefit of the country must lie idle, while incurring interest payable at Home. It has been more than once admitted that with the growth of their railway enterprises the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply concerned in the development and progress of Indian trade. To keep pace with the development of trade and the course of commerce throughout the world, and to admit of rivalry with the great producing countries in the far West, the Government of India should study to keep India in such a position as will enable her to compete successfully. As a contrast to India we may look to the activity of the United States of America, where the length of railways amounts to 170,000 miles, compared with the 18,000 miles in India, and where progress has been made at a rate, not of 136¾ miles a year, but of 5,200 miles per annum during the past five years. The better equipment of rolling stock on these Western lines also permits of the transport of a much larger proportionate quantity of goods or produce, per mile of railroad, than it is possible for our well managed but scantily equipped railways in India to undertake—I refer here to goods trucks and locomotives, and not to passenger cars, a comparison of coaching returns being in favour of the Indian railways.—As these Western countries are competitors with India in the transport of produce to England, and as there is an increasing demand for cheaper carriage throughout the world, India may be left standing if she does not determine to move with the times, of which movement, however, the present Budget gives but faint hopes. Within our own border, and with a population growing at the rate of three millions per annum, there is an increased struggle for existence, as well as a struggle with other countries for trade; and not only does this give cause for serious consideration in the event of failure of crops, but is a reason why the attention of the Government should be devoted to the further development of the resources of the country, the means of promoting that development being under their control. Considering such circumstances I cannot but deplore the fact that the Government should have resolved for any reason whatsoever to divert the money, in itself not too large an amount, set apart for the construction of railroads to protect the people from the consequences of famine, and by so doing to arrest a series of measures recognised by the people to be indispensable to their welfare. This decision, my Lord, is further to be regretted, when the Government have at hand, as I think they have, and as I endeavoured in this Council on the 10th of this month to place within their power, a measure for strengthening the finances of the country by imposing that duty upon imported cotton goods which, in itself, according to the declaration made by the Hon'ble Finance Member, would almost provide the sum of money the Government now proposes to take from the Famine Insurance Fund and from the Local Governments. Successive Financial Members of Your Excellency's Council have most willingly borne testimony to the elastic and progressive character of the internal finances of India, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has repeated his appreciation of India's capabilities, but, as this desirable result has been attained by a liberal and progressive treatment of the country, it cannot be expected to continue when that policy is reversed, as it has been in the present Budget. The outlook of the future is, on this account, depressing."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said :—"My Lord, it seems specially unfortunate that on the occasion of a new and sympathetic Viceroy we should have to encounter a position of financial difficulty which must render almost impossible such measures of administration as he would doubtless wish to promote during his term of office.

"The difficult position of the Hon'ble Finance Minister also cannot but evoke sympathy from all parts of the country. He is like a man who has to swim with his hands and feet tied. With freedom of action, there would be not only the hope but the possibility of success. He is not permitted to adopt the measures which in the opinion of those most competent to judge are necessary in the circumstances, though not perhaps from abstract theory. The finances should be placed in a solvent state, and the administration freed from the embarrassment which is a bar to the successful government of the country. But we are face to face with difficulties which must be met, and the question is whether the means proposed by the Finance Minister are such as to best meet the requirements of the position, or commend themselves to the public on whom the burden of taxation falls. The means proposed are, however, not in the opinion of some sufficient to establish the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure, and are confessedly only of the order of expediency imperfectly indicated, under the plea of the year being a 'transition period.'

"The measures adopted to meet the requirements of the position are of two kinds: one is the diversion of a fund that should not be diverted according to promises made by successive rulers, and the other is the refusal to adopt available and legitimate means to replenish the exchequer, not by questionable temporary expedients, but by imposts of a permanent character not objectionable on any ground as regards the people of this country. One of the measures adopted to meet the financial situation is the resumption of the Famine Fund. This proposal has evoked, I respectfully submit, strong feeling throughout the country, because, besides weakening the assurance against famine, it is a direct violation of promises on the part of the Government, which even the exigencies of the Government at the present time must in the eyes of many fail to justify.

"The object of that fund and the pledged word of the Government have invested it with a sacredness which should save it from violation for a 'period of transition,' inasmuch as even this so-called temporary policy of one year may become the precedent of permanent alienation. The Famine Fund was instituted in 1877, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the Viceroy and the Finance Minister of the period were at pains to meet the objection that such a fund might be diverted as is now proposed.

"Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, is said to have used the following language in connection with this fund :—

'We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by new taxes is required not for the luxuries but for the necessities of the State,—not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works,—*and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character.*'

(The italics are mine.)

"Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, further declared that it was a calumny for any one to even insinuate that the fund would ever be used for any other purpose than the one declared. How in the face of these pledges, and the moral obligation which they impose on the Government, the fund can be alienated as proposed it is imposible for many who have studied the matter to conceive.

"The second resource of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is the call upon the Provincial Governments for increased contributions. This the Hon'ble Member says is to force upon them severe economies and appropriate the results to Imperial account. This is a mild way of representing the Imperial method of crippling the Local Administrations, while it is by no means clear that the possible scope of economy in Imperial expenditure has been realised. On the contrary, there is a widespread belief that there are many items of expenditure unwarrantably high and increased charge rather than reduction intimated (as, for example, in printing and stationery, etc., which charges are said to have grown to an extravagant extent and ought to be reduced). It may

seem an easy thing to squeeze the Local Governments, but such a course simply means the weakening of the administration in matters that come more directly in contact with the people, and would be more felt by them than the action of the Imperial Government. And it may drive the Local Administrations either to the imposition of fresh burdens or to neglect of duties and postponement of the performance of other improvements which it is their province to discharge.

"It is the Local Governments who are primarily responsible for the good administration of their respective Provinces, and when they find that the Imperial Government must not only have to be supplied annually with a large fixed allotment, but also that—to use the Hon'ble the Finance Member's words—'all the fruits of careful administration must be surrendered to fill the yawning gulf of our sterling payments,'—when I say the Local Governments find themselves in such an unenviable position, the only alternative left to them is to exhaust the taxable resources of the people immediately under their charge.

"It was, as the Finance Minister says, only two years ago that the present contracts were entered into with the Local Governments, and no measure of apology would, in the opinion of many, justify a revision of those contracts so soon again. Such a revision means—I use the words of the Finance Minister again—the stoppage of all administrative improvements. Education is already starved, at least in my Province, and who knows that further curtailments of educational grants in the country will not be the order of the day? Prison reforms, so long begun as in the year 1838, will still have to be postponed till a future date. The Police is already undermanned, and in some instances even underpaid—I mean of course the lower ranks of it; and any attempts to cut down the number or pay of the constabulary is likely to lead to loss of protection of the people and introduce still greater corruptions in the service. I do not know whether it will be possible to cut down the grants to the Medical Department. Roads and communications require to be looked after and require further developments, and I do not quite see which of the various branches under their control the Local Governments mean to starve. If the Local Governments are to be thus denuded of their resources, the effect can only be disheartening, even though apparently submitted to with loyal compliance.

"In a Province where settlements are in progress the people have rightly or wrongly to fear a good deal under the force of such a policy. They always entertain the idea that attempts will be made to increase their burdens and thus increase the resources of the State, to enable the Local Governments to furnish their full quota. Their apprehensions may be wrong and ill-founded, but I have ventured to state what the feeling is likely to be under the circumstances. The position of the executive officers who have to work out these settlements and take the whole blame on their heads is a most unenviable one.

"The third resource of the Finance Minister for meeting the deficit is the re-imposition of import-duties. This is a legitimate source of revenue, and is adopted by most countries. I do not propose to enter at length into the subject of the exemption of cotton fabrics, as that has been fully discussed, with the consensus of opinion of all impartial authorities that such exemption is altogether without justification; and, after the intimation of the Secretary of State as to the possibility of reconsideration, I shall, in common with the majority of my fellow-subjects, regret if further consideration be not given and the exemption removed. Such a course would meet the exigencies of the present financial position, and, with other measures that are deemed practicable, might obviate the assumed necessity of alienating the Famine Fund, and even afford relief in other respects.

"The public are by no means assured that economy in the Imperial expenditure has been carried as far as it might be without the least detriment to the efficiency of the service. It is even thought possible—though it is in my opinion a mistake—that increased efficiency might be obtained at less cost. The Famine Fund might be used for its legitimate purposes, with every advantage to the country from its expenditure, without using it as a makeshift for a 'period of transition,' while there is no prospect of a like sum being yearly available, as there would be in the income from import-duties.

"Another matter in which there seems considerable room for retrenchment is the Home charges. Though a large portion of these may not admit of reduction, as the interest on loans, pensions and fixed charges, there is a considerable percentage of expenditure for stores which might be supplied either locally or on commercial terms much more advantageously than through departmental agency. And there are certain charges made exclusively against India which might more equitably be paid or at least shared by England; nor is it altogether equitable that the charges for frontier wars should be met so largely from the Indian treasury.

"Again, the question occurs to many as to whether it is clear that the financial policy of the Government of India has been conducted on economic principles. There have been references to the 'unprecedented treasury balance of over twenty-six crores of rupees.' The loan of three millions issued last year has simply had the effect of swelling the balance, with a loss by discount on issue of Rx. 133,000 and the interest that had accrued on the loan since its issue. This is a considerable item to pay for holding money unfructuous in the treasury, and it is only poor compensation to be told that 'the three-and-a-half per cents. are now above par.' The only advantage of the loan seems to have been to show that the credit of the Government of India has not yet collapsed. In this respect, too, something might be said of the needless and unjustifiable purchase of large quantities of silver imported for speculative competition with the bills of the Secretary of State; and also respecting the tardy imposition of the inadequate duty which is now imposed. The obvious object of these importations was to compete as a means of remittance against Council bills, and the effect has been to seriously lower the rate of exchange and to necessitate the increase of taxation—unless use can be made of some portion of the treasury balance to obviate the necessity. Now, why should not some of the needlessly large treasury balance be utilized instead of appropriating the Famine Fund? Of course, it is needful to hold a sufficient treasury reserve to ensure the convertibility of the paper currency. But it has been asserted again and again that about a third of the present enormous balances would suffice for that purpose; and, even admitting that there must be money kept to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State, there appears ample margin for that, if not also to afford some relief from taxation, instead of seeking means of increasing it. The public would be grateful for a modification of the income-tax, especially in the lower scale of its incidence, which is always the means of oppression which the poor are least able to resist or escape. Of course, after the finances resume their normal state, I would submit, if the whole of that obnoxious impost could be removed, the greater would be the satisfaction to its unfortunate and hard-worked victims. The income-tax, if I may be allowed to say so, is in my individual opinion quite unsuited to the circumstances of this country. In the case of some it is a tax which presses very heavily, as they cannot afford to escape from it; while, in the case of others, it, I make bold to say, is an incentive to dishonesty.

"In connection with the above impost, I shall only be expressing the views of the non-official community in saying that it is likely to be felt a hardship that the product of that impost should be absorbed by the grant of compensation to the services for loss by exchange. They admit that it is a hardship upon the members that their incomes should be diminished by loss in exchange. It must also be admitted that the public servants are rendering good and noble service to the country at a great sacrifice of their health, intelligence, energy and personal comfort, and the people are greatly beholden to them for the great administrative improvements they have been able to confer upon them, and surely the State is also bound to give them some relief; but whether some distinction should not have been made, and a line drawn between the older officers and others, and those who have to make remittances, or not, is a question.

"Looking at the position generally, all the classes referred to are presently in need of the greatest sympath—the Ruler of the country claims our respectful sympathy in the embarrassment of a very difficult position, his Council between the two fires of their consciences and the orders of the Secretary of State, the Provincial Government in their crippled resources blighting their hopes and aspirations, the services with their salaries

practically reduced, the commercial and trading communities in a state of uncertainty, the landholding classes always in dread of short and recurring settlements and over-assessments, and the general public the final victims of all these uncertainties, the position is really not a happy one. But our duty is plain to offer to the Government our most loyal support, to give them such advice as our limited experience may suggest in the modification of their measures, and the application of them to the requirements of the country. I have thus respect fully ventured to make certain suggestions which I believe would be beneficial, and which I hope will be taken in the spirit in which they have been submitted, and at the same time would become acceptable to the people. I trust that what has been suggested will commend itself alike to the judgment of your Excellency, and the Council and the Government, here and in England."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF AJUDHIÁ said:—"My Lord, I approach the subject of the Budget with considerable diffidence It is full of details with which I am unfamiliar. Fortunately there is no necessity for me to weary Your Excellency and the Council with criticisms of these matters, which I can safely leave to more experienced hands. But there are also connected with the Budget large questions of principle as to which every one possessing self-respect should be able to sustain the opinion he may himself hold. To me then the Budget is not a mere official statement of the revenue of the Empire; it is the one measure which, recurring year by year, presents to the people of India a standard by which to measure the devotion of the rulers to the interests of the ruled. My Lord, if there is one thing of which Englishmen should be proud, it is the testimony borne almost invariably by a long series of Budgets to their comprehension of India's needs and their earnest wish to satisfy those needs in an adequate manner. If there have been exceptions, I should be inclined to regard the present Budget and those of 1878 and 1882 as most open to animadversion. Before, however, touching on that matter I would crave Your Lordship's indulgence if I dwell briefly on what appear to me to be the chief defects of the Statement before the Council.

"My Lord, we all know how keen and resolute a controversy has raged in this country on the closing of the Mints and on the continued fall in exchange. In relation to these matters and speaking for the people of my own Province, I may say that what is wanted is GUIDANCE. There is a widespread alarm at the way things are drifting. The people are unable to accurately appraise their reserved resources. They wonder what the value of their silver may be, and whether they should retain their gold or convert it into a depreciated substitute. The Budget says as little as possible on these two interesting questions. It does not say enough to establish confidence, or to give the public an assurance which may encourage them to believe in the wisdom of patience.

"Then again, my Lord, in Oudh the people have a direct interest in Opium. I confess I am not encouraged by what the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has said about the Opium Revenue. In fact, I may go further and say I am distinctly discouraged at the prospects of this branch of the Revenue. I admit that there might be an excuse for reticence in the fact that a Royal Commission on Opium has yet to submit its Report; but the excuse, it seems to me, is overridden by the crisis in which the Government finds itself Is the falling off in the income from Opium due to a permanent defect of the Indian drug, to the encouragement of the growth of the poppy by the Government of China, or to causes within India itself, within the competency of Government to remove? The present Budget, my Lord, is nowhere a budget of hope, but as regards Opium it is almost a budget of despair.

"I notice also that the Provincial Governments have been called upon to contribute from their balances towards the necessities of the Central Government. This is a policy all thinking men will deprecate unless the need is of so urgent a character as to make it imperative that those balances should be appropriated in order to stave off the infliction of some new burden. In the present case this rule will not apply, and the Provincial balances are drawn upon in order to enable the Government to abstain from placing an import-duty on cotton goods.

"This, my Lord, brings me to the real subject of my remarks upon the Budget. It is in a sense peculiar and unusual, a historical document. It brings

forward in a pronounced form a policy enunciated in 1878 and 1882, and which then startled the country and led to loud protests the echoes of which were heard in the discussions which took place in this Council. Then, my Lord, the cry was for Free Trade, but that cry must now be abandoned when it is openly urged in England that the claims of Manchester must be regarded even at the expense of this country. On the 10th March, 1882, my honoured friend Mahárájá Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore spoke of the 'neglect of justice to India in consideration of the interests of Manchester manufacturers.' I am quoting the interpretation put upon my friend's speech by Lord Ripon. His Lordship in meeting that charge declared—'from the earliest period of my public life I have been an earnest and consistent advocate of the fiscal principles of the Free Trade party, and I have been so because I believe these principles are principles of general application calculated to confer the largest benefits upon the great mass of the community of any nation to which they may be applied.' Holding such views Lord Ripon declared himself desirous 'of having a hand in conferring upon the people of India the benefit of the application of principles which I believe to be calculated to conduce to their permanent advantage and prosperity.' Here, my Lord, the policy of Government was declared in emphatic language by its Head and Chief. But Lord Ripon went further than this. He declared the financial interest of India, that which Sir John Strachey, quoted recently by my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair, called 'the financial independence of India,' to be an object of which Government should never lose sight. He said :—

'And I can say that if I did not entertain that opinion, if I thought that the course which the Government is about to take with respect to these Customs-duties was a course that would benefit England at the expense of India, I would not have been induced by any consideration to be a party to such a proceeding. I desire, so long as I may hold the position I have now the honour to fill, to govern India in the interests of India and for the benefit of her people, and I would not consent to be a party to any measures which I did not honestly believe would conduce to that great end.'

"My Lord, it is conceivable that a crisis may arise when India may be called upon to undertake sacrifices for the benefit not of herself alone but of the Empire at large of which she is proud to form so important a part. Should such a crisis ever compel the Government to appeal for such a reason to the people, the appeal would be loyally and cheerfully responded to. No such necessity has, however, arisen. The fall in the value of the Rupee has caused serious embarrassment to this country. There is an urgent demand for an increase to the revenue, a demand so urgent as to compel the Government to reverse the Free Trade policy so strongly recommended to the country twelve years ago by Lord Ripon. And what is the result? India, which because of that Free Trade policy abolished her import-duties, has had to submit to that most distasteful of all fiscal measures—direct taxation, now finds herself compelled to look to import-duties as a permanent relief to her distresses. The principle of Free Trade is abandoned, and, rather than admit this all round, the Famine Insurance Fund controversy is reopened, railways are suspended, Provincial balances are drawn upon, and worst of all the special advocacy of Indian interests no longer forms a feature of the discussions on the Budget. An Hon'ble Member on a recent occasion assured Your Lordship that the masses of the people never heard of the debates in this Council. That is true in part, but only in part. The masses may not follow debates, the eloquence of which they would not appreciate, but they do follow the measures of the Government. These measures are discussed far and wide. The principles on which they are based are, it may be, above the heads of the masses, but for all that they are talked of much more frequently than might seem possible in every market-place and gathering in the country. It is this fact which distresses me most in regard to the defect I have pointed out in the Budget. It is this fact which forces me and all who comprehend the real influence of English rule to deplore the exemption granted to cotton goods. There is a real public opinion in India, and the result on opinion of this most mistaken exemption will be at once regrettable and disastrous. The effect upon the power and influence of the Government may be slow in making itself felt, but will be beyond question mischievous and deplorable, because, to quote

from a speech in this Council delivered by Lord Ripon on the 7th of January, 1884—'that power and that influence rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, aye more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our armies.'

" At a time when, in connection with this question of import duties on cotton goods, the Press in England has indulged in speculations as to the " SPELL " which binds this noble dependency to the United Kingdom, I may be pardoned if I make another reference to the speech of that great statesman, Lord Ripon, from which I have just quoted. Replying to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas—'Was there ever a nation which retained her supremacy by the righteousness of her laws?'—His Excellency said:

'My study of history has led me to the conclusion that it is not by the force of her arms or the might of her soldiery that a great empire is permanently maintained, but it is by the righteousness of her laws, and by her respect for the principles of justice.'

" In these words is described more eloquently than anywhere else the secret of the SPELL of British rule in India. My Lord, I feel that I may be forgiven when I express the hope that the essential character of that spell may be maintained; when I give utterance to the wishes of my countrymen that the end of the crisis which has come so suddenly upon India may be to convince all men throughout the length and breadth of the land that Lord Ripon's words are still true, and still faithfully depict the policy and the hope, the object and the endeavour, of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble FAZULBHAI VISHRAM said:—" Your Excellency, I do not propose to detain the Council long with the few remarks which I have to offer on the Financial Statement of the ensuing year. It is a sober exposition of solid facts and figures, which, however, I am afraid, will not remove from the minds of a critical observant public the impression that the Government has no definite policy for the solution of the difficulties in which the country has for some time been involved owing entirely to the depreciation of its currency. No doubt the frank confession of helplessness, which seems to be the keynote of the Statement, disarms criticism. We realize and appreciate the ability with which the financial forecast for 1894-95 has been made. We recognise that the programme sketched is 'a programme of retrenchment and vigilance intended to take the Government over a transition period.' And yet the country will be entitled to ask, how long is this hand-to-mouth policy to continue? I shall not venture to travel over the same ground as in the course of the debate on the Tariff Bill, but it seems to me that the apprehensions which we entertained regarding the course of events have been fully justified by the Statement. The country at large asked the Government to include imported cotton goods in the Tariff Bill with the object of assisting it in its difficulties in the easiest manner possible under the circumstances. It is a peculiar fact that, whilst additional taxation is always objectionable to the people, in this instance there was a consensus of opinion that Government might fairly and wisely raise sufficient revenue to meet at least half its deficit by imposing a small duty, such as has been imposed upon other commodities, on cotton goods imported into the country. The voice of the people, who were and are willing to bear the burden, was overruled on grounds the speciousness and hollowness of which are now sufficiently exposed by the recent enunciations, journalistic and otherwise, in England. I endeavoured to show in my remarks on the Tariff Bill that the idea of protection involved in the imposition of a small duty on fine yarns and fine cotton goods imported from England is chimerical, and I adhere to that opinion. What is the result of adopting that course? My hon'ble friend the Finance Minister has been obliged to include in the Budget the Famine Insurance Fund for meeting the deficit; he is compelled also to starve the Local Administrations of various funds applicable for the better carrying on of the administration. Can anything be more disastrous than the absorption of the Famine Fund for the purpose of meeting a deficit? It might as well be thrown into the sea so far as any good to the country is concerned. I may venture, my Lord, to say that the country is still in the hope that your Lordship's Government will be able to induce Her Majesty's Secretary of State

to reconsider the position and sanction the duty on imported cotton goods. As regards the demand for a countervailing excise-duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India, had there been any parity between the goods upon which we suggest a duty should be imposed and the goods manufactured in India, and had even the levying of such an excise-duty been practicable, the suggestion would be unworthy of the greatest nation of the world towards its almost bankrupt dependency. In order, however, to do away with a wrong to the country which results in the appropriation of the Famine Grant and other items ordinarily applicable for the improvement of provincial administration, I, for one, speaking as a millowner, would be willing to support the levying of an excise-duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, assuming, of course, that such an impost can be practically levied without injustice and serious trouble. Whatever view may be entertained in this matter, I submit that no effort should be spared in obtaining the sanction for the re-imposition of the cotton-duties, for, in my opinion, the revenue derived from this source will not be the only benefit to the country. It would, as I ventured to indicate before, help to a certain extent in creating that desirable balance of trade in our favour on which so many people build their hopes of seeing a solution of the financial difficulties of India. That this hope is not altogether unfounded must be apparent to every one who has closely observed the circumstances that transpired before and after the introduction of the Tariff Bill. It requires little knowledge of economics to see that with our enormous gold liabilities to England and a large import trade with gold-using countries, an export trade, the value of which must necessarily be appraised in silver, must assume vast dimensions in order to create a balance of trade in our favour so as to compensate for the loss caused by the depreciation in the value of our currency without some such extraneous assistance as has been suggested. In my humble judgment no amount of retrenchment or vigilance exercised in the present or in the future can possibly cope with the gravity of our situation, unless and until an attempt is made to deal with it radically. Speaking with all respect, I beg to say that the currency legislation of last year has hardly received a fair trial. The enormous introduction of silver, which mainly contributed to annihilate the anticipations of Government regarding an immediate, stable exchange, took place under circumstances which leave little room for doubt that the silver imports were made by speculators, Native and European, not to meet a *bonâ fide* demand amongst the masses of the country, as is commonly supposed, but merely for purposes of speculation. And this brings me to the suggestion which has been made to Government from another quarter, namely, of making silver a Government monopoly. So far as I can see, there seems to be no objection, economic or otherwise, to adopting that course.

"As regards immediate remedial measures, I understand that on the Revenue side the mint receipts, amounting to about fourteen lakhs of rupees, are considered to be lost. Is there any objection to the Government working the mints on their own account? Considering the low value of silver and the great margin between the respective prices of bullion and the rupee, would not Government by manufacturing rupees for itself make sufficient profit to meet at least a substantial portion of the present deficit? It seems to me to be a legitimate source of revenue and one capable of materially easing our finances. I would venture to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Westland for an elucidation of this point. I understand that Government do not allow the free coinage of the copper currency, but they manufacture the coin on their own account, which leaves them a substantial profit. I have seen it stated that the metal in a rupee worth of pice is valued at about six annas only! In the same manner it is said that the margin of profit between the respective values of bullion and the rupee is about 25 per cent. exclusive of all charges and the duty. In the year 1892-93 about ten crores of rupees were coined in the Bombay mint alone, and, if Government were to do the same now, the operation should bring them an enormous profit.

"I further see that the Treasury balances are given at 26 crores and at over 21 crores at the end of the ensuing official year. Of course, nobody expects the Government to manipulate this large sum as a private individual, but again I see no reason why this great balance should not be invested either in its own paper at

4 per cent., which would relieve the finances to the extent of 84 lakhs per annum, or why even half of it should not be invested in English or other stock so as to yield a substantial income in sterling to meet sterling liabilities. Such a course would appear to be all the more desirable when the Secretary of State will be issuing a sterling loan of about 8 millions to replenish his treasury, and heavy demands for interest thereon must be met. In fact, there must already have been a large charge under the head of interest on the temporary borrowings in London this year, and it cannot be less than a quarter of a million sterling in the ensuing one, which can be easily covered by a judicious investment of funds on this side. Another opening for the large balances would be the construction, or rather continuing the construction, therefrom of what are called the 'trade railways' already sanctioned. They are proved to be productive constructive works and besides help to keep the balance of exports in favour of India, which is besides the only chance of success for our currency scheme. Last year I had the honour to suggest that the new loan for 300 lakhs might be issued at 3½ per cent. instead of 4, and it happened to be so issued. It was placed on the market at a discount, but its present rate is over par, and the annual saving to Government is 1½ lakhs in point of interest. They can secure a further saving by converting a portion of their 4 per cent. loan to 3½ per cent. by giving the usual notice.

"I will not dwell upon the Home charges and the Military expenditure, especially after what has already been said about them by the other speakers; they are more or less beyond the control of this Government; but I must, before concluding, say that I entirely sympathise with those that object to a constant increase under these heads, and urge a reduction thereof in the present crippled state of our finances."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I do not think that, since I first sat in this Council in December, 1877, I have listened to a Budget which gives rise to graver reflections than the present one, although there are points about it which bring some hope for the future. The look-out is uncertain and unsatisfactory.

"The leading features of the situation are that, although the number of rupees composing the revenues of India are increasing steadily, yet their exchange value in respect of gold has been falling, out of all proportion to the increase in their number, and that there are symptoms that their purchasing power in this country is falling also.

"Next, we find that the expenditure is steadily increasing, and I fear to a great extent necessarily so. We cannot hope that, although there may be savings made here and there by a vigilant Finance Member and Members of the various Departments, there will not be an increase constantly going on which will out-balance these savings. Take, first of all, the general administration of the country. I do not think that it can be hoped that in a country which is so constantly improving as this is, and in regard to which we are constantly aiming at a higher standard, one can expect to have a diminution in what we might call charges for general administration which would include Police, Law, Justice and many other similar matters.

"Next, take charges connected with development of the country. In this country, where the population is increasing by leaps and bounds, at the rate of about three millions a year under the security of life and property given by the rule of England, it is evident that it becomes absolutely necessary to do what can be done in order to meet this constantly and largely increasing population. One of the things that is specially to be done is to attend to Irrigation, and thus increase the fertile area, increase production and diminish the chances of failure of crops.

"Next in the matter of development come Railways and Roads, to cheapen transport, to encourage exports and to enable the country to bring out her produce into the markets of the world and generally to stimulate trade. Unless this is done, it is quite plain that the population must become in excess of the powers of the soil, and must starve and dwindle, unless they emigrate. For food determines population. Therefore these charges are absolutely neces-

sary, and we cannot expect them to decrease whatever economies he may make in detail.

"Then comes the other great matter in the case of an Empire like this, and that is its defence. If one looks at the extent of this enormous Empire and sees how much of its Frontier is bordered by tribes and nations quite as fierce and martial as any of those barbarians who beset the Roman Empire in its latter days, when one looks at that and sees in addition the close approach of two first class European Empires, when one reflects upon what human nature is and that one never knew an Empire when it saw a chance of overthrowing another not to take advantage of that chance, when one looks at the lessons of history, one feels bound to recognize the necessity for maintaining a large efficient army. The more so that this immense Empire is full of titanic forces of disruption barely kept in a state of unstable equilibrium by a foreign element. Looking at this Budget one sees that, so long as the army is kept at its present strength, and unless some reduction is possible,—regarding which I shall have something to say hereafter,—it seems pretty plain that one cannot expect very much of a decrease in the expenditure. The same thing may be said here as I have said in regard to the civil administration. A vigilant Financial Member, co-operating with the Military Member, may knock off a lakh here and a lakh there, but with the increased expenses of the munitions of war and arms of precision, with the increase of prices and the rise of wages, one does not see that there is likely to be any great diminution of the expenses. On the contrary, one sees that it is very much more likely that some day cr another the question may arise even as regards the increase of the pay of the Native soldier and to the necessity for more British officers for each Native regiment. Eight is a small number to begin a campaign with.

"From the very nature of our Empire we have to make large gold payments to England, because England is a gold-using country and we get our European army from England—which army is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our possession of this country; so much so that if it were taken away the Empire would disappear to-morrow; it follows that there must be a very heavy gold charge with regard to pensions and pay, and also with regard to the necessary materials of war and railways, and so on, which must be got from gold-using countries, because they cannot be obtained in India. Under these circumstances there is this crushing fall in exchange which upsets all the financial schemes devised, and makes it difficult for us to bear the burden of increased expenses of administration and defence which otherwise we might easily afford. It is in respect of the 16 or 17 millions a year that we have to pay in gold that the pressure is so crushing. The result has been, as shown in the Budget Statement, fresh taxation to meet a deficit of nearly Rx. 3,000,000, reduced, by desperate attempts at retrenchment, to an estimated deficit at the end, of Rx. 301,000. We have a deficit of Rx. 1,792,000 in the past year (1893-94) and Rx. 833,000 for 1892-93, and now Rx. 2,923,000 in the present year.

"Under these circumstances it is quite evident that fresh taxation of some sort must be resorted to, for, notwithstanding that it is said to be a period of transition, yet the Financial Member said in his Statement that it is a position, whether transient or not, which compels us to look for money and provide for it by some permanent source of revenue.

"Now, before I pass on to consider what that ought to be, I wish to say a word in regard to Exchange Compensation. This is really raising the rupee salaries to partially meet the fall in exchange. This has been very bitterly attacked outside, but the observations made about it in the Council here so far have been comparatively mild. That is to say, it has been protested against in a certain way, with a feeling that something ought to be done if possible—if we could afford it. I will not go into the details of that measure, but I would put it simply on the broad ground that it is absolutely necessary if there is to be an English Empire maintained here. We must have a British army, and that army must be paid, and that involves adequate payments for their pay and pensions. The next thing is

that you must have a certain number of Englishmen here to administer the Empire. I am not speaking of how many there ought to be or how few there ought to be, but it is quite necessary that they should be here, and if you want to have men of the right sort it is also certain that you must give them adequate pay, and that, when they have laboured here for a number of years, they should feel that they have something to fall back upon in their own country, and the charges connected with all these services are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire. It is also necessary to have a certain number of Europeans in other branches of the administration—the railways, and so on; and if you have these men out they too must be adequately paid.

"Now, what has happened? I take the Civil Service. I will not go into too much detail as regards all the rest, but I take the Civil Service as an example. Years ago the Civil Service was placed upon a certain basis of payment in the rupee. Why was this done? Was it on account of some great liberality or of some desire to place these men in a position of unnecessary opulence? Not at all. It was because they came out here to administer a great Empire under many hardships and difficulties. They had to educate their children, they had to send their wives home when ill, they had to go home themselves when ill to recruit, and it was quite evident that you could not expect the kind of service that you wanted unless they were reasonably paid. The reform on the old system of Writers on small salaries with free quarters was intended to place the service in a position in which the State could expect devotion and sacrifice from them considering that they were, on the other hand, well remunerated if they happened to live through their term. Now, what happened? The exchange fell and fell until 40 per cent. went off the income of these people, and the evidence that was available before the orders were issued with regard to Exchange Compensation showed most clearly the distress and the utter change in the position of these men that had taken place. It showed that a feeling of discontent was growing up, and it indicated a state of things which really meant the demoralisation of the service. We all know what the record of the Civil Service has been, how the Empire has been governed, and what a wonderful spectacle it is that it should have been governed in the way it has been. One knows that. when the history of the Civil Service comes to be written, it will command the admiration of posterity. Faults they have had in plenty, but the service has as a body shown earnestness and capacity and devotion to their work to a rare degree, and they have been allowed by their worst enemies to be free from suspicion of corruption. There were certain fundamental matters that had to be considered. As far back as the times of the old Egyptians and the period of the Pharaohs it was laid down as an axiom that a Judge must be well paid and put out of the reach of all temptation of being bribed by the litigants. The same is true of the Rulers of Provinces. To get Englishmen to govern districts in the East (which elsewhere would be Provinces or Kingdoms) with incomes so reduced that they could not provide for their families in England and live in such reasonable comfort and freedom from petty money worries as is essential for their position and health is mere folly. But we stood in this position, that the service was becoming impatient and discontented, and it became plain that it was time to act and absolutely necessary that something should be done. I speak in this way on this subject, and you may ask what have I got to do with it? I have nothing to do with it. Since I came to the country I have not drawn one single rupee of Government pay, nor have I any relations in the Civil Service. I have no reason for expressing anything but my own personal opinion, and I am very free to do so. I have seen this change going on for twenty-five years now, and I say that the attempt to alleviate the pressure was made not one day too soon. It is said, but why make it in a time of such financial difficulty? It is because the very reasons that brought about the financial pressure on the Government also caused this dire financial pressure on the service. When we came to look into the matter there were two things to consider—they were the European army and the European service, and they had to be paid for. That is the fact of the matter, and if the payment is heavy it is a necessary payment, and it is well worth making it. If you were to put it to the people of this country now—if you put it 'Would you

like to have the European army withdrawn and be free of the expense?' there is not one single sane Native with anything to lose who would not lift up his hands in absolute horror at such a suggestion; they would be as horrified as the people of ancient Gaul (the modern France) were when the Roman army was withdrawn and the German barbarians flocked to the loot of that flourishing Province—their cry would be bitter and hopeless. Under these circum stances, while one would not wish to do anything in the way of expense that could be avoided, we should be failing altogether in our duty if we did not incur the necessary expense for the maintenance of these two services in a state of efficiency. I have spoken thus as regards the Exchange Compensation in order to explain why, as far as I am personally concerned, I agree in the necessity for that expenditure.

"I will not go over again the ground covered by the debate on the Tariff Bill.

"I will take it as clear that the general import-duties exempting cotton are inequitable and capricious in action as well as inadequate in result, and that, whether the sum required is one or two millions, it should be raised by equitable and not by inequitable taxation.

"What I propose to do now is to examine the Budget as to see how India stands and what is her financial position. What I wish to dwell upon is this: the Secretary of State is reported to have announced that in his view there was no sufficient financial pressure on India as yet to justify him in reconsidering the subject of the cotton-duties. That was before the last debate in Council, but I think, when the Secretary of State sees this Budget and marks what is done in India, he ought to be satisfied that the 'pressure' is sufficient.

"Every one has observed that the estimated deficit on the 2nd March was about 3½ millions, whereas the deficit appearing on the Budget of the 27th March is Rx. 2,923,100. The difference is principally due to the reduction of Rx. 370,700 for roads and buildings, as stated in paragraph 24 of the Statement. There are other stringent retrenchments of smaller amounts.

"But turning to paragraph 19 we find that the Rx. 370,700 is made up of Rx. 194,200 cut from Military works and Rx. 176,500 from Imperial works on the civil side—all forced upon the Government by financial pressure. The total is Rx. 370,700, cut out Public works not because they are not necessary, but simply because the money is not forthcoming.

"Add this to the present deficit Rx. 2,923 100 and we get roughly Rx. 3,300,000 as the amount at which the deficit would have stood had not these ruthless cuttings been made. It is not suggested that these works are not necessary or that this expenditure can be permanently avoided—paragraph 19 is clear as to that and the same thing is shewn by paragraphs 127, 128 and 129 These are the measures adopted to bring the deficit down to Rx. 2,923,100. I ask your attention to the meaning of this. It means a total arrest of development.

"As to Rx. 194,200. What does this mean? The barracks required in Upper Burma will not be built, the sanitary measures required for the army in India will not be carried out, and worst of all the proposed improved arrangements for water-supply for the troops all over India must stand over—this means preventible sickness and preventible deaths among our troops. The dreadful scourge of enteric fever is to run its course unchecked.

"All this to enable cotton goods to be exempted from the tax!!"

"Yet all this is not 'sufficient pressure' to induce the Secretary of State to reconsider the matter!

"As to the cutting out of Rx. 176,500, it seems *inter alia* the stoppage of new post offices, telegraph offices and other useful works.

"But it does not stop here. When the general import-duties minus the cotton-duties have been put on, yielding Rx. 1,140,000, there is still left a deficit of Rx. 1,783,100. To meet this the Famine surplus, Rx. 1,076,200, is diverted from its special purpose and used as ordinary revenue.

"I am not one of those who have any superstitions about the Famine surplus, as if it were 'taboo' protected by oaths and the wrath of the Gods

from sacrilege. But it represents a definite line of policy which is shortly this. As famines are recurrent in India sound finance requires that we should make provision for them as certainly as a owner of house-property has to set aside a margin from his rents for repairs.

"This policy was announced by Lord Northbrook in 1874, put into operation by Sir John Strachey under Lord Lytton in 1877. The rule finally laid down was that this special surplus should be budgetted for and spent either in protective works so as to avoid borrowing or reduction of debt. More than once this special surplus has been suspended from necessity, but always re-established as soon as possible, and it is to be remembered that it was originally raised by special taxation for the purpose.

"The diversion of this special surplus to ordinary revenue is only permissible during severe temporary pressure. It must be restored before our finances are in a sound state.

"This goes into the yawning chasm of the deficit and the Secretary of State still says 'insufficient pressure.' There still remains Rx. 706,900 of deficit; what next will the Financial Member throw in? Rx. 405,000 taken as it were by force from the Local Governments—a widow's mite, but all that they had. The piteous story is told in paragraphs 27 and 28; the details are in paragraph 97—the administration crippled and the heart taken out of the Local Governments.

"Is this not pressure enough? In paragraph 128 we are told these sums are obtained from the Local Governments mainly by cutting down civil works which were badly needed. How severe the retrenchment has been may be imagined from the case of Burma. It is said one of the items there is a lakh of rupees or thereabouts for a light-ship. Danger to shipping, yet insufficient pressure! It seems a pity that the Secretary of State cannot be sent for a cruise off that coast on a dark night.

"See what has been done. Rx. 370,700 cut out of the Imperial Budget for Civil and Military public works and Rx. 405,000 from Provincial works; total from necessary public works Rx. 775,000, at the expense of the development of the country and the health of the army. Substitute the cotton-duties for these retrenchments and even then you would have had to take the Famine surplus to make up the Rx. 3,300,000, and the Budget would have roughly stood thus—deficit Rx. 3,300,000 as against Rx. 3,316,000 (from cotton-duties taking them at the low figure of Rx. 1,100,000, the present duties and the famine surplus, *i.e.*, Rx. 1,100,000 + 1,140,000 + 1,076,200) = surplus Rx. 16,000. Even this would be a temporary arrangement as the Famine surplus must be restored as soon as possible. Railways and irrigation would have lost for a time the Rx. 1,076,000 of the Famine surplus. It is said this is a temporary situation or may turn out to be so, but the Financial Member has told us that it is a situation which imperatively calls for a new source of revenue of a permanent character and that general import-duties have been deliberately chosen for that purpose.

"If so, justice and expediency alike demand that, with or without a countervailing excise, cotton goods should be included. The Financial Member evidently thinks it should be without excise-duty and so do most people in India, but the enemy is strong and it may be well to make terms with him while he is yet on the way.

"My Lord, on reading the account of the Lancashire deputation one feels that the position of the Secretary of State was not a pleasant one. After a few stock phrases about disinterested concern for the poor Indian, they showed their teeth and gave him to understand very plainly that they would do their best to turn out any Ministry that opposed what they considered the interest of the trade, and pointed out that Lancashire was strong enough to win any fight she went into in earnest. His answer in effect was 'that he had decided to yield for the present.'

"The Secretary of State was between the devil and the deep sea. The tempter was close at hand, while the deep sea of Indian discontent was moaning sullenly in the distance. He told the deputation the sound was always in his ears. It is much louder now.

"It is a great deal louder now, and I can only hope that this matter will be settled without delay, for, as your Lordship will perceive from what has been said to-day and what may be heard outside, it is clear there is no change in the attitude of the public with regard to this matter, and it is exceedingly desirable, for reasons which have been laid before the Council on the last occasion, that no time should be lost in settling it.

"I pass on then from this to consider whether any, and, if so, what savings are possible in the Indian expenditure. The Council will see from what has been said that I do not anticipate any very great savings. I do not see that the main expenses are at all likely to decrease, and therefore the matter stands in this way that the only place in which reductions would appear to be in any way possible is the army. Now, with regard to that I would only say that, looking at the Budget and with such figures as I have had access to, I do not think that you can reduce expenditure very much so long as the army is at its present strength. Savings may perhaps be effected by the strenuous efforts of the Financial Member in connection with the Military Department. But no one but an expert can deal with that mass of details. There are, however, one or two items to which I should like to call the attention of the Council. One is the Commissariat. Commissariat charges are always increasing—there are twelve lakhs more charged for the Commissariat this year, and former years show a strong tendency to increase. I have tried to discover how this has come about, but it is too mysterious a subject for an outsider like myself. As far as I can gather, there are one or two elements in it which involve some amount of uncertainty. There is a system of compensation for food in the Native army by which there is an allowance made to the men when the bazar rate for certain provisions or grains goes above a certain point, and this, so far as I can make out, appears to be based upon certain price-currents certified to by the Commanding Officer. How this price-current is made is not very clear to me; for the Commanding Officer may not always be a very great authority on the subject of prices, and also, if he is a good Commanding Officer and considerate to his men, which is only very natural, he may not be much inclined to be as hard upon them as the Account Department or some of those other Departments which are said to be devoid of any human feeling whatever—I have very often found them disputing about a pice, and I have known a long official correspondence to have taken place in which the amount involved did not exceed two annas. What I wish to say is that Commanding Officers generally are not men of a close-fisted disposition and it is possible they may not revise these price-currents very accurately. I admit that the Commissariat estimates must increase to some extent, because prices have risen, but the question is, whether the increase is not going up too fast. That, however, is comparatively a small matter.

"And now I should like to make a few remarks on a graver and more important subject.

"My Lord, I am perfectly sensible that the question of the reduction of the army is not a question to be taken in hand as a temporary measure to meet a deficit. More than that, I also understand, very well understand, that if you made any reduction, it would not operate as a reduction in that particular year, and that it would not come into effect for some considerable time. I am also further aware that this matter of reduction is an Imperial one and that it is a matter of high State policy. It is one of the 'arcana of Empire' and is not a matter to be debated on the housetops, and therefore I do not propose to offer any views of my own on the matter at all. I would only say this, that, so far as I can see, unless the Native troops can be diminished in number there will not be any great reduction in the cost of the army. Whether that can be done or not I do not propose to discuss, but I think I am within my right in saying that, so far as I can see from this Budget, unless this is possible there will be no great reduction in expense. It will be of little profit to howl at the Military Member and urge him to look at and reduce all this enormous expenditure. But I have no doubt that the Financial Member will stir him up to as much reduction as it is possible to effect. One thing is clear, that whatever reduction may be made there is no reduction possible in the British army in India.

That, my Lord, even at present is standing below the proportion which was considered by the Commission which sat after the Mutiny to be the safe one, and therefore no question can arise on this point. The question of reducing the Native troops is one upon which I do not offer an opinion. Nor will I say anything more as to the reduction of numbers than that it is the only way in which any large saving can be effected.

"Then there are two or three small points to which I should like to refer to. I observe that Rx. 50,000 or 5 lakhs have been set apart for the Afghan delimitation. This is a very moderate estimate. I only hope it may prove approximately correct. But I think the Financial Member will be a very fortunate man if he effects the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier for this sum. I should not like to take the contract.

"The next thing I observe with great satisfaction is the smaller provision for charges for special expeditions: this saving amounts to Rx. 132,000: this is very encouraging and a thing to be grateful for. The only thing is that the Financial Member may have his hand forced by circumstances in spite of his good intentions.

"On the whole it is a Budget in which the main blot is the non-inclusion of cotton goods in the new taxation, but it is one contingent upon so many things—the absence of small wars, the absence of famine and above all the maintenance of the rupee at 1*s.* 2*d.* while its intrinsic value is 10½*d.*, that the Financial Member can do little more than watch the expenditure and pray for a rise in the rupee.

"There is one other subject of meditation which I would take the liberty of suggesting to my hon'ble friend during his sojourn in Simla, and that is succession or death-duties.

"These duties are very unobjectionable in principle and are paid at a time when the person taxed has just received an accession of property through no exertion of his own. There are no doubt practical difficulties, but I expect they could be got over and the tax would be a very productive one. The present position as to succession-duties is very anomalous. The estates of Europeans, Eurasians, Jews, Native Christians and others not being Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists or Parsis are by the combined effect of the Succession Act and Court-fees Act subject to a succession or death-duty of 2 per cent. including the land. The Hindu who makes a will in Bengal is in the same position. The rest of the inhabitants only pay 2 per cent. under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, on debts they are obliged to collect through the Court or which the debtors refuse to pay. The Jews are few, and, roughly speaking, it may be said that there is a tax on Christianity in this country, while what the missionaries term the 'heathen' go free. It is time some of the great societies who devote themselves to the religious welfare of this country should raise the cry of free trade in religion. I am aware that this state of things has grown from natural causes so to speak with no intention on the part of Government to favour any religion or nationality. The history of it will be found in the debates of 1889. But this is the present result.

"I now pass on to my last topic, the Home Charges.

"Most of the Home charges, interest on debt, railway guarantees and pensions—are irreducible. Of the £4,000,000 of military expenditure, most of it is in the same position. The charge for stores is being looked to and reduced by getting what can be got in India. But there are old grievances as to past over-payments as regards the army, and this is a chronic irritation as to the charges coming under the head of 'Army effective' amounting to about £800,000.

"This matter was the subject of very serious debates in the House of Lords on the 15th May, 1893, and the 3rd July of that year. They are reported in the 12th and 14th volumes of Hansard for that year. They are very painful reading. They show that the India Office has for over thirty years been systematically overborne by the War Office and the Treasury, that there are old grievances to be redressed as well as the future effective charges to be settled on a more equitable basis.

"We find Lord Northbrook, Lord Cross and the Duke of Argyle (an ex-Viceroy and ex-Secretaries of State for India) going out through the long tale of

remonstrances disregarded and charges imposed against their will—the Persian and Chinese contribution, the use of Indian troops for Imperial purposes without payment, and the impossibility of getting a fair adjustment of the charges made in respect of the prior training of British soldiers sent to India.

"Lord Northbrook even went to the length of suggesting that the Secretary of State and his Council should refuse to pay certain of the charges as being contrary to the Act, which compels him to appropriate the revenues of India to 'the purposes of India alone'.

"I will not repeat what the noble Lords have so ably expressed: It has made a deep impression in this country. People had long known that there was something wrong, but it was impossible to get the details. In the debate of March, 1890, in this Council (Proceedings, page 155), Sir David Barbour promised to look through the correspondence and said that 'if he found that there was any correspondence or other paper which might with advantage be made public he would propose, with His Excellency's permission. that they be published in the Gazette of India.' No such papers have been produced or published. I would suggest to my hon'ble friend that he should cause the material part of the correspondence to be published or explain why this is not done.

"I fear that the debate in the House of Lords gives the key to it. Lord Kimberley then agreed with the other noble Lords and he sought their aid in this unequal fight against possible further demands. But for the rest he said that the able men who advised him in the India Office were against taking steps to refer the matter to any Commission lest it should result in further demands and charges. He has not moved so far as can be seen since that time.

"Some of the papers mentioned in that debate—letters of 1872 and 1874—have been published and show the strong but unavailing fight then made by the Duke of Argyle and Lord Northbrook.

"But the two later papers mentioned by Lord Northbrook, which bring the discussion up to date, have not been published. They are the 'long and able despatch' from the Government of India of the 25th March, 1890, enclosing a note by the Military Secretary, and the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India of the 18th August, 1892.

"As to the India despatch of 1890, stating the principles according to which the Government of India consider these charges ought to be settled, Lord Northbrook said. 'His hon'ble friend (Lord Kimberley) the other day expressed a doubt whether the despatch could with advantage be laid before the House, and, on that ground, he would abstain from moving for it. But if at the end of the present session nothing had been done in the matter, it was only fair that that despatch and other despatches sent by his noble and gallant friend to the Government of India should be produced in order that public opinion might be brought somehow or other to support and strengthen the Secretary of State in the difficult position he was now placed."

"The Secretary of State is apparently still afraid to move, but the matter cannot be left here. People in India must be given the means of making up their minds whether they will sit down under what all those noble Lords, ard apparently the Government of India, consider to be unfair charges or take the verdict of Parliament.

"The charges in question are mainly comprised under the head Army Effective charges, which amount to between £800,000 and a million. There are also shown the Political charges for Persia, China, etc., which ought to be reduced if not done away, and if fixed should be fixed in silver and not in gold, being Eastern charges. Some of the Non-effective charges are also challenged. The rest of the Home Military expenditure or most of it is, as I have said, irreducible except so far as we can buy our stores in India.

"Now, the Secretary of State and his able advisers may be right in thinking they will get no redress but only fresh claims. But, so long as those noble Lords who spoke in the debate and the Government of India are of opinion that the charges are not fair, public opinion here, so far as I can gather, is unanimous

that the matter must be decided and that it is better that it should be fought out rather than it should be said that it is hopless to urge any claim of India which touches British pockets. Had the Secretary of State known the invincible tendency of the natives of India to carry every matter up to the ultimate Court of appeal, he would not have resolved on this course. He would have bethought him of the Madras litigant who petitioned in vain up to the Secretary of State and had many petitions returned as not having come through the proper channel, and who wound up with a last despairing petition to 'Almighty God, care of the Governor of Madras.' With all our faults as a nation, I hold to the belief that there is a strong spirit of justice and fair play underlying the British character which will answer to a clear and ringing appeal. I do not doubt the desire of the House of Commons, the ultimate arbiter, to do justice; the fear is that the case is too complicated and the issues may get confused. The risk must be faced and the controversy decided one way or another. It is a political necessity it should be. I hope the result will not show us, like the worshippers of Baal, crying to deaf ears while the Secretary of State and his able advisers in the India Office mock us, saying 'cry louder; peradventure he is asleep or on a journey.'

"The feeling of injustice has been intensified by the exemption of the cotton goods. People say—'you demand gold from us which competent authorities say you are not entitled to in equity or law, and you refuse to allow us to impose equitable taxation to pay it.'

"For the rest, I am glad to see there is a diminution in the Secretary of State's Budget for the year in respect of salaries—some redundant officials have disappeared—*inter alia* a 'senior supernumerary clerk' and an 'Assistant Private Secretary.' There is a saving made of a little over £4,000 in India Office salaries. The pensions appear, however, to be very heavy and on a very liberal scale, though I have not sufficient information as to the principle on which they are granted to comment upon them, except that Indian officials, who already have Indian pensions, seem to get fresh pensions from the India Office, and that India contributes to the pension of the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue because of his former services as Deputy Director of Military Accounts at the India Office.

"As to those ancient pachyderms the War Office and Treasury, they guard each their own interests and look at nothing else. The more charges they can throw on India to their own relief, the better they are pleased. As to getting a refund from them, it is like trying to get a pat of butter out of a dog's mouth."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"My Lord, the spectacle of a Finance Minister struggling against adversity cannot fail to call forth our respectful sympathy, and Mr. Westland has shown that, although he is obliged to pursue the wrong, he both sees the right and condemns the wrong he is doomed to pursue. My labours have, I am glad to say, been considerably simplified by the previous speakers, who have spoken with an authority and experience which I cannot pretend to possess. I will, therefore, confine my observations only to one or two features of the Budget we are met to discuss. I am sorry to say, my Lord, that the Financial Statement which has been placed before us confirms the worst misgivings felt by the public when cotton goods were excluded from the Tariff Act. The bulk of the Famine Insurance Fund has been appropriated to the purposes of general administration, while the Provincial Governments have been also called upon for contributions out of their not over-abundant means. In the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, this last measure 'practically means the stoppage for the time of all administrative improvement, a measure which they feel must take all the heart out of Provincial Governments, by making them surrender all the fruits of careful administration to fill the yawning gulf of our sterling payments.' The suspension of the Famine Grant, or the Famine Insurance Fund, as it is generally and properly called, is a still more serious matter, the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated. In introducing the Tariff Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland said—

'The next head—that of FAMINE—includes, besides what is usually a small amount of actual famine expenditure, the grant which we make out of our surplus revenues, when

we have any, towards protective irrigation and protective railways. We have at present a compulsory expenditure under the last category of about Rx. 380,000 towards the loss accruing to Government on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. This amount is now shown in the Railway account, but the balance of Rx. 1,500,000, after this loss is met, is used, when we are able to afford it, for actual construction of railways and canals.'

"Now this language can hardly, I venture to think, be reconciled with the declarations of Government when the fund was first created out of the proceeds of certain taxes which were imposed for the first time in 1878 by the Government of Lord Lytton. The previous speakers have already referred to the pledge repeatedly given by his Lordship and I need not further dwell upon it.

"On the 27th December, 1877, Sir John Strachey, in laying the Financial Statement of the coming year before the Council, thus explained the objects of the fund:—

'Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

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'I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever.'

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'The object which I thus stated is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure, to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been taken into consideration in our yearly accounts.'

"It is true that some Finance Ministers have since declared that in their opinion the Famine Insurance Fund could be resumed a case of imperative necessity, but these declarations are opposed to the solemn pledge given by Lord Lytton as the representative of the Queen-Empress in India. But suppose, in a very exceptional case, to avoid exasperating sacrifices or the imposition of extravagant burdens, to use the language of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Famine Insurance Fund may be trenched upon, has any such case been made out in the present instance? I submit not, and I fear, my Lord, the public would continue to believe that the fund which was created for the purpose of developing the resources of the country and of saving the lives of millions from famine has been sacrified for the purpose of serving the interests of a few English manufacturers. And this brings me to another question—the exchange compensation allowance—a subject on which I will only say that opinion is very much divided. Now, the question will be asked, even by moderate men, at this moment whether it is either fair or just that the taxes raised for the purpose of protecting the people from famine should be applied to increasing the salaries of the European servants of the Government. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Westland in his speech in introducing the Tariff Act said:—

'There is another serious burden, arising from this same fall in the value of the rupee, which we have to bear, namely, the compensation which we have to pay to our European services for the fall in the exchange value of their salaries. The necessity for this had been pressing itself upon the Government for some time, and it was only with some hesitation that the Government decided, when the Budget Estimates last year were under consideration, that the decision on the question must be put off until the settlement of the currency measures then under consideration of the Herschell Committee. When these measures were settled, the announcement was made that an allowance would be made to the class of Government officers to which I have referred, of which the amount would be equivalent to the remittance of half their salaries (up to a maximum of £1,000), at an exchange of 1*s*. 6*d*.

'In justification of the necessity and policy of this measnre of limited compensation I wish to quote two or three weighty opinions, carefully guarding myself against any

mere official utterance, which might under the circumstances be considered to be affected by personal considerations. The first is an extract from the address of the spokesman of the deputation to Lord Lansdowne of February 3rd, 1893, which declared itself as representing merchants, traders, shipowners, bankers, landowners, producers, manufacturers, importers and exporters, and which certainly did not contain a single European official member:—

'" My Lord, we freely confess to a strong feeling of sympathy with the servants of Government who find their incomes daily dwindling, and who in consequence are in some cases put to severe straits, such as are calculated to do serious injury to the efficiency of the administration. We realise, in fact, that it will be absolutely impossible for Government to carry on the administration on the present terms. We are strongly convinced, however, that the adjustment of salaries and all other adjustments can only be properly effected by the reform of a currency system which has gradually, but with increasing rapidity, brought the country the present pass."

'The Herschell Committee, whose standpoint was a purely impartial one, reported on the same subject as follows:—

Servants of Government.

'" 17. The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the Home charges are aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children. It has been said that prices have fallen in this country during the last fifteen years, and that a smaller sterling remittance will now purchase more than formerly. This is no doubt to some extent true, but it does not apply to all prices It is a matter of dispute how far the fall of prices in this country compensates for the smaller sterling remittance which the same number of rupees will procure ; but it is certain that, when due allowance has been made for this, the purchasing power of the incomes of Indian officials has been largely reduced.

Practice of private employers.

'" 18. It appears that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to the Europeans in their service in India sufficient to counterbalance to some extent the loss which they experience owing to the fall of the rupee ; and there can be little doubt that even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable."

" We have here, if I may say so without offence, presented to us only one side of the question. With regard to the address of the spokesman of the deputation to Lord Lansdowne, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they represented what is known as the Currency Association, and that all that they meant to convey was that the reform in the currency system which they were advocating would put an end to the demand for exchange compensation by the European servants of the Government. With regard to the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, it is to be observed that while conceding that prices have fallen in England during the last fifteen years to some extent it is asserted that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to their European servants as compensation for the fall in the value of the rupee, an example it is suggested the Government of India might well follow. I am, however, bound to say that, although I have made enquiries in the matter, I have not heard of any such allowance being made by private employers of Europeans in this country. As I have already said, there is another side to the question which derives peculiar importance at this time from our present financial condition. That view has been presented to Government by the Press, by public speakers, as well as the different political associations in the country. I will here, with the permission of the Council, read a passage from a memorial submitted to Government by the Puna Sarvajanik Association. After pointing out that the supply of educated men in England has increased considerably since the salaries of European servants in this country were settled on their present basis, the Assocation goes on to say:—

'The Committee would further submit that the present scale of the salaries of the European officials in this country was fixed at a time when it took six months to go from here to England and when those that came out to India had practically to live the life of exiles, when periodical trips to England could not be thought of, and when, owing to the absence of railways and other conveniences, the Europeans serving in this country had to live for the most part in complete isolation from one another. All these unfavourable conditions of life have, however, now changed for the better. In these days of cheap communication, when railways and steamers have annihilated distance, residence in India cannot be so irksome or costly to the European as it must have been in old times. Under these circumstances, privileged rates of remittances constituted nearly the whole of the indulgence which European officers of Government who had to make such remittances could claim equitably. The present scale of Indian salaries, in the higher grades es-

pecially, as compared with the English and Colonial scales, is again so excessively high that, even with silver low as it is, these salaries cannot fail to be a great attraction to English youths. As a matter of fact, competition for Indian posts has not been found to be less keen than ever it was before.

'The Committee of the Sabha would, therefore, respectfully pray that, for the reasons stated above, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to reconsider these rules with a view to introduce such modifications in them as would (1) prevent retrospective effect from being given to them; (2) limit the privilege to actual remitters up to certain amount; and (3) exclude Eurasians, who presumably have no English domicile; and (4) lastly, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council will order that no officer who has entered Government service during the last five years, or who may enter it hereafter, should be entitled to the special privilege secured by these rules.'

"But even allowing every weight to the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, the question now is not whether the Government of India can fairly turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for compensation for the loss sustained by them owing to the fall of the rupee, or whether such appeals are in themselves from an abstract point of view just and reasonable. That is not the question; that is not the issue now. The question is whether, having regard to the present condition of our finances, when, in the words of Mr. Westland, we must follow a programme of retrenchment and of vigilance, intended to tide us over a transition period, the Famine grant should be suspended, even for one year, instead of the compensation allowance. The question now is whether, in order that such allowance should be paid, all administrative improvements should be suspended and even a few lakhs of rupees wrung out of the Provincial Governments out of the fruits of careful administration. In other words, the question is whether, in view of the imperious necessity of filling up the 'yawning gulf' in our finances, the compensation allowance should not either be abolished, reduced or modified, or at least suspended during the period of transition, in preference to the mode which has been adopted for restoring the equilibrium of our finances. In conclusion, I must say that we are all sensible of the difficulty in which the Government of India has been placed owing to the opposition of Her Majesty's Government to the re-imposition of the cotton duties—an opposition which has driven the Government of India to take measures which would seriously retard the improvement of the country, cripple the resources of the Local Governments, and may possibly, in the event of a famine overtaking us, result in the loss of thousands or even millions of lives among the poorer people in this country."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BRACKENBURY said:—"I came into this Council room prepared to answer in detail or in bulk any criticisms that might be made upon military expenditure, and I must say that I have been most agreeably surprised to find how slight those criticisms have been. My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair said that he did not look on the army as a financial reserve for the Government of India. I welcome that statement, and I think it is an expression of the sound commonsense which is the characteristic of the commercial community in this country. My hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has strengthened the hands of the Government of India in recognizing that it is necessary to keep up a strong British army in this country, and he has generously said that he believes that, if the strength of the army is to be maintained, it cannot be maintained more cheaply than it is now. He has suggested one or two points of criticism to which I shall gladly presently reply, and he has again strengthened our hands, I hope, for the future in pointing out how difficult it would be to maintain such a reduction as that made this year in military works. He has certainly done more for us by that statement than he has done against us by his criticisms in regard to the Commissariat and the numbers of the Native troops, which I am sure I shall be able to meet to his satisfaction. But my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair invited me to 'meet with the same degree of fulness the arguments raised in certain quarters for the reduction of the military expenditure.' My Lord, I have never seen such arguments. I have seen denunciations, I have seen invectives, I have seen statements and assertions, and I have seen appeals to the Government of India to reduce expenditure, but I have never yet seen one single argument. I have seen no argument put forward by anybody to show that military expenditure in this country could reasonably

be reduced. I think that the absence of intelligent criticism may partly be due to the fact that very few people who question the causes of this military expenditure are properly informed, because our military estimates are not, as a rule, explained in this Council in the manner they are in the Parliaments of other nations; and I think it is desirable, in the face of the appeal which has been made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair, that I should state as briefly as I can what is the nature of our military expenditure, how that military expenditure is divided between home and this country, and why that military expenditure cannot be reduced. In doing this I will deal with the estimates of the present year as compared with the estimates of the past year, and I wish openly to state here that the Government of India has nothing to conceal in this matter, that it courts the fullest publicity as regards its military expenditure, and that it welcomes and will always welcome any practical suggestions made to it in the direction of economy.

"Our military expenditure may, first of all, be classed under two heads—expenditure in India and expenditure at home. Over expenditure in India your Excellency's Government exercises practically direct control. Over expenditure at home, except as it is affected by India's demand for stores, the Secretary of State exercises entire control. Now, I would first deal with military expenditure in India. Military expenditure in India comes under three separate heads. First, there are what are called the Indian Budget Estimates; second, the Military Works Estimates; and, third, the Special Defence Estimates. Taking the Indian Budget Estimates first, these contain provision for the general administration of the army in India, British and Native troops, for the pay of the troops, for feeding them, for clothing them, for the provision of horses for the mounted troops and for army transport, for medical and surgical attendance on men and horses, and for the provision of all the weapons and material of war. Last year, in speaking in this Council, I pointed out that from 1884-85, which was the year when military expenditure had touched its lowest after the Afghan War, there was a great jump in the year 1885-86. That year was a year in which the army, both European and Native, was largely increased and resolutions were taken to prepare for mobilization, and to have the army at all times fully equipped and ready for war. I showed that between 1885-86 and 1893-94 there had been a rise of Rs. 62,00,000 in the Military Budget Estimates; but that, of this Rs. 62,00,000, Rs. 57,50,000 were due to the fall in exchange, and that the actual increase in all those years, apart from what was due to fall in exchange, was only Rs. 4,50,000. Now, we have almost exactly the same tale to tell this year. It is essential that I should deal with net figures in dealing with military expenditure, for our receipts in many items rise directly with our expenditure. The net figures of the Budget of 1893-94 that is, last year, were Rs. 14,98,16,000. The net figures for 1894-95, that is, the present year, are Rs. 15,41,67,000, showing a rise of Rs. 43,51,000. Of this, Rs. 39,00,000 are due to exchange, leaving as due to other causes a rise of Rs. 4,50,000 this year. This rise of Rs. 39,00,000, to explain it more closely, is made up in this way. There is a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation, and there is on the other side as against that the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 due to the British soldier's pay, which is taken, subject to revision, at 1*s*. 3¼*d*. instead of 1*s*. 2¾*d*. Now, we have, as I have said, in our estimates a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation allowance. That exchange compensation allowance has been attacked to-day in this Council, and I will endeavour to show why I think it is absolutely necessary that it should be given to all the officers of the army. The pay and allowances of the officers of the Hon'ble East India Company's service were fixed in the last century. They were composed of two parts. They included British pay, converted into Indian currency at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee, together with certain allowances fixed in rupees. We have three classes of officers now; first, the officers of the Indian army. The few of them who still remain receive exactly the same pay and allowances as in the old Company's days. Secondly, the British officers. The pay and allowances of the British officers were fixed in the days of the Hon'ble East India Company. The principle followed was to make their pay and allowances, as a whole, equal to those of officers of corresponding rank in the Company's service: this equalization was carried out in 1797 and

1811. While as regards the third class of officers, that is, the officers of the Staff Corps, their pay was fixed in 1861 at identically the rates of the lower scale which had for many years been in force for infantry officers of both the Hon'ble East India Company's service and the British service when not in the field and when serving within two hundred miles of the seat of the Government of each presidency. Thus, the basis of pay of all the military officers serving in India is the pay of the same ranks in England converted at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee, and the allowances in rupees were fixed at a time when the commercial value of the rupee had never, I believe, fallen below 1*s.* 11*d.* and when the Government rate of exchange had never fallen below two shillings. Now, with a rupee at or below 1*s.* 3*d.*, as it now is, it is evident that the sterling value of the allowances of these officers has fallen 50 per cent. and that the sterling value of their pay has fallen 37½ per cent., while I think that no one can deny that the cost to a British officer of living in India has risen rather than fallen, that there has been a general rise in the price of British goods, and that there is ample evidence to show that prices in India are rising rather than falling as apart from British goods. Under these circumstances, the rate of their pay having fallen 50 per cent. and of their allowances 37½ per cent., so great was the hardship from which officers were suffering that some measure of relief had become not only an act of the most elementary justice but an act of absolute necessity.

"Now, turning from the exchange compensation allowance to the question of the Military Budget Estimates, I said that, setting aside the differences due solely to exchange, there is a rise this year over last year of Rs. 4,50,000 in the estimates which has to be accounted for. One item alone, and a very unforeseen item, very nearly accounts for it. We had a very bad fire at Peshawar last autumn, and Commissariat godowns, containing great quantities of stores and equipment, were burnt to the ground. The replacing of these stores will alone cost over Rs. 3,80,000. The second item—an incidental item it may be called—is this. Last year, by a mere chance, one of our cavalry regiments was absent for half the year, having been sent to Egypt, and therefore we only took into account in last year's estimates the maintenance of that cavalry regiment for half a year. This year we have to take it for the whole year. That gives Rs. 3,10,000, making, with the above sum of Rs. 3,80,000, on these two items alone a sum of Rs. 6,90,000 as against our total rise of only Rs. 4,50,000.

" The estimates vary in their items and details very much from year to year. Increases in one part of the estimate are met by decreases in another. Decreases, I am sorry to say, are generally more than balanced by increases. I do not wish to trouble the Council with details, but there is one item of increase which I think it is necessary to speak about, and the more so because it is one of those which formed the subject of criticism by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. And that is the question of the Commissariat accounts. These show in the estimates for this year an increase of Rs. 4,90,000 due to rise in the price of food. There was also an increase last year due to the same cause. I made this the subject of a special enquiry and was furnished by the Commercial Branch of the Finance Department, through the Commissary General, with some figures as to prices in India which I think Hon'ble Members of this Council will find, as I did, somewhat startling. The number of seers of different articles of food which can be purchased for a rupee at different stations, and certain characteristic stations, were taken, and going back to the year 1884, the lowest, as already explained, in military expenditure, since the Afghan War. I find that the price of rice has risen 38 per cent. between 1884 and 1892 on the average of Madras and Rangoon; wheat, which we have taken for seven stations, has risen 72 per cent. between 1884 and 1892; barley, which is one of our most important items as food for horses, has risen 85 per cent. between 1884 and 1892; and the price of gram has increased 49 per cent. between 1884 and 1892, taking such stations as Cawnpore, Delhi, Rawalpindi and Karachi. Now, this is a very remarkable fact, and when my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans asked whether we would enquire whether the Commissariat prices have not risen a little too fast, I am happy to inform him that the Commissariat prices have not risen so fast as the prices given to us by the Commercial Branch of the Finance Department.

"I now come to another subject of friendly criticism by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans,—the question of compensation for dearness of food to Native soldiers and the compensation for forage also given to Native soldiers in the silladar cavalry regiments. Sir Griffith Evans seems to think that the rates of compensation were solely dependent on the certificate of the Commanding Officer. That is not so. It is perfectly true that a certificate is sent in by the Commanding Officer that these were the ruling rates in the bazar at the time, and that upon that the claim for compensation is admitted. But that claim is subject to what I consider a most important check. It is subject to audit in the Controller's office, it is subject to check by what is known as the *nirik* prices. which are not prepared by the Commissariat Department or by the Commanding Officer, but by the Civil Officer of the district, and which are certified to by him; and that is the check upon any possibility of collusion between the Commanding Officer or his men, which would be very unlikely, or between any one in the Commissariat Department and the men. That is, I consider, a most necessary, separate and independent check.

"I do not know that, as regards these Indian Budget Estimates, I need trouble the Council any further. I have shown that, apart from exchange, there is a rise of Rs. 4,50,000 this year which is due to circumstances over which we have no control.

"The next matter to which I will refer is the Indian Military Works Estimates. These estimates provide for the construction and maintenance of all military buildings for British troops, and in certain places for the barracks for Native troops, for military roads, for the maintenance of all our defensive works, and for the construction of all such works, other than some to which I shall presently allude, that have been provided for in the Special Defences Estimates. Upon these Military Works Estimates fall the cost of water-supply and drainage of our cantonments and all barrack establishments, also the construction and maintenance of military hospitals. Those of this year show a reduction of Rs. 19,42,000 over last year. Now, I may say at once—and in doing so I am speaking for the Government of India as well as for the Commander-in-Chief and myself—that we have agreed to a reduction this year to meet a financial difficulty; but it will be very easy for me to show how impossible it would be for such a reduction as this to be continued. The system of devoting a fixed grant to military works was settled in 1880, and it was then arranged to give one crore of rupees for military works. That was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years, which had varied from Rs. 1,18,00,000 to Rs. 1,33,00,000 per annum. And therefore the fixed grant given in 1880 was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years. Since that time all the following additional causes of expenditure have been thrown upon the crore:—there has been an increase of 10,000 British troops; Baluchistan has been occupied and barracks for the troops have been built; Upper Burma has been annexed and barracks for the troops have been built there; and in addition to that the great demands of sanitary science have compelled us, and rightly compelled us, to do a great deal more for the health of the troops than had been done previously; a water-supply—above all, a pure water-supply—is one of those things which we have endeavoured to obtain for the troops. In 1880 also it was only to the needs of British troops that this crore was applied, but since then we have had to send Native troops to out-of-the-way places like Baluchistan, where they have to live in severely cold climates, where such huts as they can build with unskilled labour are utterly insufficient, and consequently we have been obliged to build lines for them; and this again and the maintenance of these buildings are drawn from the crore. Last, but not least—the straw that breaks our back—there has come this year upon the crore the charge for exchange compensation allowance for the establishments maintained by that crore. The result is that, though we have agreed to this temporary reduction to meet a financial difficulty, it means practically the undertaking of no new works, the diminution of the amount for repairs desirable to military roads and buildings, and I would say an almost complete stoppage of all sanitary improvements.

"I now turn to the Special Defence Estimates. These Indian Special Defence Estimates contain provision for the original works of certain

special defences, such as the defenees of the seaports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Aden, and the defences of the passages of the Indus and the defences of Quetta. The maintenance of these special defence works will fall again upon the Military Works Budget. The Special Defence Estimates are only for the original works. In 1890-91 the Special Defence Estimates in India were Rs. 53,66,000; for 1894-95 they are only Rs. 15,23,000; so that there is a diminution here of Rs. 38,43 000. This is due to the fact that the expenditure on original works is coming to an end, and also that we have taken as little as possible this year of the amount remaining to be spent.

"Thus, taking all these different estimates, as far as India is concerned, there is an increase of Rs. 43,51,000 on the Military Budget Estimates as against a decrease of Rs. 57,85,000 on the Military Works and Special Defence Estimates, which gives a total reduction as compared with last year of Rs. 14,34,000, a reduction which, had it not been for the exchange compensation, would have been Rs. 60,91,000.

"I will next speak of expenditure at home. Expenditure at home comes under three different estimates. These are what may be called the Army Estimates for Effective Services; the Army Estimates for Non-Effective Services; and lastly, the Special Defence Estimates. In 1893-94 the Effective Army Estimates were £2,244,100. This year they are £2,069,200. There is therefore a reduction in the Effective Army Estimates at home of £174,900 this year Of this reduction we can really only claim here in India the credit for £10,000. We have made our demands for stores this year less by £10,000 than they were last year. The remainder is due to a regulation of payments between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War. It is always a complicated business, and we never can know how much we shall have to pay in one year and how much will hang over for the next; but I can only say that the whole of those effective estimates are due to payments under the orders of the Secretary of State which it is very difficult indeed for us to check. As regards the Non-Effective Estimates, those for 1893-94 were £2,253,400; those for 1894-95 were £2,351,600; giving an increase this year of £98,200. That increase has as yet been scarcely explained to us by the Secretary of State. We cannot control that. It is practically a question of our share of pensions, deferred pay, and so on, for the British army, and it is a question of pensions also to the officers of the Indian Services. The rise or fall in it is automatic and practically out of the control of the Government of India.

"Next, as to the Special Defence Estimates at home. Last year, that is, 1893-94, they amounted to £174,700. This year they are £22,600, showing a decrease of £152,100. Now, whereas the special defences in India are for works, the special defences at home are for armaments, and these home Special Defence Estimates show this great reduction for the same reason that the Indian ones do, namely, that the works and the armaments are coming to an end.

"The summary of all this is that on the whole the Home Military estimates this year as compared with those of last year show a total reduction of £228,800, or something like Rs. 39,00,000 at 1*s.* 3*d.* exchange. The total reduction upon the whole estimates at home and here amounts to Rs. 53,34,000, and that after taking into account exchange compensation allowance, but for which there would have been a decrease of a crore.

"I have thus shown that we have effected this year a very considerable decrease in our military expenditure both in India and at home.

"And now I wish to say a few words on the general question of military expenditure. First of all, as regards those home charges to which my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has alluded. It is well known that the Government of India has long held that the home charges were greater than the Government of India thought that they ought to be. The Government of India has made repeated representations on that subject to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has,—there is not the slightest doubt,—given to those representations his most earnest attention. The question of out-

standing accounts between ourselves and the War Office had attracted a great deal of attention, and a committee was formed with Lord Northbrook as president which took the question of these payments into account. The result was a very considerable diminution on the recommendation by Lord Northbrook's Committee of the amount which India had to pay to England, and the fixing for the future of a capitation grant of so much per head per man to be paid to the War Office in lieu of the old system of assessing those charges year by year. That no doubt has effected a considerable reduction in our expenditure. But we were still not satisfied; and not long ago—my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has quoted the date of the Despatch as having been mentioned in the House of Lords—we did in 1892 address the Secretary of State and ask him to have this question still further taken into consideration by a Royal Commission; but the Secretary of State has replied to that Despatch, and he says that he does not consider that the questions at issue are such as can be taken into consideration by a Royal Commission; that they involve questions of great Imperial policy, and therefore he does not think it desirable to adopt our suggestion. It will still be open to us, I presume, on any particular points, to press for any change or to invite reconsideration by the Secretary of State.

"As regards Indian charges, that is to say, military expenditure in India, with which I am of course more directly concerned than with the home expenditure, the position of the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council is always a very difficult one. He has, as it were, a double responsibility. He is jointly responsible with the Commander-in-Chief for the efficiency of the army; for under him (the Military Member of Council) are those great services the Commissariat and Transport Department, the Ordnance Department, the Military Works, the Remount Department, on the efficiency of which the efficiency of the army very largely depends. He has, therefore, a joint responsibility with the Commander-in-Chief for the efficiency of the army and also that great responsibility which he shares with every member of Your Excellency's Council—the responsibility for economy and in such a time as this the responsibility for keeping expenditure down as low as possible. It is never an easy task In times of financial pressure it is a most onerous task: My hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans spoke in the recent debate on the Tariff Bill of my hon'ble Financial colleague grovelling in the dust-heaps among fish-maws and shark-fins to meet a deficit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I think, if he were to see the Military Secretary, Sir Edwin Collen, and myself wrestling with such questions as whether we should allow another kerosine lamp in the ward of a hospital or another sweeper in a camp in the hills, or whether we should allow British soldiers in the hills to have hob-nails for their boots, I think he would extend the same pity to us as he has extended to our Financial colleague. I can only say that it is only possible to carry out this task if the Military Member has, as I have had, a Financial colleague who wisely recognises that there is a point beyond which it is impossible to effect reduction, and a Commander-in-Chief who, with broad and statesmanlike views, has accepted the difficulty of the financial situation and has been willing to aid me in reducing expenditure. But I think that if my hon'ble friend had seen the Commander-in-Chief and myself with a long list of items before us—items every one of which we had accepted for consideration in the estimates, recognizing that each one would either improve the efficiency of the army or the health or the comfort of the soldier—and if he had seen us ruthlessly compelled to strike out these items one after another, some of them amounting to a few rupees, some of them to lakhs of rupees, because of the financial situation, I think he might have used another scriptural simile and might have rightly compared us to two fond and loving fathers of families who were ordered by Herod to take part in the massacre of the innocents.

"My Lord, the fact of the matter is that the bulk of the Indian Military Budget Estimates cannot be touched. These Estimates are based upon fixed numbers of troops, fixed rates of pay and allowances, fixed scales of food and clothing, fixed armaments and fixed reserves of stores. The establishments are kept as low as it is possible to keep them, and there are only three possible methods of effecting a reduction of military expenditure. These are (1) either reducing the number of troops, or (2) reducing the pay of the troops, or (3) reducing the reserves of stores. Now, I will deal with

the last first. There is hardly anything more easy than to effect a reduction of military expenditure by reducing the reserves of stores. It is so easy that there is great temptation to do this whenever a Government finds itself in financial difficulty; but I believe it to be the most wicked and the most wasteful thing which can be done, especially in India. I was a member in England a few years ago of a Royal Commission of which Lord Hartington was chairman on the military and naval administration of the United Kingdom. Lord Hartington had been Secretary of State for War and Secretary of State for India. Other members of that Commission were Mr. Smith, who was at the time First Lord of the Treasury and had been Secretary of State for War; Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for India; and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who had been previously, and now is, Secretary of State for War. On many points we may have differed, but on one point we were absolutely unanimous, and that was that we thought it so dangerous, even in England—this temptation of Governments to reduce their reserve of stores in order to get money in time of emergency—that we unanimously agreed that it should be an instruction to Secretaries of State to publish to Parliament what was the authorized reserve of stores and how far the reserve in every department corresponded with the authorised reserves, in order to put it out of their power to reduce these reserves without its being known to the public. If that course be so wasteful and dangerous at home, where you have all the great manufacturing establishments in England at your disposal, how infinitely more dangerous and wasteful would it be in India, where we are dependent upon England for the greater portion of our materials of war? The second method which I have indicated is that of reducing the pay of the British troops. You cannot reduce the pay of the British soldier. It is based on contract and is untouchable by you. It would be most unjust and you cannot do it. And, as regards the Native troops, I would wish to point out that here, as in England, ours is the only one nation in the world whose proud boast it is that every soldier in the army is a volunteer. We have no conscription, and if you are to keep up a volunteer army you must go into the market and pay such a rate as will get you the right class of recruit. All my information goes to prove that it would be quite impossible to reduce the pay of the infantry soldier of the Native army below what it now is, and we have only recently had to raise the pay of the soldiers of the silladar cavalry in order to get the right men.

"I come at last to this question, can the numbers of the army in India be reduced? That is not a question on which I would personally wish to express an opinion, for this reason, that the strength and number of the troops as they now are have been definitely fixed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. After reviewing the condition of India, they have been fixed according to what is considered necessary for safety against external and internal danger. That strength is reviewed by the Government of India from time to time, and has recently been reviewed by us and by the Secretary of State, and no reduction of the army in India can be made by the Governor General in Council alone. No reduction can be made except on well-considered grounds, carefully studied and so reasoned out as to convince Her Majesty's Government; because the strength of the army in India is not only a question of Indian but is a question of Imperial policy.

"I wish I could say that, even with the present strength of the army, there is no probability of a rise in military expenditure, but I cannot honestly say that, I have shown one steady cause of increase—increase in the food prices; food alone amounts in our budget estimates to 180 lakhs per annum. Wages too have undoubtedly risen; we cannot get followers for the same wages as formerly. We have been obliged in some instances to raise the rates of their pay, and I am very much afraid that further rises may take place. Special defences erected out of the Special Defences Grant are now all perfectly new, but bye and bye they will require renewal and their renewal will fall upon the Military Works Grant. All those things which we have to purchase at home are increasing in cost. As the rupee falls prices rise, and not only is our British cavalry largely, but our British artillery is entirely dependent upon Australia for horses, and Australia is a country with a gold currency. The volunteers are

a constant and steady source, I am very happy to say, of increase in our military expenditure, because their numbers and the numbers of efficients are constantly increasing. Sanitary demands upon us cannot, I venture to think, be withstood. A pure water-supply and better sanitation for our cantonments, in order that that curse and scourge of India, enteric fever, may be reduced—these are absolutely necessary; and above all things there is one class of our estimates in which expenditure has risen—and if science continues to go on doing for military armaments what it has done in the past, expenditure will continue to increase in a most extraordinary way. I refer more particularly to the ordnance part of our expenditure. To give you some idea of what these changes in armament mean with regard to increased expenditure I will cite a few instances. We have recently re-armed our field batteries with 12-pr. breech-loading guns instead of 9-pr. muzzle-loaders. The 9-pr. muzzle-loading gun cost £90 and the 12-pr. breech-loading gun costs £270; that is three times as much as the 9-pr. The 9-pr. battery cost £2,652, while the 12-pr. breech-loading battery costs £5,325. Again, we have recently armed our British infantry with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle. The rifle itself costs little more than the Henry-Martini, but its ammunition costs Rs. 103 per thousand rounds as against Rs. 52 per thousand rounds for the old rifle. The shells for the 12-pr. cost £68 per hundred and shells for the 9-pr. cost only £15 per hundred. The sights of a 9-pr. again cost £2 apiece, while the telescopic sights for the 12-pr. cost £12. To turn to the larger ordnance. It is a very long time, quite a matter of ancient history, since I joined the army But when I joined the army the largest gun was a 68-pr. and the price of it was £97. The price of a 10-inch gun mounted in India now is £10,000, and only a few years ago, before your forts were re-armed, the 9-inch gun mounted in India cost only £1,500. The projectile of the largest gun in the service now costs £23, so that four shots from the largest gun in the service now cost as much as the largest gun cost when I joined the army. These facts will give you some idea of the uselessness of talking about reducing military expenditure in the face of the greatly increased expenditure arising from improvements in armaments and weapons of precision which have resulted from the progress of modern science, a charge which in the nature of things too must ever go on increasing, and which will always add very greatly to our financial difficulties. All that I can promise to do is to use every effort to keep down military expenditure consistently with the efficiency of the army for war. The most searching enquiries are in progress into all causes of increase, and will be pushed home. A system of control which we have lately introduced will enable the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council to keep his finger on the pulse of military expenditure constantly in a way that I think it had been impossible to do before. Every rise of that pulse will be marked, and such remedies as are possible will be applied. But, I repeat, our Army, British and Native, is an army of volunteers, and I could conceive no more dangerous or foolish course than to push economy to the point of either diminishing efficiency for war, or creating discontent in the army."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have a few remarks to submit to Your Excellency's Council on the subject of the so-called Famine Insurance Fund. I do not propose to join the noble army of those who have so often and so unsuccessfully attempted to explain away the misconceptions which have grown up round this unfortunate phrase, or to enlighten the invincible ignorance which prevails on the subject in the minds of the public. I call it an unfortunate phrase because a surplus and an insurance fund are things totally different in character. An insurance fund must be kept up regularly or the insurance is vitiated: a surplus is a result which you may aim at but which circumstances beyond your control may make it, as now, impossible for you to achieve. If this unfortunate phrase had not been in use it would have been unnecessary for my hon'ble friend the Finance Minister to say that he intended to suspend the Famine Grant; it would have been sufficient for him to say that, as he had a deficit, he had not got a surplus. But even here, in the purest region of official thought and language, a misconception is created by the use of this misleading term. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has told us that he has got a deficit of three crores to meet. But, when he

says that, he does not mean what you or I should mean if we used that expression, nor what the public thinks he means. He has really only got a deficit of two crores, that is to say, his estimated expenditure exceeds his estimated receipts by two crores. But he would like to have a surplus of a crore and to spend it on reducing debt or on protective public works; and compared with that ideal position his revenue is too small by three crores.

"But, my Lord, my object in addressing the Council to-day is not to dispute about the use or meaning of words, but to ask the Council to consider the question, how this resolution to provide, if possible, an annual surplus of 1½ crores arose, and whether the conditions have altered so far that the necessity for such a provision has wholly or partially passed away.

"The original calculation of the amount of the so-called Famine Insurance Fund was made in this way. In the ten years preceding 1878 there had been two great famines, or rather one great famine—that of 1877—and one severe scarcity—that of 1874. In these two cases the expenditure on famine relief, including remissions of revenue, had been 16¼ crores of rupees. But, assuming that this expenditure had been somewhat exceptional, the Government estimated that 15 crores might be taken as the amount that would ordinarily be spent on famine relief in ten years, and therefore they decided to provide a surplus of one-tenth of that sum, or 1½ crores, each year which should be spent either on reducing debt or on protective railways, so that, when the next famine came upon us, it would cost less to meet it, because we should have an enlarged railway system by which to transport food, or, if we had to borrow, we should be in a better position to do so, and should not have increased the total volume of our debt.

"Nearly at the same time the Famine Commission approached the problem from a different direction. They held that the maximum number of persons to be relieved in the worst conceivable year was 2½ millions, and the cost of such relief, at Rs. 50 per head, was 12½ crores. Calculating from past experience, they estimated that the average number to be relieved in a series of years would amount to a little less than 250,000 persons, and the cost of such relief to 1¼ crores per annum. Their estimate, framed in 1880, was therefore a little lower than that framed by the Government of India in 1878, and the convergence of these two independent modes of calculation justified the belief that the amount which it was intended to provide as a surplus (1½ crores) was not likely to be exceeded as the average charge for famine relief over a series of years.

"Speaking in this Council in 1877, Sir John Strachey said :—

'Unless it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenue will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned (that is, 1½ crores,) to this sole purpose.'

"I venture to think that the time has come for enquiring whether the grounds on which this figure of 1½ crores was arrived at still remain unchanged. My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair has led up to this enquiry by his question in the speech we have just heard, whether the Government of India is now prepared to say—and he presumed it is not—that an adequate network of subsidiary railways has been completed throughout the Empire, and that the precautions initiated for the protection of the people from the financial as well as from the material consequences of famine have been completed. I shall attempt to show that so large a sum is no longer required for the special purpose of providing against the expenditure likely to be incurred when a famine visits us, although it must always be desired that a surplus of this amount should exist and should be available for the development of the resources of the country.

"I begin by reminding the Council that the calculations made by the Famine Commission shewed that the provision of 20,000 miles of railway, nearly half of which had been completed at the time the Report was written, would suffice to ensure the means of sure and speedy transport of food into every part of India that is liable to be afflicted with famine. The cost of constructing an additional length of 10,000 miles of railway was estimated by them at sixty crores of rupees. But they went on to say that 'it was probable that less than one-half of the length first named, or 5,000 miles, in addition to the exist-

ing lines, would go far to remove all future risk of serious difficulty in supplying food to any part of any district in the whole country.' The number of miles of railway open at the end of 1893-94 was 20,395 ; and though this includes some military lines on the frontier, and some others which only indirectly serve for the transport of food, it may safely be said that we have more than covered the minimum of 5,000 miles of additional lines demanded in the above quotation.

"The next point I wish to bring forward is that the Famine Commission drew up (page 172 of their Report, Part II,) a list of the railways which they thought specially requisite for the purpose of protecting the parts of India most exposed to famine. They specified in the Punjab, the tract north and north-west of Delhi irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal; in the North-Western Provinces, the province of Bundelkhand ; in Bengal, the districts of North Bihar and Bhagalpur, and country to be traversed by the East Coast Railway from Calcutta to Cuttack and on to Madras through the Godavari and Kistna Deltas; in Madras, the Ceded Districts, which ought to be put in communication with the same deltas; in Mysore and the Bombay Dekkhan, certain projected lines connecting those districts with the existing railways and with the sea. The Council is probably aware that the whole of this programme, except the East Coast Railway, which is still in hand, has been carried out. We have constructed the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line, the Rewari-Ferozpur line, the extensions of the Tirhut and Northern Bengal line, the Indian Midland, the Southern Mahratta system, and the Nellore and the Bezwada-Guntakul Railway, and we have made two important protective railways besides which the Famine Commission did not contemplate, the Dharmaveram-Mutupet, which runs through some of the poorest parts of the Madras Presidency, and the Bengal-Nagpur, which, though not penetrating a region likely to be visited by the famine, taps the rich districts of Chattisgarh and enables their food-stuffs to be carried to the relief of distress in other parts of India. The total mileage of these lines is 4,896 miles, and the East Coast, which is unfinished, if carried out to Madras and to Calcutta, will add about 1,070 miles to the number. We have thus in these fifteen years carried out almost all the schemes which the Famine Commission held to be necessary for the protection of the country against famine, and two useful schemes besides, and it is a reasonable thing for us now to reckon up the results and to consider what remains to be done. Have any defects been discovered in the scheme of the Famine Commission? Is there any tract which they did not know of but which we now know to be specially liable to famine and unprotected against it? I am not aware of any. Speaking with such authority as attaches to me as Secretary to that Commission and with such knowledge as I have gathered in the various offices I have filled since that time, I do not hesitate to say that the only considerable spot in India on which I could now lay my finger as both liable to severe famine and insufficiently protected against it is Orissa. When the East Coast Railway is finished—and I trust that whatever constructive work is starved in this black year my hon'ble friend the Minister for Public Works will not allow this work to be starved—I believe that the work of railway extension with the special object of famine protection will, as far as human foresight can guide us, be completed.

"It seems obvious then, that the results being attained, the efforts for achieving those results may cease or be relaxed. Insurance becomes less costly as the danger from fire decreases. Our house was of thatch. We have rebuilt it in brick and iron. Surely we no longer need the apparatus of water-buckets and the machinery for pumping and the staff for applying the hose which we were obliged to provide before.

"It may be said 'this is mere *à priori* argument : you think you have provided a machinery for putting down famine, but wait till it is tried. You have fortunately been spared any such visitation as that of 1877 : who can tell that if such a calamity should recur you may not have to pour out money again like water to save life.' To this I answer that we have been tried and our machinery has been found to work and act successfully. We have certainly not experienced such a famine as that of 1877-78, or of 1868-69, and may we long be spared such visitations; but, as far as I can judge, we have experienced droughts and climatic conditions similar to those which produced the famines of 1861 and 1874, but we have escaped from experiencing the same effects.

The Bengal famine of 1874 was one of those the expenditure on which (about six crores) was included by Sir John Strachey in framing the estimate of fifteen crores as the cost of famine relief in a ten-year period, and I think it is not too much to say that the possibility of such a famine or such an outlay has been stamped out by the construction of the railway system north of the Ganges. In Behar within the last six years, in 1888 and 1891, there was a failure of rain equal or very nearly equal to that which occurred in 1873. My predecessor in 1889 and I myself in 1892 made preparations for a visitation of famine, but we had to meet nothing worse than severe scarcity in a limited area. On both of these occasions, in place of the six or seven crores of 1874, we had to spend three or four lakhs of rupees. I say therefore that such a famine as that of 1874 is now impossible, and such an outlay as that will not be again required and need not be provided for. You can wipe six crores out of your bill of fifteen, and even then you will have provided amply, and more than amply, for the worst attacks that fortune can make upon you.

"No doubt the same experience has been shared by other parts of India. I believe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Lee-Warner will bear me out when I say that in the Kaladgi or Bijapur District of Bombay, where the famine of 1877 fell heaviest in that Presidency, there were two years, between 1880 and 1885, when there was an almost complete failure of rain and the blackest anticipations were indulged in. But the newly opened section of the Southern Mahratta line poured in such an ample supply of food that panic never got its head, prices were kept down, and, though the Bombay Government were on the watch and kept many lakhs of rupees in reserve in case of a demand, there was no necessity for any large famine expenditure.

"As a matter of fact, the accounts show that in the last thirteen years the direct expenditure on famine relief has only been Rx. 337,760, or less than 34 lakhs, or than three lakhs of rupees a year. The rest of the surplus has been spent, 5½ crores on protective railways, 5½ on reduction of debt, and 1¾ on irrigation works. If therefore the calculation which was made by Sir John Strachey in 1878 were now repeated, it is clear that the Government might be content to provide three lakhs of rupees instead of 1½ crores for expenditure on famine relief proper. If the calculation made by the Famine Commission were now re-made *de novo*, it would be necessary to ascertain the cost of the uncompleted part of the East Coast Railway and of any other railway projects which later experience has shewn to be requisite for the protection of exposed tracts, and to distribute that total amount over a certain number of years, as the provision which it is necessary to make against famine. To this must be added the amount hypothecated to meet the loss on the guarantee on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, as long as that loss continues, which I trust will not be many years more. But in any case I trust I have convinced the Council that there is good reason for thinking that it is no longer necessary to set apart so large a surplus as 1½ crores for the definite purpose of meeting the recurring expenditure which the occurrence of famines entail. It is of course always desirable to budget for a surplus, and the larger the better; but my respectful advice to the Government of India now is that they should re-consider the amount which it is requisite to attempt to provide, and should in future frankly and fairly call it a surplus, and drop the phrase Famine Grant or Famine Insurance Fund altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. WESTLAND said:—"The remarks of Hon'ble Members with regard to myself have for the most part been expressions of sympathy with me in my financial distress, for which I assure the Council I feel very grateful; but the circumstance points to one special feature in the present position. It is this, that the Budget is not put forward by the Government of India as one that is satisfactory to itself; our programme pretends only to be the best that we can frame under the conditions on which we are this year compelled to work. I shall not, therefore, attempt to defend our position upon its merits; the mere fact that I have declared a deficit for the coming year is sufficient to show that the position is indefensible on its merits. The controversy upon this point hangs round the question of the cotton-duties, and that is at the present moment rather in a political than in a financial phase. Its financial aspect has been ably treated by

my friend Sir Griffith Evans, who, to use a celebrated phrase, can speak from a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. Every word that he uttered in criticism of the general financial position displayed in the estimates I could easily accept as my own—it is a position of strain which can last only for a limited time, and which we have loyally accepted, for that limited time, under the circumstances already fully laid before the Council. But on this general question I abstain from entering on further discussion, for I could only repeat what I have said on an earlier occasion.

"I wish to say, before I pass from the general subject, how much I appreciate the efforts which were made by the heads of the great spending departments, General Brackenbury and Sir Charles Pritchard, to reduce their demands to the very lowest point. Had it not been for their assistance in this matter, I certainly would never have succeeded in producing in my estimates so low a deficit as only 30 lakhs of rupees.

"Before discussing the larger questions arising out of the debate, I propose to take up one or two smaller subjects to which the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and other members have made reference. Mr. Playfair, with some justice, complained of the very short time allowed to the community of Calcutta to consider the Financial Statement before our taking up the final discussion. It is due to the misfortune, for which I am afraid I cannot accept responsibility, of Easter falling during the week that succeeded the presentation of the Estimates. The Estimates themselves are fixed by certain circumstances within a very narrow limit of time. Our practice is to have everything practically complete about March 10th, and then, before closing the figures, to wait for the reports of the receipts and outgoings of the month of February. These come to us, say, about March 12th to March 15th, and we proceed to make any final corrections in the Estimates which seem on the consideration of February's figures to be called for, close them about March 15th to 18th, so that they are ready, after the necessary examinations, for presentation to the Council about March 21st or 22nd. I mention this in order to shew that in the regular course of business we could not avoid presenting the Estimates just before the Easter holidays. The Hon'ble Member is aware that the curtailment to five days, of the week ordinarily allowed for consideration, was due to arrangements made for the convenience of certain non-official Members who would have been unable to attend on Thursday. I shall do my best to make better arrangements next year, as I shall certainly avoid any cause which would deprive the Government of the helpful criticism of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr. Playfair has asked me certain questions about opium cultivation, and the short crops of the last two years. In the first of these years the shortness of the crop was due to drought, which produced a small crop of high consistency, and in the second it was due to heavy rains, which produced a large maundage but of very low consistency. The causes were, therefore, in both cases climatic. The question of increasing the payment made to cultivators has been already under consideration, but it was impossible to take any definite steps while the whole question of opium in India was under examination by a Royal Commission. The fact is that for years our hands have, in the matter of opium administration, been very much hampered by the persistent calumniation and misrepresentation which we have suffered from an English Association of gentlemen, who think that the excellence of their motives is sufficient justification for the baselessness of their statements. We are very glad that the whole subject has, to their dismay, been made the subject of elaborate enquiry instead of a simple condemnation; and, though we do not in any way presume to anticipate the findings of the Royal Commission, we cannot conceive but that, after the evidence which has been made public during the last cold weather, the result will be to leave the Government of India more free to administer its Opium Department in the manner which it knows to be right and just to all interests concerned, without the perpetual presence of the feeling that every step it takes will be misunderstood and misrepresented in England.

"As regards the price of opium taken in our estimates, the Hon'ble Member is right in his supposition that we consider the price to be largely influenced by the fall of silver. China, as he is aware, is a country with a silver currency—a currency which cannot be protected from depreciation in the manner

in which we have protected ours. Our opium fetches a certain number of dollars in China, and the Calcutta prices are determined by the China prices. The fall in the value of silver can at any rate have no immediate effect upon the dollar price in China, but it makes those dollars produce a smaller number of rupees in India. I cannot say if we can rely upon receiving, during 1894-95, the amount of opium revenue which we have taken in our estimates—it is notoriously one of the items in which our estimates are very uncertain. But I have at any rate taken a lower revenue than has ever yet been estimated, and I live in hope that it will be realized.

"My hon'ble friend asks me if I can justify the exchange rate of 14*d*. taken in the estimates. I admit I cannot do so with any confidence, but I ask him, in turn, what rate he would propose and how he would justify that rate. The whole question of exchange is at present in a state of flux, and the question what rate we should realize depends upon many circumstances. It depends more than anything upon the rate that will prevail during the next export season, and I do not know that any man in India can foretell that. Fourteen pence may prove too high, and, on the other hand, it may conceivably turn out too low. I think it is a fair and not too sanguine compromise between opposing considerations.

"I was pleased to hear that it was possible to hold the opinion that our accounts if properly made up would shew a surplus of some millions instead of the deficit I have deduced. But I am afraid that I cannot accept the view. The manner in which the accounts of India were made up till about 1884 was this. The sterling pounds of the English expenditure were added to the Rx. of the expenditure in India, and then to the total of the whole was added an item called 'Loss by Exchange,' which was the difference, as compared with two shillings, upon the actual remittances of Council Bills during the year. One result of this system was that, in any year in which the Secretary of State failed to obtain by his drawings the full amount of his expenditure, the result of the year's account was benefited by his failure. While the rupee remained somewhere in the vicinity of a tenth of a pound, no great harm was done. Remittances sometimes fell short of, and sometimes exceeded, the expenditure of the year; but taking year's account with year's account the result on the whole was fairly correct. But when the rupee began to sensibly fall away from this standard, the difference threatened to vitiate our accounts. I was Comptroller General at the time, and I urged upon the Government that the only way our accounts could be protected from serious inaccuracy was by taking the sterling expenditure to account at its actual equivalent in rupees, whether the amount was, or was not, obtained by actual remittances during the year. I may say that the inaccuracy to which I refer was, or rather would practically always have been, an inaccuracy in understatement of the expenditure. After some discussion in which the sole question was how to frame the accounts so as to express the facts with the greatest correctness, my proposals were accepted, and since then we have, in adding £ sterling to Rx., inserted the column which is headed 'Exchange.'

"The peculiarity of our accounts, as is well known, is that, while all our revenue is received in rupees, a large portion of our expenditure is in sterling namely, some 15½ million pounds. Now I hold that, to make your accounts correct, you are bound to set every pound of that expenditure against your revenue, as absorbing, say, 16 rupees of it. If you meet the 15½ million pounds by remittance, this is the result that actually takes place, and you have met your £ sterling liabilities out of your actual revenue. If you do not make the remittance, you will have to borrow money in sterling and pay sterling interest on it in future until you do discharge the liability by remittance; but, however you put it, you do not meet the sterling charges of the year, until you charge them off (or, in fact, until you have met them by actual remittance) at their full equivalent of R16 per £. That we separate the R16 into two columns, of which the first shews R10 and the second R6, is a matter of convenience; the essential point in the account keeping is that we bring in the whole R16, and, if it were not for this fact, the first column where the R10 is shown would not have any business in our accounts at all. I cannot conceive the correctness of a system by which, during a year like the last, in which our

remittances fell short by £8,000,000, we would become entitled, by reason of that failure, to bring Rx. 5,000,000 to credit of revenue; and I am quite sure that no book-keeping arguments would for a moment be allowed in justification of such a course. Mr. Playfair is perfectly correct in his description of the book-keeping entries by which the amounts are brought upon our books, but the technical answer to his argument is that the credit to deposit account by debit of the exchange that we have charged off is *not* closed to Profit and Loss, but is closed to Balance and held at credit to meet the charge upon the theoretically necessary eventual remittance which will discharge the liability. But there are certain matters relating to the presentation of the Government accounts which cannot be discussed from the mere book-keeping point of view; and I am quite sure that in no mercantile accounts could £1 of expenditure be charged off as R10 on the mere ground that no remittance had been made to meet it.

"I pass on to the more general questions which have been raised during this debate; and the first of these is that relating to the Famine Grant.

"The questions involved in the so-called resumption of the Famine Grant have been several times explained in this Council. The very positive statements of Sir John Strachey and of Lord Lytton have repeatedly been brought forward, as if they interposed some insuperable obstacle in the way of the Government doing what seems to it, from all considerations, right and proper with its resources. I am free to admit to the full the argument that these statements—pledges if you like to call them so—bind the Government of India, in some special way, to recognise in its financial arrangements the necessity of providing for famine, even in a year in which famine does not occur. But that every other financial consideration has to be subordinated to this one necessity was never their meaning. Sir John Strachey himself at the very beginning foresaw that an absolute pledge of this kind was an impossibility. He said:—

'It is the firm intention of the present Government to apply the funds now to be provided for this special purpose strictly to the exclusive objects which they were designed to secure. In such matters, no doubt, Governments cannot fetter their successors, and nothing that we could now say or do would prevent the application of this fund to other purposes. Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might, of course, happen which would render it impracticable even for us, who have designed these measures, to maintain our present resolutions.

'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security'

"Had it not been for the ample explanation already laid before the Council by Sir Charles Elliott, I would have gone on to quote the statements made by Sir Auckland Colvin on the subject of the alleged permanent obligation of the famine grant; but I shall content myself with referring to the discussions in this Council in March, 1886, and to the explanations given in the Financial Statement of March, 1887 (paragraph 71, etc.). I think it is a little unfair to the Government that the question of the resumption of the grant should, at this stage, be attacked as if it were something altogether new and unheard of. As a matter of fact I am only repeating a policy adopted, and fully justified, by Sir Auckland Colvin, under similar circumstances, and I should not be called upon again to reply to arguments which he fully disposed of at the time, and which are now again brought forward as if no reply or explanation had ever been given with respect to them.

"But, first, as regards the redeeming of the so-called pledge of Sir John Strachey and of Lord Lytton, I find from past accounts that during the thirteen years, beginning 1881-82, the following moneys have been appropriated out of this fund:—

	Rx.
Actual Famine Relief	294,000
Protective Railways	5,483,000
Irrigation	1,732,000
Bengal-Nagpur and Midland Railways	2,772,000
Reduction of Debt, direct or indirect	5,327,000
TOTAL	15,609,000

"Considering in what financial straits the Government of India has been during part of this period, I think these figures show a fair redemption of the pledge given that a surplus revenue should be raised and spent upon Famine Relief and Insurance.

"In fact, I think Sir John Strachey himself would admit that the time had now come to consider whether, in our present state of preparedness for famine, the old obligation still remained to us to find 1½ crores a year upon policy and insurance. His own statement, in continuation of the quotation I have already made, was—

'Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose.'

"Sir Charles Elliott has already dealt with this aspect of the case with an authority to which no other officer of Government can lay claim. For his experience as Secretary of the Famine Commission in laying the foundation of the policy, and afterwards as Public Works Member of the Government of India in helping to carry it out, invest his opinion on the subject with a special value.

"But that the actual question of the suspension of the grant is in the present year more a question of book-keeping than of anything else will be apparent from what I said in my Financial Statement. If we had maintained the grant upon our accounts, we would spend upon the East Coast Railway the amount of 110 lakhs which is to remain uncharged during 1894-95. Although I am charged with having, resumed, and in some way appropriated, this amount, I have, as a matter of fact, arranged that 76 lakhs shall nevertheless be spent upon this very railway, though charged to another head. I am, in short, not stopping the actual outlay of the money, for, with the exception of 34 lakhs of rupees, the whole of the 150 lakhs supposed to form the Famine Grant will be expended during the year in exactly the same way as it would be if the grant were still charged off in our books.

"Now in all these discussions about resumption of the grant, one thing seems to me to be forgotten. It ought to be distinctly stated by our critics what their alternative is. There are only two possible alternatives; if you continue to charge off the grant, you must either declare a deficit of Rx. 110 lakhs in excess of my figure, or you must raise a further sum of Rx. 110 lakhs by taxation. We have given reasons why we consider this second course inadvisable for the present year, and, as regards the first, it is, except as regards the 34 lakhs by which we consider it advisable to reduce the expenditure, little more than a question of book-keeping. The declared, and the substantial, object of the Famine Grant policy was the maintenance of a sufficient surplus of revenue over expenditure to provide for certain charges. If you do not possess that surplus, and overpowering financial considerations prevent your taking measures to recover it by searching out new taxation, you are not a whit nearer carrying out the Famine Grant policy, when you write down in your accounts that you have spent a certain amount which you know you have not obtained by raising revenue to meet it.

"More than one reference has been made in the speeches of Hon'ble Members to the desirability of our employing in some fashion, to the advantage of the State, the large Silver Balances which at present lie in our Treasuries. We are urged to use them on the construction of Railways, or on the purchase —by which, I presume, is meant the discharge—of our Rupee paper.

"Now it must first of all be borne in mind that the main object of Indian Finance at present is the re-establishment of the Rupee; to that alone we look for our future salvation, for, if we succeed in this object, everything else is easy to us. The loss for a year or two of the benefit we might get from the utilisation of our excess silver balances (which by the way is wrongly put at 84 lakhs, for we could obviously not part with more than ten crores of the amount) is as nothing compared with the gain, both financial and commercial, which will accrue to us if the Rupee settles to a rate of 15*d.* or 16*d.*, and becomes independent (as I think it has already become) of the value of bullion. I therefore lay it down as an axiom, so far as present circumstances are concerned, that we should not use those balances so as to interfere with our

currency policy. And I think it obvious that any measure which sets these balances free for commercial use—either by expending them, at a rapid rate, on Railways or by using them in the discharge of loan—is not only an interference of this kind, but is a measure whose direct effect will be to defeat the object of our currency legislation. We have already lost enough by being obliged to considerably increase sterling debt; the only gain which we can set against that loss is the fact that on this side of the sea the same circumstances have led to the temporary lock-up of some ten crores of rupees. I would have preferred, as I said before, that things had gone on in regular course, and the said ten crores issued in payment of Council Bills. But the commerce of the country would not have it so, and we must accept the position in which these commercial forces have landed us. I am aware that by issuing these moneys I might reduce the rate of interest from its present figure of 9 or 10 per cent. to perhaps 4 or 5. But unfortunately commerce has declared that a rate of 9 or 10 per cent. is necessary to induce merchants and Banks to supply themselves with funds by the regular and ordinary method of Council Bills. I would not consider myself justified in creating a stringency of money by the withdrawal of funds from the money market, and I have never attempted such a policy; but when, in the ordinary course of commercial dealings, and as a result of the action of commercial forces, this result shews itself, I accept the fact, and I do not attempt to resist the operation of these forces by flooding the market with my pent-up rupees. The only result would be that another failure of Council Bills would take place, and my rupees would all come back to me. We have realised during the last few months the fact that it is to the operation of commercial forces alone that we must look for the accomplishment of the objects of the Currency Legislation, and I must, if I look for success in the operation, allow free play to that particular force which has driven into my reserve treasuries ten crores of rupees for which I have no use. Any attempt to use them would certainly cost the State more by the fall in the value of the rupee than we could possibly get by investing them, in any way, in our own loans.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair has suggested that five crores of this balance might well be used in pushing forward the construction of Railways, and he has contrasted our rate of progress in Railway construction unfavourably with that of the United States of America. Now, first of all, I wish to point out that the expenditure of money upon Railway construction, or at least its economical expenditure, does not depend merely upon our possessing the money to meet the charges. It is the result of elaborate arrangements that have to be made beforehand—plans, arrangement of work, settling of establishments, purchase and manufacture of material. Our Railway construction is therefore carefully planned beforehand for some years in advance, and, although minor modifications in these plans are possible, such an utter change in them as is involved in the sudden addition of five crores to our outlay is, otherwise than as a form of waste of money, impossible.

"I wish to point out that the stringent measures we have had to adopt with regard to our revenue account have not forced us into any very great diminution in the rate of progress of Railway construction. The figures I gave in my estimates will show that the total outlay on construction (including Protective Railways) is on the whole only reduced from Rx. 4,027,400 in 1893-94 to Rx. 3,450,000 in the coming year. And the comparison which my hon'ble friend has made between the rate of construction in India and the rate in the United States is, in more than one respect, unjust to India. It may be true that we do not reckon in our yearly construction as many hundreds of miles as the United States reckon thousands, but then, if you take the construction of Railways by the State, it must be remembered that the Government of the United States does not contribute a single mile to the construction in that country. We possess some 17,000 or 18,000 miles of railway in India, of which there is hardly a single mile that has not been constructed either by the State or under its guarantee. I do not think there is a single mile of the United States Railways which can in the same way be attributed to the direct outlay or direct financial assistance of the Government. In the matter of Railway construction by the State I feel sure that the Government of India can challenge comparison with the Government of any other country in the world. And I rather think

that, in his quoted mileage, my hon'ble friend has restricted himself to direct construction by the State, and has omitted certain current construction by Companies under contract with the State.

"I must confess to a little surprise in finding the proposal put forward by one of the commercial Members of Your Excellency's Council that we should buy silver at its present low price, and coin it for issue at the appreciated value of the Rupee. It ought not to be necessary to point out that any such process is in its nature a fraud upon the present holders of rupees. Every lakh of rupees profit which we make by such a transaction accrues to us by diminution in the value of all existing rupees—that is, by an operation of indirect plunder of the existing possessors. The analogy of copper coin is in no way in point: copper coin does not pretend to represent in its intrinsic value anything like its coinage value, and the latter is maintained only by our practically undertaking to issue to any holder of 64 pice a silver rupee in exchange for them. At present, our rupees are certainly, to use the technical language of economies, neither a token nor a coin. We want them to pass from the 'coin' state to the 'token' state, and they are at present in the transitional stage; but nothing is more certain than that, if we continue to coin them before they reach the token stage, they will never reach it at all.

"I may be permitted to quote in this connexion an extract from some instructions which I wrote a short time ago regarding the advice to be given to Native States about their currency. I said—

'If they adopt, to begin with, the policy of maintaining the existing par cf exchange with British rupees, as most of them are now doing by closing their mints, they will give their coin the same appreciated value as the British rupee, and the temptation will always be present to the Durbar to make a handsome profit by buying silver and converting it into coin. The loss necessarily falls upon the holders of existing coin, which will be at once depreciated by such a measure, the profit of the Durbar being one that may be once realized, and then is exhausted. But I do not know if every Durbar that undertakes coinage will be able, if matters are left to themselves, and no systematic policy expressly adopted by the Native States, to withstand the temptation of practically plundering its subjects by abandoning the policy now advised, and in many cases apparently adopted, of maintaining a par of exchange with Government rupees.'

"I shall certainly refuse myself to fall into this temptation.

"Occasions such as the present are almost the only public opportunities which a Member of Your Lordship's Government has to reply to criticisms publicly made upon our action: I therefore make no excuse for asking Your Lordship's permission to refer shortly to some matters affecting my department, even though they have not been made the subject of criticism in this Chamber.

"I wish especially to refer to the kind of criticism which is not unfrequently directed against us in England.

"My first reference is to a pamphlet published at the end of last year by a gentleman who may be called a professional financier, the statements in which have been quoted, on the authority, I presume, of the author's reputation, in the House of Commons; and I have seen them also quoted in this country. The author, after stating certain figures as belonging to the Indian Accounts of 1879-80, and comparing them with certain other figures of 1892-93, finds a difference of 22 crores of rupees as the increase of expenditure, excluding exchange, between the two years. He then says:—

'It seems difficult to believe that the Indian Government, which never says anything about the 22 crores of additional General Expenditure, should come to grief over a crore or two of further loss on exchange.'

"The explanation is simply that our critic has blundered in picking out his figures. The figure he took from the earlier year was the total of expenditure, excluding the Railway Revenue Account, and the figure he took from the later year was the total of expenditure including that Account. As the expenditure on this account in 1892-93 alone amounted to about 21 crores, it would itself be sufficient almost to account for the difference which our critic brings out, and which, it will be seen, only means that we were in 1892-93 the posses-

sors of some thousands of miles of railway which very nearly paid their own charges, interest and all. Of course there have been other increases of expenditure between the two years, but they are concealed by reason of another mistake committed by the author in taking out the figures. He omitted to observe that the figures of the earlier year included nearly 5 crores of War Expenditure!

"I quote this as a specimen of the kind of thing which is seriously accepted in financial circles in London as criticism of Indian Finance.

"Let us pass to another case. Hon'ble Members may remember a recent telegram which Reuter for some mysterious reason thought it worth while to send out from London, which told us of an article in a leading London newspaper, bidding us in a vague and airy way to give up talking about cotton duties, and go in for reductions in all departments of viceregal expenditure. I have seen this quoted in one or two Indian newspapers with the very natural enquiry—what did the writer mean by 'viceregal' expenditure? I can explain the expression only in one way. Indian newspapers know something about Indian finance, and they know, therefore, that, of all the adjectives of which the English dictionary affords a choice, 'viceregal' is a most singularly inappropriate one to apply to Indian expenditure. The writer in England, I am afraid, used the expression simply because he did not know that 'something about Indian finance.'

"I pass to another case, one of the London financial papers, which reached us by last mail, the *Statist* of February 24th. The writer says—

'Even at the present value of the rupee, the expenditure in India this year is estimated at 53 millions sterling; and, if we may use the word without offence, it is nonsense to tell us that no further reduction can be made in an expenditure of 53 millions sterling.'

"Now, the beauty of an argument like this is, that you can never escape its force. Let us assume, for the sake of argument (I would not admit it for any other reason), that by hook or by crook we could reduce the expenditure by the three odd millions. Back would come the old argument, 'it is nonsense to tell us that no further reduction could be made in an expenditure of 50 millions sterling.' And so on *da capo*. I must do this writer the justice to say that he admits he knows nothing of the subject, and is not prepared to suggest, out of the whole 53 millions, a single item which might be made the subject of the reduction. His words are—

'To suggest where retrenchment could be enforced, without having access to all the official information, would be ridiculous; but in our own minds we have not the slightest doubt that outlay could be cut down in many quarters.'

"Of course he has not access to *all* the official information, but the amount of official information to which he has access is quite sufficient to satisfy the craving of any ordinary mortal. Hon'ble Members will no doubt be interested to learn that the writer of this critique proceeds in his next sentence to solve in fifteen words the whole of the difficult problem of taxation in India. He says:—

'And as for the taxation, we are equally confident that that could be considerably increased.'

"Needless to say he does not give the slightest suggestion either as to method or as to direction of increase, but he is not the less confident in his conclusions. This is the criticism, it must be remembered, of a *financial* newspaper of high reputation, to which I admit I often turn with profit and advantage. Consistently enough, the whole object of the article from which I have been quoting is to urge that any acquaintance with Indian Finance is a disqualification for its administration.

"It is positively refreshing to turn from declamation of this sort to the intelligent criticism we receive in India. Although it is sometimes adverse, it at least has some reference to the facts.

"I would remark that there is not the slightest difficulty in carrying out the kind of reduction of expenditure which some of our English critics would have

us enforce. I could cut down the expenditure in our Revenue Departments to-morrow—only the chances are that for every rupee of expenditure I save I shall lose five rupees of revenue. I allowed the other day about six lakhs for increases to our Customs establishments. I might have insisted upon the old establishments continuing the work, but I know I would have remonstrances from the merchants who found their business impeded while they danced attendance at the Customs Houses and waited till their turn came round. Even a payer of revenue may claim some consideration. I could cut down the number of Courts of Justice, but I know I would meet with remonstrances on behalf of the complainants who, having paid for the luxury of a civil suit, find more than the law's delays interposed between them and their object. I could cut down Railway expenditure, and would probably be reminded of my folly by a railway accident within a few months. I could reduce expenditure upon repairs of public buildings, and I would probably find I had run up a heavy charge for depreciations and had greatly increased subsequent urgent demands. Many of our public offices are still housed in what are little better than hovels; I might have made them wait longer for decent accommodation. I might have reduced the amounts which the Military Department tell me ought to be spent in sanitary measures with reference to our troops; and I would possibly be reminded of the effect of it by the outbreak of one of those illnesses with which in India we are always warring. And so I may go through the list. The question of reducing expenditure in India is not that of putting your pen through the figures presented to you by responsible officers, and I am not prepared to manage the finances of India upon the principles of administration applied by a bull to a china shop.

"After remonstrating against these vague and general charges, I do not wish to pass in silence over the only representation we have received with reference to my recent review of Indian finance which pretends in any measure to go into detail. It is a letter from the Bombay Presidency Association, of which the Chairman is a Member of this Council, who is unfortunately unable to be in Calcutta for this debate. The letter has been published in the Bombay newspapers.

"Adverting to my statement that our present troubles were due only to the exchange difficulty, the letter says :—

'The fountain sources will be found elsewhere than in low silver. They must be easily traced to the appalling growth of military expenditure in all its ramifications during the past eight years—in the increased charges on army services, arms and ammunitions, stores, military roads, special defences, and strategic railways. The large growth, again, of the charges on account of civil salaries and establishments must be next held responsible. Upper Burma is a third cause which has grievously burdened the general revenues of the empire. And, lastly, the unjust compensation allowance to the Services.'

"The 'unjust' compensation to the Services I shall deal with separately.

"As regards Military Expenditure, I think there is some misapprehension of the argument I used on March 1st. The increase of Military Expenditure I admitted, but I pointed out that it had its origin before 1888. My argument was that that increase had been met by the fiscal steps we had recourse to in 1888, and that the new necessities that arose since 1888 were due to exchange and exchange alone. It did not arise, therefore, in immediate connexion with the discussion of our present position.

"The question of military expenditure has been so fully dealt with by my hon'ble colleague General Brackenbury that it would be superfluous for me to say anything. But the argument of the Association to whose criticism I am replying will be traced in the following paragraph of their letter :—

'The annual expenditure on the Army Services has been allowed, under a variety of pretexts, to mount up higher and higher, without any control whatever, not to say aught of the many extraordinary charges incurred on account of the Penjdeh affair, the pacification of Upper Burma, the many uncalled-for and bootless expeditions on the North-West frontier, and last, though not the least, the special defences, east and west, in pursuance of the so-called policy of "preparedness"—a policy of adventure and external aggression which is calculated to enlarge the already unwieldy boundaries of the empire and weaken its strength and stability.'

"I am afraid there is an irreconcileable difference of opinion between your Excellency's Government and the Association. If the latter seriously mean to describe the policy of 'preparedness' on the North-Western Frontier, which I admit has cost us very much on frontier railways, frontier roads and 'special defences,' as a policy of adventure, which has weakened the strength and stability of the Empire, I am afraid that no argument of mine will succeed in meeting the objections they raise to the expenditure involved.

"As regards Upper Burma, the burden of it has distinctly diminished. The expenditure of Upper Burma (excluding military occupation) has all along been about 180 lakhs; its revenue has gradually risen from 76 lakhs to 120. There is certainly, in the burden of Upper Burma, no objection to be taken to my argument that all our difficulties since 1888 have been due to exchange and exchange only.

"I come to the Civil Expenditure, and here I would remind the Council how I addressed myself to the question on March 1st. I broke up the gross figures into a multitude of details and then analysed the nature and the cause of the increases; it seems to me that any reasonable discussion of the question must proceed upon these lines. If further explanations are wanted, or if it is desired to pass into greater detail, it can be done; but to abandon the detail altogether and to go back to the gross figures, and quarrel with them as a total increase does not in the least advance the discussion. Nor does the peculiar manner in which the Association have manipulated the gross figures in any way promote the explanation of the matter. Following the usual practice, I shewed that the increase was so much a year—say, upon any given figure, ten lakhs a year. The Association's letter pile up the ten lakhs additional expenditure in each of the eight years they review, and denounce the increase as an increase of eighty lakhs. I can only say that I have attempted to explain the ten lakhs a year, and I must ask them to believe that the same explanation applies to the total additional expenditure of eighty lakhs in eight years.

"It is a curious commentary upon the letter of the Bombay Association, that, while I was considering it, a Calcutta Association of exactly the same character (it is called the Bengal Provincial Conference) was holding its meeting. This occurred last Friday, and I quote here two of the Resolutions they adopted—they were the only ones which had any reference to State expenditure:—

'(a) That the administration of civil justice in these Provinces urgently requires amelioration in respect of (1) court-fees and process-fees levied upon litigants; (2) the number of judicial officers; (3) the qualifications for Civil Court amin; (4) the pay and prospects of the subordinate ministerial agency; (5) the encouragement of a resort to arbitration.'

'(c) That the Conference regrets that the Government should, for financial and other reasons, have found it impossible to give effect to some of the most important recommendations of the Police Committee, which have reference to the raising of the pay and the status of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police, and the Conference is of opinion that financial considerations should not be permitted to stand in the way of a much-needed reform, which has such an intimate bearing upon the administration of justice and the happiness of the people. The Conference accordingly recommends that the suggestions of the Police Committee be given effect to in their entirety.'

"On the general subject of economy in financial administration I do not think it is possible to put the question in more appropriate language than has been used to-day by Sir Griffith Evans, and his criticisms, coming as they do from a non-official gentleman who has long been familiar with public affairs, are a valuable support to a Government assailed on the one side by perpetual demands, not altogether avoidable, and on the other by wild criticisms such as I have quoted from the Home papers.

"It is very difficult for any one not actually engaged in administrative work to realize how constant and how pressing are the demands for the expenditure of money in India—expenditure which is on all hands admitted to be desirable, but which has continually to be refused for want of funds. The wants of India are so enormous that there is no limit to useful expenditure if we only had the funds for it. Every one is convinced that money is wanted and should be given for the

particular object he has in view, and he is often quite right; but it is only those who sit at the centre where all these demands are focussed, who realize both, how great the demands are, and how constantly endeavour must be made to prevent them from sweeping away all the revenue we have. If economy is to be measured by the number of proposals for expenditure that are rejected on their way to the final sanctioning authority, or that are rejected by that sanctioning authority, the Government of India can assuredly claim a magnificent record.

"It is easy enough to attack big figures, and to say that because these figures are big, therefore it must be possible to reduce them. But, unfortunately, the big figures,are composed of a number of little ones, and, if reductions or economies have in actual practice to be carried out, it is not by mere alterations in the big figures but by actual measures adopted with respect to the little ones. And in the same way the expenditure is to be defended, not by merely taking up a big figure and making some general statement with respect to it, but by explaining and defending the details which build up the totals. This process of explanation and defence is continually going on, especially in connection with the preparation of the annual estimates. And it is by an examination of these processes—which I admit would be a very tedious business to any one not engaged in it as a matter of duty—that assurance can be given of economical management. I entirely deny that, in a country like India, the more fact of the total of one year being bigger than that of an earlier year affords the slightest presumption of the absence of economy. Our general answer to criticisms of the kind is that we do not and cannot admit the premiss from which they too often start, that in a rapidly progressing country like India it is possible to go on from year to year without increasing the figures of expenditure.

"In illustration of what I have just stated as to the manner in which proposals for expenditure continually press upon us, it is legitimate to refer to the questions which from time to time have been put at this Council to the Members of Your Excellency's Government. At our first meeting I think Mr. Buckingham suggested that additional allowances should be given to officers serving in Assam. At a subsequent meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis suggested that additional grants might be given to educational institutions in the Central Provinces. Again, the Maharaja of Ajudhia suggested that the salaries of the Provincial Services in the North-Western Provinces might be increased. Or take the case of the Native gentlemen interested in politics who met at Christmas at Lahore to show us how we ought to govern India. I have carefully read the first dozen of their resolutions, and I find they contain nine distinct proposals, some of them very large ones, for increase of expenditure. That is the contribution of their united wisdom to the solution of the present financial difficulties, and yet it is not the whole of it; the same twelve resolutions contain also four proposals for sweeping reductions of revenue. I of course entirely accept the fact that, when India comes to be ruled on Congress principles, you will always be able to create the means to meet additional expenditure by going in for large reduction of revenues; but your Excellency's Government have at present to administer India under sublunary conditions, and therefore, having to meet a large new expenditure on account of exchange, they have been unfortunately obliged to lay before the Legislative Council proposals for increase of revenue, instead of merely saying that they have made up their minds to give up the revenue the Government already possesses. Although our remedial measures are so different in character, I think I am entitled to quote our critics in support of the view that there are many directions in which the Government might, with advantage to the country, increase the expenditure even above its present limits.

"But here I wish to say a word about one special item of increasing expenditure which comes into our accounts for 1893-94, and which I alluded to in my speech of March 1st—namely, the exchange compensation allowance. I mentioned then in what way it was immediately connected with the general question of the measures taken during the year, with reference to the exchange difficulty, desiring rather to explain why it had come upon us in the hour of our difficulty, than trying to justify it upon its own merits. To this last task I wish, as the question has been raised in public, to address myself now.

"I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Members of your Excellency's Council have taken a much broader view of the question than has been taken by some

of our public critics, especially in the Native Press. The remarks that I have to make would not be necessary if the attack on these allowances had been made in the enlightened spirit which distinguishes our critics within this Chamber. But, in view of what has been said outside it, I think it my duty to make use of this occasion to explain pretty fully a policy which, perforce, occupies a somewhat conspicuous position in my Financial Statement.

"It has for a very long time been foreseen by the Government that measures would have to be taken to make up to its European officers some portion of the practical diminution of salary which the fall in exchange has brought upon them. The administration in India must be European in character, and the principal posts in it must be filled by Europeans; that is a mere necessity of the position. The salaries attached to these European appointments are practically the same, measured in rupees, as they were a quarter of a century ago. Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Judges and Collectors, although their duties are now far more important and far more laborious, draw all over India practically the same rupee salaries as they did when the rupee was worth nearly twice as much as its present value. The same may be said of the Military Services; the pay of the officers of the army was fixed long ago, when the rupee was over two shillings; it is the same number of rupees now, when the rupee is 1*s.* 2*d.*; but the military part of the question has been amply dealt with by the Hon'ble the Military Member.

"It is a necessity of European life in India that the European officer must bear a large amount of sterling expenditure. He cannot separate himself from Europe, and, if he could, it is not desirable in the interests of Indian administration that he should. The European portion of the administrative services is, as matters stand, extremely limited, and its European quality must be maintained. Even if you could get officers to quit for ever their connection with Europe, and make India their permanent home, these would not be the kind of men who could rule the India that England has created. You must, therefore, accept the position that there is a portion of your Services whose salaries are, for the purposes of their necessary expenditure, partly at least to be reckoned in sterling, both as regards the conditions with reference to which they were originally fixed, and with regard to the expectations of the officers themselves.

"I do not know that I can express myself on this point better than by using the words employed at a recent public meeting in Calcutta by a gentleman whose opinions on commercial matters always carry great authority—

'We require for our Indian Services the very best men that are available, and, unless we pay sufficient salaries to attract such men, we will deservedly suffer for our false economy. It is true that in the interest of the tax-payer we must be guided by the laws of supply and demand. Salaries should be no higher than may be necessary to secure the high standard of character and ability which are indispensable. I will add that I think our public servants are entitled to treatment generous beyond the strict interpretation of their contracts. The man who has been induced to spend many years of his life in India with certain prospects cannot fairly be told that if he does not like the service he can leave it. It is no longer open for him to change his career, and while we should engage new men on commercial principles our old servants are entitled to generous treatment. It will be said that by pressing these sentiments upon Government we will be increasing their embarrassment by suggesting additional expenditure. I care not for this. We must discharge the obligations of a great country, whatever be the difficulty of ways and means.'

"Whether the present measure of exchange compensation is generous or not I shall not discuss. I am afraid that many of the recipients of it think that the permission to remit half their salaries to England at 1*s.* 6*d.* is poor compensation for the loss of the ability to remit the whole of it at 1*s.* 10*d.* or 1*s.* 11*d.* I can only say that the present measure of compensation is certainly all we can afford. It is a question, even, whether the Government were not too tardy in admitting it. It was sanctioned only after Government had found that the services were not only suffering in efficiency by feelings of disappointment and distrust of the future, but that they were actually being obliged, by financial pressure in their domestic concerns, to give up the attempt to maintain that amount of independence of personal position which in India is almost neces-

sary for the exercise of personal influence. It is a serious disadvantage from a merely administrative point of view that the representatives of the Government should appear before the public as living on straitened means, and that was the condition which in many cases had been actually reached.

"The letter of the Bombay Association from which I have already quoted boldly meets the difficulty by asserting that the cost of living in England has decreased. I presume they mean, though they do not say it, that it has decreased *pari passu* with the gold value of the rupee, as otherwise their argument would be irrelevant. They quote statistics to shew that the price of a cwt. of wheat has in ten years fallen 30 per cent., the price of a cwt. of bacon 23 per cent., of a gross of buttons 20 per cent., of a dozen pair boots and shoes 26 per cent , and so on. I can only ask the Association—which is mostly, if not entirely, composed of Native gentlemen—to accept my assurance that these things have very little to do with the cost of living in England, and that ample evidence could be produced, if it were necessary, to shew that, even as measured in gold, the general cost and standard of living in England has not diminished of recent years.

"It is not upon us only that this charge for compensation has fallen, or by us only that it has been recognized. The Ceylon Government long ago admitted it to its officers. The Herschell Committee noted that some European employers had felt themselves bound to make to the Europeans in their service an allowance of the kind. My hon'ble friend Dr. Rashbehary Ghose intimates some scepticism on this point, and says he has not been able to find the cases to which the Herschell Committee referred. Probably he has not looked for them in the right place. The conclusions of the Committee were based upon evidence recorded by it, which will be found attached to its report; it is in that evidence that the particular cases referred to are most likely to be found. Again, within the last few days I find the following in the editorial columns of the *Times of India* :—

'We are enabled to-day to make an announcement which will be received with great satisfaction by European railway employés in India, and by the public generally as a fair settlement of a fair claim. One of the leading railway companies in India are, with the sanction of Government, about to give orders for the payment of exchange compensation allowances to their European employés. * * * There was never any reason to doubt, after the distinct promises which we quoted the other day from the Chairman of two of the leading lines in India, and after the Secretary of State's recognition of the principle involved, that justice would be done to a class of men who are serving the public so well. Private employers have in some instances been more prompt and more bountiful in acknowledging similar claims; but that is a point which need not be pressed, except so far as it may help to show that the companies and the Government have not been more free with the money of the shareholders and the public than the strict equities of the case warrant them in being.'

Railway Employés and Exchange Compensation.

"The Hon'ble Member to whom I last referred has also attempted to show by reference to Colonial comparisons that the salaries of the European Administrative Service are already high enough. I know something about Colonies and Colonial work, and can easily test the value of this comparison. Take the Colony of New Zealand: it contains 600,000 inhabitants—about half the population of an Indian district—and it has a Governor on £5,000, a Ministry, two Houses of Parliament (of which all the Members draw salaries), and any number of Heads of Departments. Take Tasmania, a Colony of 160,000 inhabitants—one-fifth of the population of Calcutta: it has the same paraphernalia of administration, except that its Governor's salary is only £3,500. Take Ceylon, with its Governor, its Legislative Council, its Secretary and Treasurer, Attorney-General, Chief Justice and Justices: if it were made over to India, we would convert it into two districts of the Madras Presidency, and administer it with a couple of Collectors, with the usual district staffs. If you compare Colonial salaries with Indian salaries, you must remember that the whole business of Colonial administration is on a much smaller scale than Indian, and you must make the comparison not between functions which appear to correspond with each other in name, but between officers who exercise duties of something like comparative responsibility. You pay your Indian Viceroy, if His Excellency will pardon my alluding to a personal matter, a salary of £15,000

or £16,000 for ruling a population of 300 millions and administering a public revenue of, say, 53 millions sterling. I doubt if all the Colonies put together would shew a much bigger revenue, or in fact if they would shew as much, and I am sure that they would shew only a small fraction of the population.

"I admit that I am not surprised to see strong objection raised to the allowance on the ground of its differentiating between two classes of officers. I can only say that the difference exists in fact, and I do not see why it is unjust to recognize it in our arrangements. It is easy for those who dwell or who serve Government in their own country, who are exempt from all the hardships imposed upon the European servants of the Government, by the fact of their residence in India, to denounce the compensation given for those hardships. 'They jest at scars, who never felt the wound.' Formerly, it was said, and said truly, that the liberal scale of salary paid to the European services was the compensation in question; but, when by the automatic failure of that scale it ceases to be compensatory, I do not see on what principle of justice you can point to the letter of your contract to say that service on the old terms must be continued, when the compensations for it are diminished. I have not furnished myself with statistics on the subject, but I have been long enough acquainted with the work of the Financial Department to be able to say that there are not many of the Departments of Government service, officered by natives of India, which have not during the last quarter of a century had their scales of salary enhanced, and their general position, in a pecuniary sense, improved. Whether it is because the rupee is now less valuable, or because we require a better class of men for our work than before, or whether, as is more likely, both these causes have operated, the fact remains that in nearly every department there has been a gradual increase of the standard of salary.

"I have examined by way of test the Civil List of Bengal for 1867, and compared it with that of 1894, so far as regards the subordinate services. In 1867 I find that Deputy Magistrates began at the grade of R200, one-third of the whole number being in this grade; and they might rise to R700. In 1894, the lowest grade is R250, and it contains only one-fifth of the whole number, while the highest grade is R800. In 1867 in the Subordinate Judicial Service, 188 officers drew R150, R200, and R250, and 26 drew higher salaries of R400 and R600. In 1894 they begin with R250 (excluding a probationary class on R200, none of whom have yet two years' standing), and they go on through grades of R300, R400, R600, R800 and R1,000. The salaries of the Subordinate Educational Service I cannot compare. In 1867 the salaries were too small to be taken cognizance of by the official Civil List, but in 1894 they begin with R150 and they rise to R500.

"I have not a doubt that if I were to examine the lists of other provinces I would find the same facts; but I quote these merely to show that I am not talking without book. At one of the recent meetings of the Council my hon'ble friend Sir Antony MacDonnell had occasion to refer to an increase of salary given only the other day to the Provincial Service of the North-Western Provinces. And I have referred to-day to cases in which the very persons who raise objections to the enhancement of the rupee salaries of the higher services are urging the claims of the subordinate ones to have their salaries increased.

"It is only when you come to the higher-paid services, the men whose work and whose responsibility have been to the largest degree added to by the changes of a quarter of a century, that you find that the salaries have remained practically stationary during the whole time, until the Government has at last been obliged to extend to them also a share, which seems by statistical comparison to be only a small share, in the increase which has gradually, and by a more imperceptible process, been given to the lower-paid.

"And in fact, in the attacks that have in some quarters been made upon this compensation allowance, we are to some extent suffering the consequence of our own tardy recognition of its necessity. Had we interfered at the time when the Rupee was worth 18 pence, with a declaration that the loss by exchange, of which many of our officers were even then complaining, would after that point be made up for by some such measure as that adopted in August last, its fairness would possibly not have been impeached. It would have

been recognized that we were only providing, in a moderate and equitable way, against the inevitable deterioration of such of our administrative services as are recruited from England, if we permitted the salaries we offered to be stated to the candidates we require at their sterling equivalent. It is because we have so long put off a measure which has been so long pressed upon us, that we lay ourselves open to attack on the ground of our having added, at a single stroke, 63 lakhs to our expenditure. Had we met as it arose the demand which we have now admitted, we would have had to pay some 10 lakhs on this account in 1886-87, 22 in 1887-88, 28 in 1888-89, and so on. And if the demand is just and proper in itself, as I hold it to be, it is not the more open to attack because, being so long postponed, and at length, through stress of circumstances, at last recognized, it has come upon our accounts as a sudden and new item of 63 lakhs.

"I have not a doubt that we shall receive full value for the concessions we have given. India imposes upon her public officers—and especially upon her European officers—a far higher standard of work than is accepted as sufficient in any other country—a standard of work which it would be perfectly impossible to maintain, apart from the conditions in which Europeans live in India. They divide their lives between longer periods of work in India and shorter periods of rest in Europe, and they look forward to retirement from active service, if they live, at a comparatively early age. Unless there was this sharp-drawn distinction between periods of work and periods of rest, you would never find your European officers willing to live in that perpetual atmosphere of work which in this country surrounds them. In short, if you want to get your work done without immensely increasing your present staff, you must accept the condition that the European official must not only live free from the actual discomfort of pecuniary cares, but after such fashion that he may, during his working life, have a margin to put aside for his periods of rest. This I say is the peculiarity of Indian official life, and, if the State wishes to benefit by the acceptance on the part of its officers of a standard of work far in excess of anything required or expected by other Governments, it must accept on its part the necessity of maintaining, in the allowances it makes to its officers, something approaching that standard of living with reference to which the salaries were originally fixed, and with reference to which the present high standard of work and of efficiency has been established.

"The concession that has already been granted is a very limited one, but it is all we can afford. The orders restrict it, for the reasons I have explained, to the classes of officers who may be said to represent the European Administration of India. The extent of the concession is, I admit, very much less than that of the personal hardships imposed by the fall of the rupee. No class of cases has given me more pain to deal with than the numerous applications I have received from officers who do not come within the terms of the order. I had little idea of the hardships of family life which many of our officers were suffering, until they had occasion to represent them to the Government in this connexion. I have seen, over and over again, cases in which officers of what we call the Indian Services of the Government, filled with the honourable desire to give to their wives and families the benefit of a European residence and education, and occasionally compelled to do so in the interests of their health, have straitened and pinched themselves to meet the ever-increasing demand that their determination had made upon their purses. These and like cases have brought home to me, in a manner with which I was not fully acquainted before, at what sacrifice of personal comfort, at what cost of personal feelings, and with what surrender of all that makes life enjoyable, the service of the Government of India is too often carried on. The compensation allowances have gone some way, as I hope, to remedy these evils, but I cannot conceal from myself that many unremedied hardships still remain behind.

"It is too much to hope that even after this explanation the somewhat ungenerous denunciations directed in some quarters against this increase of allowances will altogether cease. But I trust it will at least be seen that the arguments apply with equal force against the increases which I have described as taking place throughout the ranks of the services ordinarily filled, and honourably filled, by Natives of India. You cannot reasonably expect to get the work

of the present day done, either by Natives or by Europeans, upon the salaries you offered twenty-five years ago; nor can I imagine anything more unjust, when you are obliged to raise the standard of your salaries, than to declare that the higher allowances are to apply only to new men; but that the officers who have served you for ten or twenty years, being now helplessly bound to your service, must be content to continue on the old scale. You have long given up the attempt to continue the old standard of salary in the case of the Native services with results entirely beneficial to the administration; I do not see why you should call it anything but bare justice when at length you are obliged to give it up also in the case of the higher paid European Services."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" The time has now come when the discussion on the Budget Statement of the year must, so far as this Council is concerned, come to a close. It has on this occasion, I think, been broken up into two parts—for the introduction of the Tariff Bill forestalled, and I think necessarily forestalled, much that would otherwise have been appropriate to the proceedings of to-day. On the whole I do not think that the Government of India have any reason to be dissatisfied with the prolongation of the criticism to which they have been subjected.

" It has been acknowledged on all hands that our embarrassments have been serious, but financial embarrassments may proceed from various causes. I do not think that on this occasion there has been any disposition to think that our embarrassments have arisen from causes under our control. Criticisms there, no doubt, are—what system of administration of human affairs could expect to escape them ?—of different branches of our policy, but I think it is admitted on the one hand that in regard to expenditure we have been, and are, exerting ourselves to keep our expenses within bounds. We are doing so subject, of course, to the stipulation that we must maintain in complete efficiency that system of Government which has been built up in India, on which our position in India depends, and which it is our duty to India to conserve. I quite agree with the views expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans when he pointed out that the development of an Empire necessarily lays upon us fresh duties, and that fresh duties must often mean fresh or increased expenditure, but I think that General Brackenbury, in the statement which he has made with regard to military expenditure, has shown that the Government of India are willing to submit the details of their expenditure to the Council, and also, so far as is possible, to keep these increased demands within the limits of the funds which are at their disposal. On the other hand, without entering into any matters of controversy, I think that the general lines of the fiscal policy which was adopted last summer have been recognised as having been forced upon the Government of India, and as having been the best that circumstances permitted. The Secretary of State has announced in the most emphatic terms that the Mints will remain closed, and that announcement has, I believe, met with pretty general approval in this country.

" This, then, being the position, I think that the principle on which it was necessary to frame the Budget, now before the Council, becomes pretty clear. Some objection has been taken to its being a transitional Budget; but what else was open to us? A great operation like that of last summer cannot be carried out in a day, though people talk sometimes as if it could be done by the stroke of a pen. Circumstances have tended to prolong somewhat the period of transition—circumstances, as I have said, beyond our control, and which depend to a large extent on the general conditions of trade, and also on schemes of legislation in other countries. I do not think, therefore, that the Government would have been justified in treating the position as one with the characteristics of permanency, or as one to be met at all events in full by permanent measures.

" Like other Members of the Council, I do not propose to renew the argument of the question whether in the import-duties, now re-imposed, the duties on cotton ought to have been included. The view taken by the Government of India has been expressed by the Financial Member, and will appear from the papers that will be laid before Parliament. All that I would say is that no object is advanced by undervaluing the strength of the opposition to it. For my

part, I have no doubt whatever that Her Majesty's Government have considered this subject with the earnest wish to serve the true interests of India. They have thought it their duty not to consent to a duty on cotton goods at this moment, looking, as they are bound to do, to all the interests of the Empire of which India is a part. But they have told us that they will be ready, if necessary, to reconsider this question in the future. I venture to think that it is a mistake to suppose that no advance has been made. I believe that a body of opinion has been created, not only here but in England, which may very materially affect the decision to be arrived at in the future. In the discussion of this question I would urge that it is quite possible to lose nothing of the strength and determination to do what my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans described as bringing pressure upon the Secretary of State, while looking matters fully in the face, and recognising that in practical politics we sometimes have to take into account opinions with which we do not agree, and to calculate with all calmness what the attainable balance may be. In this connection I was glad to hear the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram. I am not to be taken as indicating any view of the manner in which an arrangement may be arrived at, but as an illustration of the spirit of fairness which I should like to see used. I was glad to hear him, as a mill-owner, say that he was willing to consider the imposition of an excise-duty.

"I should like to add that I have a great sympathy with the dislike expressed by so many Members to its having been necessary to utilise for the purposes of the year sums which otherwise might have been available for the Famine grant, and also the Funds of Local Governments.

"I confess I think there is some confusion of thought in reference to the position of the Famine grant. I do not understand how it can be supposed possible for a Government to bind its successors in all time coming to spend its revenues in a certain manner, whatever their judgment of the respective claims upon them may be at the time, and, as a matter of fact, from the quotations which have been read it does not appear that the Government of that day wished to do so. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has given us some very interesting information showing the good purpose to which this grant has been put, and the extent to which the objects proposed by those who established the grant has been met.

"The Hon ble Sir Griffith Evans spoke of a statement by Lord Northbrook, and described this grant as a percentage for repairs; but I think he will admit that a percentage for repairs is less on a well-constructed building. At the same time, for my part, I should be very sorry to take up the position that we had done our work in the construction of the class of works of this character. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair has drawn an unfavourable comparison between India and America in the provision of railways. I do not know that the comparison would be complete without a consideration of the circumstances of the two countries, and especially, as the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has pointed out, of the extent to which private enterprise has influenced the matter. It would be highly desirable were we to see private enterprise giving more assistance to us in this country; but, as the case stands, I maintain that the Government has been right to regard the withdrawal of the Famine grant and the contributions from Local Governments as temporary parts of their Budget. At the same time I quite see that, in looking upon these parts of our Budget as temporary, we may, perhaps, be increasing our difficulties in the future. That is a disadvantage which we shall have to face when the time comes. It is a part of the position which it will be our duty to call the special attention of Her Majesty's Government to, if, or when, the time comes for us to ask for the reconsideration of our taxation which they have promised. In the meantime we must do our best with the means at our disposal."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 29th March, 1894.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd April, 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	14 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 12	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...		10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thongwa		...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7
Bassein	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 13	16 15	16 15			...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada			...	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...		...	...	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 6		...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	22 5	22 5		...	12 12	12 12	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 9	8 10	6 10	245 0	245 0	12 14	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	25 14	26 6	...	...	13 8	13 1	14 12	14 6	23 7	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 7	27 12	28 10	10 0	10 0	82 0	82 0	16 0	16 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10 9	10 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	15 3	13 7	10 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	11 0	35 2	51 5	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 6	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 13	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...		...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...			...		...		9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	240 0	250 0	18 8	18 8
Assam—																										
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Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 5	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0		...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	4 0	4 3	5 8	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	6 8	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
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[illegible]	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	49 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
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[illegible]	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 8	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Hill Tippera (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	[illegible]
[illegible]—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	[illegible]
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	[illegible]
Chittagong	11 4	11 0	...	...	11 8	10 12	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	[illegible]
Tippera	9 8	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 6	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	[illegible]
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	[illegible]
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	[illegible]
Presidency—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	180 0	8 0	[illegible]
24-Parganas	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	[illegible]
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 0	15 10	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	12 4	[illegible]
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	12 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 8	105 0	105 0	10 0	[illegible]
Calcutta	13 0	13 3	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 3	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 6	19 6	19 6	94 0	94 0	11 0	[illegible]
Hooghly	14 5	14 5	20 8	20 8	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8 and 18 4	18 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	[illegible]
Nadia (Krishnagar)	19 6	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13½	22 13½	...	...	18 8	20 0	128 0	128 0	9 3	[illegible]
Jessore	10 4	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	[illegible]
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	[illegible]
Central—																										
Bankura	16 4	16 3	...	...	12 10	12 8	16 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 7	[illegible]
Burdwan	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	[illegible]
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	[illegible]
Murshidabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	[illegible]
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	[illegible]
Patna	18 0	18 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 10	20 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	[illegible]
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 12	9 15	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	[illegible]
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 0	12 0	10 8	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	21 3	19 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	[illegible]
Malda	17 0	18 0		...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	[illegible]
[illegible]—																										
Rangpur	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dinajpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	[illegible]
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	[illegible]
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	[illegible]
Orissa—																										
Puri	11 13	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	17 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 7	...	...	17 11	17 12	80 0	80 0	10 8	[illegible]
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12†	17 12†	...	...	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	9 4	[illegible]
Balasore	14 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	[illegible]
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	[illegible]
Manbhum	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8 to 14 [illegible]	10 0 to 13 0	15 8 to 17 0	14 8 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lohardaga	8 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 12 8	14 0 to 16 0	13 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	15 0 to 17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	28 0	12 0 and 18 8	13 0 and 19 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	[illegible]
Palamau	13 8	12 15	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	...	...	...	16 14	23 10	23 10	20 4	...	...	...	9 0	[illegible]
Hazaribagh	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	[illegible]

† Ka'ai

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice common		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12 to 17 5	16 12	16 13 to 17 14	21 0	10 0 to 2 0	13 10	14 11 to 15 12	15 12		...			...		12 10	12 9	22 0 to 24 2	24 2	19 15 to 21 0	19 15	16 13 to 21 0	23 1	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	13 0	13 8	23 0	20 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	19 4	19 4	15 4	..	...	.	14 4	14 4	22 0	22 0	...	22 4	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	17 0 and 18 0	16 0 and 17 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0		16 0		...	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	15 0	10 0	...				.				22 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Behar, north—																										
Purnea	18 0	18 0			13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0					...	...		...	25 0	24 0			16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	.	.	.	...			.		20 3	21 3	21 4	21 7	16 6	20 3	126 8	126 12	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	15 6	16 8	22 0	19 12	13 5	14 4	16 8	16 8					23 1	22 0		22 0	23 1	22 0	20 14	18 11	23 1	22 0	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 1	15 0			.		20 0	19 0			19 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	..		...		20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 8	19 8	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran	13 8	13 0	..	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8					21 0	..			21 0	21 8	18 0	18 4	22 0	22 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	16 0	16 0	20 10	20 5½	8 15	9 5½	11 15	12 9	21 2	21 6½	19 12	20 0½	...	...	15 5	15 9½	20 5	20 14	22 8	22 4	20 5	20 3	110 0	110 0	9 4½	9 6½
Ghazipur	14 8	13 8	22 8	17 8	7 12	7 12	11 4	11 4	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 8	...		15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	14 8	22 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 0			21 0	21 0	.				21 0	20 0	..	..	22 8	22 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	13 14	13 8	24 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	.	.	21 0	21 0	27 0	23 8		...	20 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 8
Central—																										
Banda	13 0	13 0	..		8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	..	.	.	..	27 0	27 0	...	...	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	14 12	14 12	21 0	21 0	12 8	8 0	14 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	..			25 0	25 0	...	..	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Hamirpur	15 12	14 12	19 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	28 0	23 0	24 8	.				30 0	29 0		.	34 8	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 0		...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 8	..	..	19 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etawah	16 12	16 0	23 8	23 4	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 4	24 4	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 8	24 4	24 4	27 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 12	15 0	24 0	24 0	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	24 0	24 0	26 12	24 0	...		..		25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	18 0	17 8	24 4	23 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	22 8					27 0	26 8	25 8	25 0	27 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Etah	18 8	18 8	26 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	24 8	22 8	21 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	22 8	27 8	27 8	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Western—																										
Jhansi	15 4	15 8	24 4	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 0	24 0	23 8	22 8	22 0	.				23 12	23 8	24 1	25 0	27 0		160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Agra	16 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	..		10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	23 0		.	8 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	6 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0		...	10 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	20 8	20 4	29 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	34 8	30 4	30 8	30 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	23 0	21 0	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	..	...	.	...	...	23 0	22 4	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	20 10	19 8	8 14	8 14	13 4	14 12	.	.	...	...	.	.		...	22 2	20 10	.	20 10	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 10	11 10	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	....		.	.	21 8	25 3	18 0	21 8	19 5	21 8	18 14	18 0	22 0	22 6	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	26 0†	28 0†	12 0	12 0			15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	16 4	16 4	28 4	26 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	24 0	24 4	22 4	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 4	24 0	25 0	25 0	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 12
Budaun	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	14 0	25 4	24 8	24 8	20 8		...	10 0	10 0	27 0	25 8	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 0
Pilibhit	16 6	16 6	25 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	23 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	.	...	...	..	24 6	24 6	27 8	27 8	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0

Bareilly	15 4	15 4	23 7	22 4	5 5	5 5	11 5	12 5	24 1	24 1	20 0	21 1	...	...	16 14	16 14	25 12	25 12	24 10	24 10	19 2	19 2	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6
Moradabad	16 12	16 12	25 0	25 0	6 4	5 0	10 8	10 8	26 4	26 4	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	31 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	163 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 4	9 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	..	..	..		16 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	14 8	14 12	...	..	10 0§	10 0§	200 0	160 0	7 8	* 7 8
Bijnor	18 4	18 4	32 1	30 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	24 12	24 12	22 8	22 8	...				25 14	27 0	...	..	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	26 6	26 6	22 0	23 1	...	...	...	...	29 10	29 1	26 6	26 6	13 2	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	18 12	18 12	29 0	29 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	30 0	30 0	25 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 7	9 8	9 15	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0			27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	..	..		.	23 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	..		7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	5 10	5 10
...h—																										
...uthern—																										
Partabgarh	16 8	16 0	20 8	22 0	11 0	10 0	14 4	14 4	21 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	...	..			23 8	22 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	9 13	10 0
Sultanpur	17 0	16 0	22 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	200 0	220 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0			9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 12	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	..	24 0	24 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	..	..		28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
...orthern—																										
Fyzabad	16 7	16 5	24 3	24 0	12 0	10 11	14 0	14 12	22 8	22 10½	21 13	21 13		.	13 8	13 8	25 12	24 0	23 2½	22 13	24 0	23 5	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Bárabanki	15 0	15 4	19 4	19 4	7 12	7 12	14 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	18 12	24 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 14	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	15 10	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	22 10	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	14 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	..	24 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	30 0	29 0	..	.	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	..	...	..	...	...	27 8	27 0	26 8	26 8	25 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
...jputana—																										
...astern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 8	28 2	28 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	11 4	18 12	20 0	13 12	13 12			..		30 0	28 2	23 2	23 2	31 4	31 0	..	...	14 2	14 2
Bánswara	17 8	19 6	22 8	22 8	8 12	7 8	15 0	15 0	..	.						..	35 0	33 12	15 12	18 12	15 0	13 12	.	.	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4	12 8	37 8	34 6	10 15	9 12	11 11	10 2	35 15	32 13	19 8	15 10	Nil	Nil	17 3	17 3	25 0	21 2	34 6	29 11	10 2	10 2	160 0	160 0	9 6	8 15
Sirohee	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 0			16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 5⅓	15 10	24 0	27 1	...	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	...	.	28 14	27 0			...	...	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 6
Ajmere	15 13	15 13	29 3	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	32 0	32 0	22 11	22 11	..	...	15 0	15 0	29 0	29 5	31 0	31 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	14 1	13 15	22 8	22 4	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 4	17 5	17 0	15 4	15 2		..	...	...	18 8	18 4	.	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishangarh	17 8	15 0	30 0	28 8	9 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	34 8	35 0	23 8	22 4	†	†	†	†	29 4	28 12	33 0	30 4	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 4
Boondee	13 8	13 0	37 8	37 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	37 8	35 0	...		...	..	...	..	45 0	31 0	41 4	42 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 8
Kotah	13 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	14 0	..				35 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 4
Jhallawar	13 10	14 7½	21 14	21 14	7 13⅓	7 5½	10 14	10 10	23 13⅓	24 2	13 6	14 0	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	29 6½	28 14½	25 6½	25 7	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	8 6	8 6
Tonk	12 8	13 8	32 0	31 12	4 0	4 15	7 0	7 11	36 8	34 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...		32 8	31 12	38 0	35 0		.	120 0	131 0	9 4	10 0
Jeypore	16 12	14 12	31 0	28 8	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	33 0	31 0	22 8	23 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	30 8 & 31 0	28-0 & 31 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	95 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	15 15	17 8	28 12	28 13	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 5	25 10	..	..	18 12	18 12	31 4	32 8	...	...	37 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 5	10 2½
Dholpur	17 7	17 4	29 4	28 6¾	8 2⅓	8 2⅓	10 11	10 11	29 7	28 12	27 9	26 11⅓	..	..	15 12	16 5	30 3	28 6½	...	..	33 12	31 8	90 0	90 0	10 15	10 15½
Bhurtpore	19 0	18 13	31 6¾	30 1	5 2⅓	5 2¼	5 5⅓	5 5⅓	32 9¼	32 1	24 2¾	23 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	35 4	34 1	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6
Ulwur	20 0	19 9	35 11	35 10	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	37 6	35 15	25 0	25 11	..	...	16 0	16 0	37 4	37 10	36 3	37 0	30 10	30 10	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 5
Deoli Cantonment	15 0	14 10	37 5	36 0½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	37 12	37 0	29 0	29 0	..	.	..	.	31 15½	29 8	.		..	...	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	16 0	16 0	..	..	6 8	6 4	7 0	7 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	32 0	33 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	34 0	31 0	...	..	15 0	15 0	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	15 1	15 7		..	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	..	..	24 12	24 12	...	..	..	...	18 0	18 0	...		..	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 8
Anádra	16 2	15 5	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 2	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	..	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	..	...	...	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	9 4	9 2	10 4	12 0	30 0	30 0	26 0			.	..	...	28 8	38 8	38 0	38 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0 and 16 14	14 2 and 15 10	27 8	27 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	20 10 and 21 14	18 12 and 21 4	...	...	...	..	26 9 and 26 14	26 9 and 27 3	22 8	19 6	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 13	12 8
Jeysulmere	14 0	14 0	.	...	7 0	6 12	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	.	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	...	...	.	.	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 8	12 8	..		3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...		20 10	20 1½	.	..	..	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
...ntral India—																										
Indore	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...		8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	18 8	†	†	...	...	27 8	26 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4
Goona	15 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	25 0	...	..	...	...	.	...	25 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 6½	16 3¼	22 5	22 5	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 2¾	23 14½	23 14½	23 14½	...	...	12 12	10 10	19 10½	18 13½	21 4	21 4	18 1	17 10½	191 4	191 4	10 14½	10 14½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	22 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	40 0	37 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	44 0	46 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Ferozepore	20 0	25 0	51 0	54 0			10 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	24 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	43 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	23 0	22 0	36 0	30 0		..	11 0	10 0	33 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	33 0	32 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	12 0	17 0	220 0	220 0	12 12	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	23 0	22 0	39 0	36 0		..	9 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	36 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Delhi	21 0	21 0	37 0	32 0	..	..	12 0	12 0	34 0	31 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	22 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	.	..	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	25 0	23 0	39 0	39 0	.		11 0	11 0	30 0	39 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	39 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	25 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	8 0	‡	38 0	35 0	39 0	40 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	26 0	28 0	50 0	46 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	41 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	28 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	...		10 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	38 0	30 0	42 0	40 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	37 0	38 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	35 0	37 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Gurdáspur	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	.	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	26 0	25 0	44 0	44 0	.	...	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	19 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	24 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8
Kángra	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	.	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	20 0	8 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	22 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	34 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	22 0	20 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	39 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Gujrát	24 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	26 0	26 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	34 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	*	†	*	*	34 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	13 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	23 0	23 0	36 0	35 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	31 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	19 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	92 0	98 0	44 0	45 0
Kohát	22 0	23 0	46 0	40 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	27 0	†	‡	20 0	20 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	‡	‡	300 0	240 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	42 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	24 0	24 0	42 0	49 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	80 0	70 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	38 0	29 0	56 0	54 0	..	.	11 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	59 0	53 0	47 0	40 0	15 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	29 0	28 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	39 0	39 0	31 0	33 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	40 0	43 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	24 0	23 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	28 0	29 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	.	.	6 0	6 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	27 8	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0 and 11 0	9 0 and 11 0	91 7	91 7	11 8	14 8
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 4	..	...	13 8	13 6	16 8	16 10	...	.	21 12	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 15	8 0	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 8	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	24 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	15 0	14 0	23 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	17 8	‡	‡	8 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	20 0	10 0	9 4	60 15 and [illegible]	58 3 and [illegible]	9 4	9 12

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Kárwár (Kánara)	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	15 14	15 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	13 14	14 9	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Kolába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	7 3	11 11	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	..	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	99 9	99 9	12 12	12 12
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	12 6	13 8	..	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 9	10 8
Tanna	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 3	9 5	11 2	10 3	*	*	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	16 0	15 1	..	...	*	*	112 0	89 10	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dhárwár	14 15	13 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 5	11 5	20 4	21 2	22 8	22 8	*	*	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 14
Belgaum	16 11	16 3	...	...	10 3	9 11	10 1	10 8	20 4	20 12	20 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	17 10	16 10	92 7	86 15	11 8	11 0
Satára	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 14	18 0	16 9	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	...	15 14	15 14	114 0	114 0	12 10	12 10
Sholápur	13 15	13 1	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	23 4	20 9	19 11	19 11	*	*	...	...	20 11	19 13	...	...	18 4	18 4	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	15 1	14 3	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	25 3	21 0	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 13	...	..	20 1	19 15	80 0	80 0	11 6	12 5
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 11	16 11	..	...	22 1	22 1	86 14	86 14	11 15	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	14 8	...	...	10 5	9 9	12 1	12 1	23 6	20 10	19 0	16 1	*	*	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	20 10	20 10	85 0	91 7	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 0	16 7	..	...	8 14	9 9	11 10	11 10	..	..	15 9	14 13	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	.	...	128 0	116 6	12 0	12 0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	17 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	21 9	22 7	17 7	20 3	*	*	...	...	16 9	16 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 8	12 0	...	.	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 12	15 4	13 14	13 6	*	*	...	...	15 4	14 13	...	..	14 13	13 14	84 4	84 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	15 0	16 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	*	*	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	..	8 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	*	*	106 11	106 11	13 0	13 0
Baroda (Camp)	11 0	10 0	...	..	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	*	*	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 8	18 8	28 0	27 8	...	..	23 0	22 8		...	...	..	70 0	70 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	14 0	14 0	...		10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	22 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	*	*	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	14 15	15 8			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	14 13	15 6	*	*	...	...	22 4	23 6	.	..	*	*	80 0	80 0	70 8	70 2
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13		.		...	..	...	20 10	20 10	...	.	13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asírgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	*	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	17 10	17 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 14	11 14	26 15	28 13	..	.	...	...	..	...	28 12	30 13	..	..	18 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	.	.	10 13	10 13	27 7	27 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	..	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	15 3	...	...	7 4	8 0	11 7	11 7	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5		...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	18 12	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	..	..	13 12	12 8	125 0	125 0	10 4	10 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	.	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	..	...	14 9	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	...		8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	28 0	28 0		...	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 9	14 9	..	.	9 13	9 13	11 1	11 1	25 15	25 15	...	...	...	...	...	.	22 8	22 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	13 10	16 2	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 0	16 8	...	.	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	..	.	...	..	...		24 4	21 0	..		14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Satna)	14 6	14 8	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	*	8 0	8 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Mandla	18 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	.	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Seoni	24 14	24 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 14	24 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 0	17 8	.	..	11 0	10 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	11 0	17 8	..	...	11 0	10 0	125 0	120 0	8 0	10 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	..	...	...	12 8	13 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	220 0	9 8	9 8
Chánda	16 0	17 10	.				12 13	14 10	16 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 13	18 7	...	...	11 11	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 0
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	24 10	24 10	...		16 14	12 5	20 1	18 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	21 2	20 2	...	...	10 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	20 9	26 9	...		11 6	11 6	18 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	11 13	10 15	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	...		12 4	12 4	16 11	16 11	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	15 0	...	.	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	13 10	13 5	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 10	9 10	18 10	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	78 0	77 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	11 8	11 12
Ellichpur	4 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	.	...	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	15 0	13 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	86 0	86 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	13 0	11 0	.	..	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	..	...	20 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	11 4	10 8	*	...	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	*	*	12 15	12 15	*	*	17 12	17 12	85 0	80 0	8 12	8 12
Bolárum	11 1	11 1	*	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 1	13 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 2	9 4
Chadarghat	9 8	9 0	*	...	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	*	*	15 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1894—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorgum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	9 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 13	11 5	17 0	17 0	19 2	19 2	19 11	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	13 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	7 10	8 10	8 13	16 14	16 14	15 6	16 13	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 3	11 13	18 11	16 10	17 3	16 6	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 10	10 3	10 5	10 13	21 10	22 11	20 11	20 11	23 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 14	72 14	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 8	8 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 0	13 0	21 10	22 11	22 10	23 8	22 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	10 5	9 3	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 10	20 5	20 5	19 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	22 10	22 14	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 10	21 10	23 13	23 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 14	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 6	16 5	24 10	26 6	25 8	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 11	12 10	12 6	14 3	14 11	*	*	20 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 13	13 13	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	9 5	9 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 2	15 2	14 6	13 3	13 3	17 13	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 14	110 13	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	*	*	12 8	12 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	18 3	18 3	14 14	14 14	20 8	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	13 2	13 2	14 5	20 3	18 8	18 8	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	...	...	14 14	13 11	15 8	14 3		14 5	14 8	16 0	21 14	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 5	10 6	13 13	10 14	16 8	17 3	20 5	21 10	21 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	8 8	...	...	10 5	9 8	11 3	10 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madura	8 8	8 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 6	11 6	19 6	16 3	14 11	14 11	23 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 12	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	14 8	12 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 6	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 3	24 0	23 0	...	...	25 3	24 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 12	9 8	7 0	7 4	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	14 8	13 8	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8
Túmkúr	12 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	224 0	224 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	8 8
Kadur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	10 12	10 8	...	...	9 7	9 3	13 6	12 14	29 6	28 6	...	...	34 10	32 4	...	...	16 4	14 11	...	...	22 1	19 11	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	14 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 12	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 24th, 1894.

General Summary.—There is nothing of special interest to record in the meteorology of the past week. No important changes of pressure took place causing any well marked or general disturbance. It has been a week of feebly unsettled weather over the greater part of the country, with local thunderstorms and dust-storms, occasioned by somewhat irregular changes of pressure from day to day; which though small in amount, differed considerably at neighbouring stations. A shallow depression appeared over Sind on the 19th and was persistent up to the morning of the 23rd, but its formation was due to hot weather actions and not to the transference of a disturbance from Baluchistan, and in this case it did not prove to be of any importance. The air has been unusually dry in many parts of India and very low humidities have been recorded at stations in West, North and Central Bengal, and the central parts of the country. Temperature has varied considerably in North-Western India, but the mean temperature of the whole week for the whole of India was normal.

Daily Summary *Sunday.*—A general fall of the barometer took place over the whole country: the fall being greatest in the Punjab. A shallow depression of no great importance lay over Central Bengal, due to increased temperature in that area and the depression of the day previous off the Malabar Coast had commenced filling up. Pressure was slightly above the normal in North-Western India. Westerly winds were increasing steadily in the Gangetic plain, and winds were stronger on the Bengal and Orissa coast and in the Deccan. Rain had continued in South India. Calicut received 2·24 inches and Colombo and Negapatam over one inch.

Monday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Malabar and slightly in Bengal, filling up the depressions in those areas, and had given way briskly in Sind and Baluchistan. Pressure was very nearly normal over the whole of India, and hence its distribution was what usually prevails at the commencement of the hot season. Winds were still northerly in Sind and Kathiawar, but they had fallen off in strength. Westerly winds were blowing over the whole of Western and Central Bengal, causing a large reduction of humidity in that part of the country. Rain had again fallen in the South, Cochin registering 2·03, Colombo 1·53 inches, Trivandrum 1·45 inches, and several stations over half an inch. Duststorms with light rain had occurred in the Central Provinces.

Tuesday.—Pressure changed very irregularly in amount causing feebly unsettled weather with shallow depressions of no great importance in Sind, North Bengal and the Bombay Deccan. Westerly winds continued in Bengal, causing a still further reduction in humidity. The following abnormally low humidities were recorded: Dinajpur 24, Patna 30 and Dhubri 38. A thunderstorm had given 2·24 inches of rain at Wellington, but all other showers reported were very light and of little or no importance.

Wednesday.—Pressure increased briskly in North Bengal, Khandesh and Kathiawar, filling up depressions in North Bengal and the West Deccan, but re-

mained unchanged in Baluchistan and Sind. The changes of pressure continued irregular and the weather was consequently feebly unsettled. Westerly winds were still blowing to an unusual extent in West and Central Bengal and Behar, and humidity continued abnormally low. At Hazaribagh it was only 23 per cent. Dust-storms and thunderstorms had occurred in various parts of the country and rain had fallen in the Peninsula,—Belgaum reporting 1·73 inches and Mercara 1·12 inches. Light rain had also fallen in North-Western India.

Thursday.—Pressure again changed irregularly. The changes were generally small, but differed considerably in amount at neighbouring stations. Pressure was in moderate defect in Sind, where a depression was still apparent, and was in slight to moderate excess in North-Eastern and Central India. Winds were stronger than usual in the Punjab, and especially so at the hill stations of Upper India. Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms were again reported, in many cases accompanied with light rain.

Friday.—Except in Sind, where pressure had risen rapidly, filling up the depression over that area, pressure had changed by small amounts and somewhat irregularly. It was in slight to moderate excess over nearly the whole of India. The great uniformity of its distribution was its chief feature. Strong winds continued at the Upper India hill stations and northerly winds to an unusual extent in Sind and the Bombay Coast districts. Light showers of rain had fallen in the Punjab and Central Provinces.

Saturday.—The barometer rose briskly to rapidly in North-Western India and Beluchistan, completely modifying the pressure distribution, with steep gradients in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab. A shallow depression was lying over North and Central Bengal and another over Central and Lower Burma. Moderately strong north-westerly winds prevailed in the Gangetic plain and westerly winds in Bihar, and North and Central Bengal. Low humidities were recorded at Neemuch (18), Sutna (27), Khandwa (29) and Hazaribagh (29). Thunderstorms were reported from the hill stations in Upper India and light showers of rain, in many cases accompanying thunderstorms and dust storms from other parts of the country. Peshawar, Cherat and Ahmednagur each received over half an inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	MARCH 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·2	+1·5	+1·6	+1·7	+0·9	+1·7	+2·2	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	+2·5	+3·1	+1·1	+0·4	+1·0	+0·6	+1·8	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·9	−1·2	−2·1	+1·2	+1·2	−0·1	+0·2	+0·2
Punjab	−2·5	−1·7	−1·0	+0·8	+2·4	−1·6	−4·6	−1·2
Bombay	+1·7	+1·4	+1·8	+1·0	−0·3	−0·5	+0·3	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+0·2	−0·8	+2·3	−0·4	−2·8	+0·1	+0·1
Central India and Gujarat	+3·7	+0·5	+0·6	+1·7	−1·9	−5·0	−3·7	−0·6
Sind and Rajputana	+0·1	−1·0	+0·2	+2·0	−0·5	−1·8	−5·5	−0·9
Madras	−1·4	−1·1	−1·0	−1·0	−1·9	−1·7	−0·6	−1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+0·9	+0·2	0	+1·1	+0·1	−1·2	−1·1	0

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature for the whole of India did not vary much from the normal on any day of the week, the greatest variation being a defect of 1·2° on the 23rd. The mean temperature of Bengal and Assam was in excess on every day of the week and that of Burma on all but one day. On the other hand, the temperature of Madras was in slight defect throughout the week, while that of the remaining provinces varied irregularly. The largest defect was 5·5° in Sind and Rajputana on the 24th, and the largest excess 3·7° in Central India and Gujarat on the 18th. The mean temperature for the week was in excess in Burma and Bengal in defect in the Punjab and Madras, and nearly normal in the other provinces. For the whole of India it was exactly normal. The highest maximum recorded during the week was 105·6° at Minbu, Central Burma, on the 20th.

Rainfall.—Of the 52 rainfall divisions shown in the following table, 28 received rain, while in 24 no rain fell. The rainfall of the week has been very small in amount, for only in four of the 28 divisions did the average actual rainfall exceed half an inch, and in 20 it did not exceed a quarter of an inch. The largest average rainfall was 2·02 inches in Coorg. In most divisions the fall was below the average of the week, and in only the Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Central Provinces (West), Gujarat, East Coast (South) and in Madras (South) was it in excess. In all other divisions it was either normal or in defect.

The last column of the rainfall table shows that the average rainfall for the period, 4th to 24th March, was in excess of the normal in most divisions of the Punjab and Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts; and in Eastern Bengal, Central Provinces (West), East Coast (South), and Madras (South).

The largest falls recorded during the week were in Southern India. Kotagiri (Nilgiris) received 6·01 inches during the week, Morekolum (Madura) 4·26 inches, and Alleppy (Travancore) 3·35 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 24th March 1894.			Rainfall data from 4th March to 24th March 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 4th Mar. to 24th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Per cent.
Burma .	Tenasserim	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·17	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0·06	—100
	Upper ditto	0	?	?	0·63	?	?
	Arakan .	0	0·10	—0·10	0·06	0·23	— 74
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal . .	0	0·43	—0·43	2·02	1·50	+ 35
	Assam (Surma) . .	0·19	2·28	—2·09	2·82	5·52	— 49
	Ditto (Brahmaputra) .	0·41	0·73	—0·32	1·68	2·22	— 24
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0	0·28	—0·28	0·66	0·92	— 28
	Central ditto . . .	0	0·12	—0·12	0·08	0·50	— 84
	North ditto . . .	0	0·41	—0·41	0·02	0·90	— 98
	Orissa	0·02	0·23	—0·21	0·25	0·68	— 63
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0·02	0·11	—0·09	0·03	0·77	— 96
	Bihar (South) . . .	0	0·05	—0·05	0·01	0·25	— 96
	Ditto (North) . . .	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·28	—100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).		0·04	—0·04	0·09	0·17	— 47
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*a*).		0·03	—0·03	0·02	0·20	— 90
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0·05	—0·05	0·02	0·22	— 91
	Ditto (North) . . .	0	0·06	—0·06	0·22	0·32	— 31
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·06	—0·06	0·09	0·22	— 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·09	—0·07	0·11	0·31	— 64
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*).	0	0·17	—0·17	0·88	0·94	— 6
Punjab	Punjab (South) . .	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·12	0·39	— 69
	Ditto (Central) . .	0·02	0·06	—0·04	0·25	0·38	— 34
	Ditto (Submontane) .	0·06	0·12	—0·06	0·85	0·77	+ 10
	Ditto (Hill Districts) .	0·16	0·35	—0·19	3·53	2·00	+ 77
	Ditto (North-West)	0·20	0·47	—0·27	1·84	1·25	+ 47
	Ditto (West) . .	0·15	0·15	0	0·87	0·40	+118
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·99	0·41	+0·58	1·71	0·73	+134
	Madras (South Central) .	1·21	0·32	+0·89	1·32	0·54	+144
	Coorg	2·02	0·22	+1·80	2·02	0·66	+200
	Mysore	0·28	0·11	+0·17	0·33	0·21	+ 57
	Konkan	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·03	— 33
	Bombay Deccan . .	0·39	0·08	+0·31	0·39	0·11	+255
	Hyderabad (North) . .	...	...	...	...		
	Khandesh . . .	0·08	0	+0·08	0·11		
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·10	0·10	0	0·14	0·15	— 7
	Central Provinces (West)	0·29	0·12	+0·17	0·40	0·16	+150
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0·10	0·16	—0·06	0·18	0·36	— 50
	Ditto ditto (East) .	0	0·13	—0·13	0·01	0·51	— 98
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·08	—100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·04	0·19	— 79
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) . .	0·05	0·05	0	0·05	0·09	— 44
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·13	— 62
	Rajputana (West) . .		0·01	—0·01	0	0·03	—100
Madras	East Coast (North) . .	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·12	0·31	— 61
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*) .	0	0·44	—0·44	0	0·60	—100
	Hyderabad (South) . .	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·47	—100
	Madras (Central) . .	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·01	0·10	— 90
	East Coast (Central) .	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·20	—100
	Ditto (South) . .	0·23	0·21	+0·02	0·39	0·32	+ 22
	Madras (South) . .	1·01	0·43	+0·58	2·47	0·79	+213

W. A. BION,
Acting Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 29th March, 1894.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1894.

No. 648.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 490-G.—The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st March, 1894:

Jemadar Dewa to be Subadar, *vice* Pitha, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Tila to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa, promoted.

No. 493-G.—Major A. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B.

No. 495-G.—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopawar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, or until further orders.

No. 497-G.—Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), officiating Medical Officer, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his

other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 1806-*P*.—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of February 1894 are notified :

With effect from the 13th February 1894,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to Class III ;

Mr. A. Mayne to revert to Class IV ;

Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to Class V ;

Mr. F. D. Gordon to revert to Class VI ;

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to the class of Probationers.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 317.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 16th February 1894, while officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 318.—Lieutenant Godfrey Drage, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th July 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 319.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Theodore Julian Bolland, officiating wing officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th February 1894.

Edward Gardiole Delacour de Labilliere, officiating wing officer, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—2nd March 1894.

No. 320.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Reginald William Sidney Elliott, attached to the 8th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Sidney Mervyn Rice, attached to the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—3rd April 1894.

Adrian Victor Webley Hope, attached to the 27th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Robert Walter Edmund Knollys, attached to the 20th Madras Infantry,—28th March 1894.

Sidney Veale Byland, attached to the 5th Madras Infantry,—28th March 1894.

Edward Moore Taylor, attached to the 2nd Madras Lancers,—28th March 1894.

Charles Louis Perrin, attached to the 27th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Charles Reginald Scott-Elliott, attached to the 22nd Madras Infantry,—5th April 1894.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 321.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Queripel is appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, with effect from the 13th December 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 322.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 6th March 1894, pages 1372 and 1373.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 6th March, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :

B. O. Roe, the Connaught Rangers.

G. J. Davis, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

F. H. Goldthorpe, the Norfolk Regiment.

W. B. Greig, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

C. Mackenzie, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

A. S. H. Teed, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Henry Plowden is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd February 1894.

INDIA OFFICE,
6th March, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

Dated 29th January, 1894.

BENGAL.

George Lamb.

Henry Burden.

John Fisher.

Edward Surman Peck.

Charles Harford Evans.

Stanley Arthur Harriss.

Ewan Cameron MacLeod.

Charles Thomson.

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 323.—Colonel Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th April 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 324.—The Christian names of Sergeant Allen, promoted to Sub-Conductor in G. G. O. No. 357 of 1893, are *Clarke Houston* and not as therein notified.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 325.—*1st Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Captain W. S. J. Barry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Adjutant with effect from the 1st February 1894, *vice* Captain Reid, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 326.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William John McElhinney, Royal Engineers, to be Captain, *vice* Bonham-Carter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 327.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Godfrey Stanton Evans to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th November 1893, *vice* Schoeffer, deceased.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 328.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. W. Thurstan resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 158.—The transfer of Mr. E. E. A. Küster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, to the Local Administration list and posting to Assam, notified in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 7, dated 2nd January 1894, is hereby cancelled.

No. 159.—Mr. E. E. A. Küster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th January 1894.

The 6th April, 1894.

No. 160.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 161.—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab on special duty under the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1894.

No. 162.—Rai Bahadur Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1894.

No. 163.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Hyderabad.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMIN TRATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTME FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 680.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Ho Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 3rd April, 1894.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 6/259—271, dated the 17th February 1891.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the three years ending with the year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The last full reports on the administration of the Registration Department were submitted for the period of three years ending with the year 1889-90. The reports for the ensuing triennial period have now been received, and the following remarks on the various provincial reports briefly indicate the more salient features. In the statement attached to this Resolution the statistics for the past four years are compared for each province.

2. In the Madras Presidency the steady progress in the operations of the Department continued during the period under review. The number of documents registered rose from 762,471 in 1890-91 to 873,161 in 1892-93. The ratio of advance during the triennial period of compulsory and optional registrations affecting immoveable property was 20 and 23 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the number of documents relating to moveable property declined during the same period by 5·4 per cent. Of the documents registered in 1892-93, 828,075 related to immoveable property, and of these 555,028 were compulsory and 273,047 optional registrations. The total number of documents affecting moveable property registered during the year was 42,62?, of which 90 were compulsory registrations, the remainder being optional. The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions registered, which was R1,567⅝ lakhs in 1891-92, rose to 1,772 lakhs in 1892-93, of which 1,643 lakhs represent immoveable and 129 lakhs moveable property. The total value of documents registered during the triennium ending 1892-93 was 48½ crores of rupees against 41¼ crores in the corresponding period ending 1889-90. The average value of each document has slightly fallen from R202 in the triennium immediately preceding to R199 in that under review. The variations in the average value of sales and mortgages during the past six years have been comparatively slight, and the Local Government considers that there is nothing to suggest any general or permanent impoverishment of small landholders as a consequence of the continued unfavourable seasons It is believed also that, at any rate in the more advanced districts, the ryots are less dependent than formerly upon professional money-lenders, and that the ownership of land is not passing from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes to any injurious extent.

The receipts of the Department have gradually increased from R10,75,727 in 1890-91 to R13,14,784 in the year 1892-93. The expenditure in 1890-91 amounted R7,67,891, and rose to R8,33,169 in 1892-93. The proportion

of expenditure to receipts fell from 71·3 in 1890-91 to 63·4 in 1892-93. The surplus of receipts over charges was R4,81,615.

3. In the Bombay Presidency also there has been a progressive increase in the number of documents registered during the triennial period under review: though the total figures are still comparatively small. The number of documents registered, which in 1889-90 was 154,326, reached 177,170 in 1892-93. The annual average for the triennial period was 167,419. There has been a continuous increase in the number of compulsory registrations of documents relating to immoveable property, while optional registrations of such documents have remained nearly stationary. The number of compulsory registrations of this class was 122,477 in 1889-90 and 144,669 in 1892-93; while the number of optional registrations, which was 26,029 in 1889-90, stood at 26,487 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of property affected by registered documents amounted to R887 lakhs in 1892-93 against R809 lakhs in the preceding year. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected rose (as compared with 1891-92) from R789 lakhs to R865 lakhs, and that of the moveable property from R20 lakhs to R22 lakhs.

The Transfer of Property Act (No. IV of 1882) came into operation on the 1st January 1893 in all the districts of the Presidency, except those in the Province of Sind and Aden and Deesa. The introduction of the Act will doubtless be followed by an increase in the operations of the Department. The number of registrations of instruments affecting moveable property still continues very small, being only 4,653 in 1892-93.

The revenue of the Department shows a steady increase. In 1889-90 it amounted to R4,41,809, and in 1892-93 to R5,12,881. The expenditure during 1892-93, R2,64,452, was about the same as in the preceding year—R2,64,958. The surplus during 1892-93 was R2,48,429 against R1,94,464 in 1889-90.

There has been a marked increase in the number of documents registered under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The number registered in 1892-93 was 137,521 against 127,560 in 1891-92 and 119,839 in 1890-91. The increase was confined to the case of documents relating to immoveable property. There was a decline in the number of those relating to moveable property, which numbered 40,406 in 1889-90 and 36,557 in 1892-93. The financial results of registration under this Act show a deficit; but the amount of deficit, exclusive of the value of books and forms supplied free of charge, has gradually decreased from 13,324 in 1889-90 to 7,914 in 1892-93. The question of the amendment of the Act is now receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

4. The statistics for Bengal show a satisfactory advance in the operations of the Department. The number of documents registered rose from 893,608 in 1889-90 to 1,102,321 in 1892-93, and the annual average number during the triennial periods ending with these two years was 798,354 and 996,033 respectively. There has been an increase in the number of registrations of all kinds during the period under review, which the Lieutenant-Governor attributes to the growing confidence of the public in the Registration Department. In 1889-90 the deeds affecting immoveable property, which were compulsorily registered, were 594,933 in number; they steadily rose during the triennium, until in 1892-93 they numbered 732,259. The number of deeds affecting immoveable property, the registration of which was optional, similarly increased from 147,191 in 1889-90 to 207,395 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents, which was 1,490⅝ lakhs in 1889-90, gradually increased during the three years, and in 1892-93 amounted to 1,773½ lakhs.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, I (B. C.) of 1876, increased from 8,215 in 1889-90 to 12,175 in 1892-93. The Inspector-General of Registration considers that in the majority of districts Muhammadan Registrars are gradually gaining popularity, though in certain

places they have failed to do so owing either to their own action or to the opposition of interested headmen and zemindars. The Act is in operation in 19 districts.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department increased respectively from R11,98,801 in 1889-90 to R14,35,541 in 1892-93, and from R6,27,434 to R7,26,771. The average annual surplus during the triennial period was in round numbers R6½ lakhs, or a lakh and a half more than the average surplus in each of the preceding three years.

5. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of documents registered in 1889-90 was 208,568 and 207,162 in 1892-93. The number of documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class rose from 122,905 in 1890-91 to 124,120 in 1892-93, while optional registrations affecting immoveable property fell from 36,622 in the former to 35,197 in the latter year. The number of transactions affecting moveable property was 43,722 in 1890-91, 46,616 in 1891-92, and 46,538 in 1892-93. The total number of optional registrations was about 40 per cent. of the total number of documents registered; it has stood at this figure during the past six years, and the statistics in general seem to denote that the condition of registration is at present stationary.

The most important change in the past three years has been the gradual introduction into the North-Western Provinces of the Oudh system of entrusting the work exclusively to departmental sub-registrars, and thus relieving tahsildars of this additional duty—a change which has been in progress since the year 1885. Considerable relief has already been afforded to the revenue officials, as out of 172 tahsildars who were employed in registration work in 1888-89, only 75 were still so employed in 1892-93. The change is not yet complete, and it is premature to form any final judgment on its effects.

The receipts of the Department rose from R3,90,334 in 1889-90 to R4,10,413 in 1892-93, and the expenditure from R1,82,802 to R1,98,202 in the same period.

6. In the Punjab there has been an increase since 1889-90 in the number of documents registered, the year 1892-93 showing 124,120 compared with 95,690 registered in the preceding year, and 78,384 in 1889-90. This increase in the operations of the Department is attributed mainly to a ruling by the Chief Court in 1890, under which (it is said) absolute security in respect of immoveable property is not guaranteed unless the document is registered, even though its registration may be optional under section 50 of the Registration Act, III of 1877. In consequence of this decision, registrations affecting immoveable property gradually rose from 72,497 in 1890-91 to 114,505 in 1892-93. There has been a gradual decline in optional registrations relating to moveable property, which numbered 8,786 in 1892-93 compared with 9,726, the average of the preceding triennium. The total number of optional registrations was 38,386 in 1892-93, or about 30 per cent. of the total number of registrations. The value of immoveable property transferred by registered deeds rose from 360½ lakhs in 1890-91 to 413⅓ lakhs in 1891-92 and 477⅘ lakhs in 1892-93 (the average for the preceding three years was R3,40,29,067), while that of moveable property so transferred remained almost stationary at about 20 lakhs. The gradual extension of the system of employing non-official sub-registrars instead of official agency is going on with satisfactory results.

The income was R3,23,398 in 1892-93 as compared with R2,63,558 in the previous year and R2,31,714 in 1890-91. The expenditure has likewise increased from R94,125 in 1890-91 to R1,00,267 in 1891-92 and R1,11,569 in 1892-93.

7. The number of documents registered in the Central Provinces rose from 28,676 in 1889-90 to 31,103 in 1892-93. The increase is most marked under sales and mortgages of immoveable property, which, taken together, form the bulk of registration in these provinces, yielding 26·2 per cent. and 41·2 per cent. of total registrations respectively. The value of the property affected by registered documents fell from R1,30,73,092 in 1891-92 to R1,18,36,553 in 1892-93, or by

R12,36,539, chiefly owing to a falling off in the Narsinghpur District, where in 1891-92 four documents affecting property valued at more than 13 lakhs were registered in the course of litigation. The aggregate value was R1,02,50,323 in 1890-91 and R1,02,16,266 in 1889-90.

The receipts of the Department rose from R1,00,696 in 1889-90 to R1,12,129 in 1892-93, and the expenditure from R40,298 to R48,413 during the same period, leaving a net income of R63,716 in the year 1892-93.

8. There has been a large increase in Lower Burma since 1889-90 in the number of documents registered, the year 1892-93 closing with 17,369 as compared with 10,822 in 1889-90 (showing an increase of 62 per cent.). The largest increase occurred in documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class, which rose from 8,957 in 1889-90 to 15,023 in 1892-93. The number of optional registrations of immoveable property was 629, or only ten more than in 1889-90.

The total number of registrations relating to moveable property advanced from 1,203 in 1889-90 to 1,678 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred during 1892-93 was R196⅕ lakhs compared with R135⅕ lakhs in the previous year, while the value of moveable property transferred during those years rose from R16⅘ lakhs to R21⅗ lakhs. The Transfer of Property Act has not yet been brought into force in this province.

The gross income of the Department amounted to R54,752 in 1892-93 against R40,218 in the preceding year and R36,053 in 1889-90, and the expenditure rose from R16,948 in 1889-90 to R18,066 in 1891-92 and R21,856 in 1892-93.

There were in all 20 registration offices in Upper Burma at the close of 1892-93 as compared with 16 during the two preceding years. The number of registrations in 1889-90 was 1,534 and 2,402 in 1892-93. The amount of fees realized in those years was R4,015 and R6,130 respectively. The questions of the extension of compulsory registration throughout Upper Burma and the amendment of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation of 1887 with a view to provide for optional registration are at present under consideration.

9. In Assam the total number of instruments registered was 30,993 in 1892-93 against 31,242 in 1889-90; in the intermediate years the registrations numbered 31,239 in 1890-91 and 30,698 in 1891-92. Out of the 30,993 documents of all classes registered during the year 1892-93, 26,560 related to immoveable property, 4,323 to moveable property, and 110 to wills and authorities to adopt. Of the total number of documents registered during this year, 27,271, or 87·99 per cent., were registered in the Surma Valley, 3,640, or 11·74 per cent., in the Assam Valley, and 82, or 0·27 per cent., in the Hill districts. The total aggregate value of the transactions in 1892-93 was R55,70,820 against R51,95,802 in 1891-92 and R52,62,308 in 1890-91, and the average value of each transaction was R185 against R173 in each of the two preceding years.

The receipts of the Department during the year 1892-93 amounted to R44,295 against R43,187 in 1890-91 and R44,728 in 1891-92. The expenditure during the year was R24,203 against R24,551 in 1890-91 and R26,378 in 1891-92. There was a larger surplus in 1892-93, being R20,092 against R18,636 in 1890-91 and R18,350 in 1891-92; but, as explained by the Chief Commissioner, this result is due to the fact that the proportionate cost of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, which was debited against the Registration Department up to the end of 1891-92, and which amounted to R3,024 during the year 1892-93, has been transferred to "General Administration." On the whole, registration is stated to be making little progress in Assam.

10. In Coorg there has been an increase during the triennial period in the number of documents registered, but the increase has not been progressive. The number of registrations in 1892-93 (1,938), though smaller than in 1891-92, when it reached 2,109, was in excess of that in 1889-90 (1,539). Although

the number of documents registered during 1892-93 was fewer than in 1891-92, the aggregate value of the property transferred during the later year, which was R28⅓ lakhs, was very largely in excess of that in 1891-92, when it amounted to about R14⅓ lakhs. This result was due to the fact that in 1892-93 a single deed of transfer amounted to R17 lakhs. The aggregate value of property transferred during 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively (R14⅘ lakhs and R14⅓ lakhs) was smaller than that in 1889-90 (R17 lakhs).

The financial results show an increase in the receipts, with a decrease in the expenditure, during 1892-93 compared with the preceding year, the receipts amounting to R9,948 compared with R7,948 in 1891-92, and the expenditure to R3,485 against R3,776.

11. On the whole there has been an increase during the last triennial period in the number of documents registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The figure (31,162) reached in 1892-93 was smaller than the corresponding figure (31,766) for 1889-90; but the latter considerably exceeded the totals of all other years The increase since 1890-91 is confined to documents relating to immoveable property, the number of registrations affecting moveables having remained almost stationary. The aggregate value of property transferred, which was R80⅗ lakhs in 1891-92, exceeded R92 lakhs in the following year.

The income of the Department has risen from R70,550 in 1891-92 to R75,734 in 1892-93. The expenditure has likewise grown from R38,127 in 1891-92 to R47,548 in the next year.

In Secunderabad the documents registered during the two last years numbered 830 and 978 respectively. The receipts amounted to R2,566 and R3,111, and the expenditure to R1,078 and R1,284.

12. The total number of registrations in India gradually rose from 2,167,130 in 1889-90 to 2,597,477 in 1892-93, and the increase was general to all provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam, where the operations of the Department were on the whole stationary. The receipts of the Department also show a progressive rise from R35,35,360 in 1889-90 to R42,96,987 in 1892-93—a rise which was common to all provinces. The expenditure of the Department also increased in all provinces, the total having risen from R19,95,544 in 1889-90 to 22,80,953 in 1892-93. The percentage of expenditure to receipts declined from 56·4 in 1889-90 to 53·0 in 1892-93.

The Governor-General in Council is glad to see that the results of the operations of the past three years again on the whole show satisfactory progress in the operations of the Department and an increase in its popularity. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, however, the figures are less satisfactory than in any of the other larger provinces; and the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is invited to the stationary condition of registration in the territories under his administration. His Excellency in Council trusts that, as has frequently been urged, the necessity for affording everywhere reasonable facilities for registration by expending a part of the available surplus will be kept in view.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign Department and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL.

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RIOTS IN THE KAMRUP AND DARRANG DISTRICTS IN ASSAM.

The following papers are published for general information :—

No. 792-Rev./8440 R., dated Shillong, the 4th November, 1893.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of letter No. 4000, dated the 3rd August 1893, with enclosures, from the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, submitting, in accordance with rule 18 of the Assam Valley Resettlement Rules, his final report on the reassessment of the Assam Valley Districts.

2. With my letter No. 3032-R., dated the 7th July 1892, I submitted with other papers, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Note dated the 29th June 1892, drawn up by Mr. Ward, in which he reviewed the previous correspondence which had taken place with the Government of India on the subject of the reassessment, and stated the principles on which he considered the reassessment should be made. In your letter No. 1677-A.—191, dated the 6th August 1892, you conveyed the general approval of the Government of India to the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the principles laid down in his Note, and suggested that those instructions should be recast in the form of rules to be issued under section 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation. This suggestion was accepted by the Chief Commissioner, and draft rules for the reassessment of the Assam Valley were prepared and published for criticism in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th October 1892.

In publishing the draft rules it was stated that the rules would be taken into final consideration on or before the 8th November 1892, and that all criticisms must be received before that date. Owing, however, to representations received from various quarters that the time allowed to the public for criticising the rules was too short, they were not finally issued until the end of December 1892, when they were published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd December 1892 with certain amendments, which the criticisms submitted showed to be necessary.

3. In paragraphs 10 to 27 of the report now submitted will be found set forth the substance of all the criticisms which have been offered on the rules, and the Chief Commissioner has nothing to add to Mr. Darrah's remarks upon them. In Mr. Ward's opinion none of these criticisms is deserving of very serious consideration. They have, moreover, all been effectually disposed of in the correspondence, notes, and discussions which preceded the issue of the rules. Many of the criticisms offered are also based on the assumption, for which there is no foundation whatever in the rules themselves, that it was the intention of the Chief Commissioner to double the land revenue assessment all round. It is needless to say that the Chief Commissioner has never contemplated anything of the kind, although he certainly held the view, which the report now submitted shows is supported by every district officer in the Assam Valley, that there are very large areas in each district which could well bear the assessment upon them being doubled.

Principles of assessment laid down in the resettlement rules.

4. The principles of assessment laid down in the rules in question are fully explained in paragraphs 10 to 13 of Mr. Ward's Note of the 29th June 1892, and may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

(1) The present system under which all land in the valley is divided into three classes only, *viz.*, (*a*) homestead and garden ; (*b*) low rice lands (*rupit*) and high lands (*faringati*), without any regard

whatever to comparative advantages and disadvantages in the matter either of situation as regards markets, or of productiveness of soil, or of liability to inundation, &c., is discontinued, and lands of each of these three classes or descriptions are sub-classified and assessed upon an approximate estimate of their actual value.

(2) The rules required that the comparative value of lands of each of the three descriptions referred to is estimated not by crop experiments (which, so far as these experiments have hitherto extended in the Assam Valley, are not a sufficiently safe guide), nor by any minute enquiries into the net profit derivable by the cultivator from each description of land (which in this part of India can, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, never lead to any practical or reliable results), but mainly by reference to the actual demand for land, as shown partly by the comparative density of the population in different parts of a district, partly by the proportion in each village of waste unsettled to the total cultivable land and of permanent to shifting cultivation, and partly by the amount of land sublet by the settlement-holder to tenants. Statistics as to the relative density of the population in different villages in each district are easily obtainable from the results of the recent census, while the cadastral survey maps (there being a separate map for each village) show on their face in what villages the demand for land is greatest, and where, therefore, the land is most valuable. It may here be mentioned that there are some villages the maps of which show that every *bigha* of land in them is taken up, and that the whole of the cultivation is permanent, while there are others the maps of which show a large proportion of land lying waste. It was chiefly upon an examination of these maps that the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, after consulting the Chief Commissioner, based his provisional classification of villages into first, second, and third class villages, and issued it, as required by rule 9 of the Resettlement Rules, to the several district officers as a basis for future proposals.

(3) The provisional classification of villages divided all villages in the valley into three classes only, *viz.*, first, second, and third class villages, and the rules laid down that ordinarily all the lands, whether homestead, *rupit*, or *faringati*, were to be assessed at first, second, or third class rates according to the class of villages in which they fell. The three classes of rates laid down by the Chief Commissioner for each of the three recognised classes of land above mentioned are given in rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules. In first class villages the existing rates were doubled, in second class villages they were raised 50 per cent., and in third class villages they were raised 25 per cent.; at the same time full discretion was allowed to the district officers to propose a fourth class of villages, and therefore fourth class rates, for each of the three main descriptions of land if they considered the third class rates laid down in the rules were too high. It was also clearly pointed out in paragraph 12 (4) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, a copy of which was sent to all district officers for their information and guidance, that the best lands in every district need not necessarily be assessed at first class rates if any officer considered that the lands of his district were inferior in productive power, or in any other respect, to those of another district, or that there were other considerations which might lead him to recommend that his first class villages should not be assessed at the same rate as similar villages in other districts. It was further pointed out in paragraph 13 of the same Note that district officers were at liberty to propose that in any particular village, though classed, say, as a first class village, the lands of each description should not all be placed in the first class.

(4) The provisional classification of villages having been issued to the district officers, rules 9 to 12 of the Resettlement Rules laid down the procedure to be observed by them in making the provisional classification widely known, and in inviting the people to come forward and object.

(5) Paragraph 13 of the rules limited the admissible objections to certain heads. Thus, general allegations that the people of the villages were too poor to bear any enhancement of assessment whatever, or that no village in the district could bear an enhancement of 100, 50, or 25 per cent., as the case might be, were not to be entertained, but any villager might object that his village was in the provisional classification classed too high, or, admitting the correctness of the village classification, that all the lands in the village could not bear first class rates.

(6) In dealing with the admissible objections above noticed, district officers were enjoined to devote their tours of the last cold weather to making complete enquiries into the validity of the objections raised without having recourse to crop experiments or to minute enquiries regarding the net profits derived from the land by the Government settlement-holder, and their attention was chiefly directed to the necessity of enquiring into the comparative productiveness of village lands, which had not been taken into consideration at all in preparing the provisional classification list of villages. The facility of bringing the produce of the land to market was also to be considered (Rules 6 and 13). Thus, while the provisional classification of villages issued by the Director was based only on the single consideration of the demand for land, district officers were directed to modify that classification, where necessary, by reference to further considerations, *viz.*, the relative productiveness of land in the different villages and the accessibility of the land to markets.

(7) In paragraph 13 (5) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, it was pointed out in what manner, and to what extent, each district officer was to make his local enquiries with reference to the objections preferred to the provisional classification. He and the subdivisional officers were required to visit personally as many villages as they could, and in regard to villages which they could not visit, they were to collect together the tahsildars or mauzadars and other subordinate revenue officials who had large local experience, and also the settlement-holders themselves, and elicit from these all the information they could, the information so obtained being confined to noting down only very marked distinctions in such advantages or disadvantages as might attach to villages in regard either to productiveness of the soil, liability of the land to floods, proximity to markets, and so forth, such as might enable the district officer to bring together a considerable number of adjoining villages into one homogeneous group for purposes of applying the rates of assessment laid down in the rules.

Khiraj lands under special cultivation.

5. The principles referred to in the last paragraph as those upon which the reassessment was to be made have reference only to the reassessment of lands taken up for what is known as ordinary cultivation, that is to say, for the ordinary staple crops of the Assam Valley. In the original draft of the resettlement rules it was proposed to treat in the same way lands under special cultivation, *i.e.*, tea lands which had been taken up under the ordinary settlement rules on what is known as *khiraj* or full revenue-paying *patta*; that is to say, Mr. Ward had originally intended to assess all such lands at the village rates laid down in the rules according to the class of the village in which they were found to be situate. The Indian Tea Association, however, and planters in the Assam Valley generally, took exception to this mode of assessing their lands. Their objections were based on an entire misconception of the extent to which their interests would be really affected by the draft rules. Lands taken up under the special

Waste Land Rules (section I of the Assam Valley Settlement Rules) are not affected at all by the present reassessment, and will not be affected until the expiry of the terms of the existing thirty-year leases, when they will be liable to be assessed at the ordinary prevailing rates. Some of the grants under the Waste Land Rules in force prior to 1876 will be affected only to the extent of having to pay a higher local rate. The amount of *khiraj* land under tea in the Assam Valley, which is alone immediately affected by the reassessment, is insignificant, amounting altogether to less than 88,000 acres out of a total area of nearly 600,000 acres taken up for tea in the Assam Valley. Details for each district will be found in paragraph 22 of Mr. Darrah's report. In view, however, of the objections raised by the planting community to the rules, the Chief Commissioner amended the original draft by providing a special rule (rule 15) for the assessment of tea lands held under *khiraj patta*. This rule left it open to the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, to assess *khiraj* tea lands at such special rates as he might think proper, subject to a limit of 50 per cent. increase on present rates. After the final issue of the rules in December last, the Chief Commissioner took the opportunity, when visiting on tour each district of the Assam Valley, to explain the rules to the planters who met him, and finally arranged with Mr. Buckingham, the Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to meet at Dibrugarh delegates of planters from each district, and to discuss with them the question as to what would be a fair rate to assess on *khiraj* tea lands under rule 15 above referred to. It is unnecessary to trouble the Government of India with details of the discussions which took place at the conference. It is sufficient to say that the planters were all agreed that they could not claim total exemption from enhancement on their *khiraj* lands; that they were agreeably surprised to find that the new rules only affected their *khiraj* lands; and that they fully admitted that tea cultivation in Upper Assam could bear a higher rate of assessment than similar lands in Central or Lower Assam, and that lands in Central Assam were more valuable than in Lower Assam. The most productive and at the same time the most profitable tea lands in the Assam Valley are admittedly to be found in the two districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar and in the Sadr subdivision of Tezpur; the Chief Commissioner has, therefore, decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to raise the assessment in this tract from 8 annas to 12 annas a *bigha*. In the Nowgong district tea lands are not so productive or so profitable, and the assessment here has been fixed by the Chief Commissioner at 10 annas a *bigha* only; while in the subdivision of Mangaldai, which belongs to the Darrang district, and in the district of Kamrup, the assessment has been raised to 9 annas only. This assessment of *khiraj* tea lands has already been communicated by the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Buckingham, who has accepted it, and it only remains now for the Government of India to accord its sanction to the same. The increase of revenue derived from *khiraj* tea lands by this assessment is probably greater than what would have been obtained had the original draft rules been allowed to stand. *Khiraj* tea lands are generally taken up in villages where there are large areas of waste, and these would be mostly third class villages, on which the assessment under the rules cannot be enhanced by more than 25 per cent. Rule 15, however, has enabled the Chief Commissioner to increase the assessment on such lands in the two most important districts of the Assam Valley by nearly 50 per cent.

Rule 25.

6. One objection taken to the rules as originally drafted was that by raising the rates immigration and the taking up of waste land would be discouraged. The Chief Commissioner did not attach any great weight to this objection, but rule 25 was framed to meet it. At present anyone taking up waste land under the ordinary settlement rules, whether for tea or for ordinary cultivation, pays the *faringati* rate of 8 annas a *bigha* for the land taken. In the rules, as originally drafted, he would have had to pay the village rate for *faringati*, so that if he took up waste in a first class village, he would have had to pay one rupee a *bigha*. As a matter of fact, however, waste is rarely to be found in first class villages. In second class villages the proportion of waste will doubtless be greater, but it will not be very large. *Faringati* land therefore would chiefly, if not entirely, be taken up in third class villages, where the new rate is 10 annas a *bigha*. It has been strongly urged by the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

that the raising of the rate by 2 annas a *bigha* will have no appreciable effect on applications to take up waste land, and that rule 25 is therefore unnecessary. Mr. Ward, however, has decided to let the rule stand. The demand for waste land in the Assam Valley in proportion to the supply is so small, owing to the sparseness of the population in and in the neighbourhood of the tracts where such land is chiefly to be found, that it seems undesirable to offer even the smallest discouragement to the taking up of such lands.

Mr. Darrah's report.

7. The report now submitted by Mr. Darrah shows very fully how effect has been given by him and by the several district and subdivisional officers (who are the settlement officers referred to in his report) to the principles laid down in the Resettlement Rules and to the instructions contained in Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892 as to the procedure to be followed in giving effect to those principles. The following points in the report may be noticed :

Area brought under resettlement.

Paragraph 2.—This paragraph should be read with rules 4 and 20 of the Resettlement Rules and paragraph 12 (4) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892. Under rule 4 all lands liable to assessment at full rates and lying outside the cadastrally-surveyed areas were ordered to be assessed at the lowest rates which might finally be adopted for each district, *i.e.*, at third class rates or fourth class village rates, should any Deputy Commissioner propose a fourth class for his district. As a matter of fact, no Deputy Commissioner has proposed to have more than three classes of villages, so that all non-cadastral areas will, under rule 4, be now assessed at third class village rates, except in certain special tracts to be noticed hereafter, in which the district officers have suggested that the lands should be exempted altogether from enhancement.

It will be observed that by "cadastrally-surveyed areas" or "tracts" in the rules are meant areas of which the cadastral survey and settlement had been completed at the time the rules were issued. In regard to areas of which the settlement on cadastral survey results is not complete, and for which the materials are therefore not yet available for selecting the first and second class villages, rule 20 provides that, until the settlement papers are complete, they will be treated as non-cadastral areas and settled annually at third class village rates, but that, as soon as the settlement papers are received, these areas will be treated like other areas of which the settlement on cadastral survey results has been completed, and selections of first and second class villages will be made in them, and first and second class rates applied to these villages.

The following statement shows conveniently what the whole cadastrally-surveyed area in each district is in which the selection of first, second, and third class villages will be made, all land outside this area being treated as non-cadastral and assessed at third class rates, or exempted altogether from enhancement:

District.	Total cadastrally-surveyed area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made.	Cadastrally-surveyed area in which selection of first and second class villages has already been made (paragraph 1 of Mr. Darrah's report), to take effect from 1st April 1893.	Area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made, to take effect from 1st April 1894.	Area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made, to take effect from 1st April 1895.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Kamrup ...	1678·43*	1286·91*	364·60	26·92
Darrang ...	857·10	547·02	...	310·08
Nowgong ...	1002·99	586·59	416·40	...
Sibsagar ...	1520·69	1370·48	...	150·21
Lakhimpur ...	269·25	*Nil*	...	269·25
Total	5328·46*	3791·00*	781·00	756·46

* Includes the 111·64 square miles of the Barpeta experimental survey.

Put shortly, the above statement means that the cadastrally-surveyed area to which the Resettlement Rules refer covers 5328·46 square miles; that the present report proposes out of this area to classify villages for the purposes of the reassessment which is to take effect from the first April 1893 in 3791·00 square miles only. Of the remaining 1537·46 square miles, 781 square miles will have the revenue enhanced to third class rates only for the current year, and be settled on annual *patta;* but the classification of villages in this area will be completed this cold weather, and certain villages raised to the first and second class with effect from the 1st April 1894. Similarly in the 756·46 square miles the village classification will be completed in the cold season of 1894-95, and will take effect from the 1st April 1895. On the completion of the village classification in these remaining tracts, periodic *pattas* will issue to the settlement-holders as in the case of those villages which have already been classified, and all *pattas* issued at the resettlement will have their terms fixed so that they may expire on the same date.

Procedure observed in inviting objections to provisional classifications of villages.

Paragraphs 7 to 9 and Appendix F of the report show the steps tåken by district and subdivisional officers to make widely known the provisional classification of villages in the cadastrally-surveyed tracts of each district, together with the new rates attaching to each class, and the procedure adopted by them in dealing with objections. The very small percentage of objections per square mile presented, as shown in Appendix F, may be noticed. In no district, except Kamrup, was there one objection to the square mile. In Kamrup the percentage was as high as 11·56, which is explained in paragraph 9 of the report. Where the settlement-holder had only a short distance to travel, he objected; but if he had a long distance to go to the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, he did not think it worth his while to object, even though the provisional classification of villages might involve the existing assessment on his land being doubled.

Objections to the reassessment.

Paragraphs 10 to 27 of the report deal with the objections against the reassessment which were preferred in the shape of memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy or to the Chief Commissioner. These were all objections of a general nature and are fully dealt with, and in the Chief Commissioner's opinion sufficiently disposed of by Mr. Darrah. It may, however, be mentioned that during his recent tour through the Assam Valley, the Chief Commissioner met thousands of settlement-holders, most of them being the actual cultivators of the soil, and personally heard all they had to say against the reassessment. He also met several native gentlemen of some position and influence, including the President of the Sarbbajánik Sabha at Jorhat, and discussed with them the principles of the Resettlement Rules. As soon as it was explained that the Government had no intention whatever of doubling the existing assessment all round, but only intended to double in a limited area, to increase the assessment by 50 per cent. in some villages, by 25 per cent. in others, while possibly in certain villages there would be no increase of assessment at all, all serious objection to the reassessment may be said to have been practically withdrawn, and the only argument really pressed upon the Chief Commissioner was that, as the people were accustomed to the present broad classification of the land throughout the entire valley into three classes only, that classification should be maintained, and that the existing rates on each class should be simply increased all round by 25 per cent. A further increase than this was deprecated, as was also the sub-classification of the three main descriptions of land into first, second, and third class. The people, it was said, would probably not understand upon what valid ground the lands of one village were classed as first class, while those of an adjoining village might be put into the third class. When it was pointed out to the settlement-holders and cultivators themselves that it was manifestly unfair to Government that *rupit* lands producing 12 maunds a *bigha* should be assessed, as it now is, at the same rate as lands of the same denomination producing 5 maunds only, or that lands liable to constant inundation should bear the same assessment as lands secure from such accidents, while, on the other hand, it would be equally unfair to the Government tenant to assess the inferior lands of the same denomination at the same rate as the superior, the justice of the argument was fully admitted, but the reply was simply that existing practice ought not to be disturbed. As the Government of India are aware, it

has been decided that existing practice cannot be continued, and that while the principles upon which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy, so far as the classification of land is concerned, it is certainly a considerable advance upon what might almost be said to be the present entire absence of any principle whatever in assessing lands in the Assam Valley. The argument that the people will not understand the division of a district into homogeneous areas for purposes of assessment is not one to which the Chief Commissioner attaches any weight. Such a division will be readily enough understood when it is introduced, just as it is thoroughly understood in Cachar and in the Jaintia parganas in the district of Sylhet, where the cultivator is not superior in intelligence to the average Assam ryot. Paragraph 24 of the report further deals with the argument of unfairness which has been raised against the principles on which the present reassessment has been made.

Apprehended migration from superior to inferior class villages.

Paragraph 26 of Mr. Darrah's report notices an objection which has been taken to the reassessment rules, based on the ground that people will abandon first class villages and go to villages of the third class. The subject is again noticed in paragraph 39 of the report. The Chief Commissioner has no fear whatever that migration to any appreciable extent will take place. It might occur if any attempt was now being made to assess the land at its full value. But the permanent cultivator of the soil will not in Assam, any more than in other parts of India, except under very high pressure, give up his permanent home and lands and take to shifting cultivation. If his cultivation is not permanent, it is not very material whether he shifts to cheaper lands or not. So long as permanent cultivation is not disturbed, there is nothing to fear, and we know that by far the greater portion of the cultivation in first and second class villages as now classified is permanent. In third class villages there may be sometimes found considerable areas of non-permanent *faringati* cultivation, but Mr. Ward doubts whether any cultivator of such lands would give them up, and go to the labour and expense of clearing new lands for the sake of saving 2 annas a *bigha*. If he is a shifting cultivator, he will shift in any case whether rule 20 stands or is cancelled; if his cultivation is not shifting, Mr. Ward believes that he will prefer to remain where he is.

Local enquiries made by district and subdivisional officers.

Paragraphs 28 to 34 of the report describe fully the nature of the local enquiries made by district and subdivisional officers with reference to the objections preferred against the provisional classification of villages and the considerations which led them classify villages as they have done. One of the objections urged against the reassessment was that a number of subordinate officials, amins, kanungos, mandals, and others of the same class would be let loose over the country to make the required classification, with the result that corruption would prevail everywhere. Nothing of the kind, however, has happened. The whole, or nearly the whole, classification has been done by the district and subdivisional officers themselves. Any such officer who knows anything about his district or subdivision knows perfectly well where the villages lie in which the density of the population is greatest, the cultivation is most permanent, the proportion of waste to cultivation is smallest, and the lands are most productive, easily accessible to markets, and free from risks of inundation. Every subdivision also has its Sub-Deputy Collector, who spends half the year in the interior of the subdivision, and is, as a rule, well acquainted with the agricultural conditions of villages. In cases where the district or subdivisional officer was in doubt as to how to classify a village, he always had the Sub-Deputy Collector to consult, and where the Sub-Deputy Collector was in doubt, reference could be made to the mauzadar, or, where tahsils have been established, to the tahsildar. There was no need for the district or subdivisional officer to consult any revenue officials of lower grade than those above mentioned; nor was there any occasion to employ such subordinate agency as amins, mandals, or inferior-paid kanungos to make any enquiries whatever for purposes of village classification. In this respect all officers followed strictly the instructions laid down in paragraph 13 (5) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, and in this way all opportunity for corruption was avoided.

Procedure of the Director on completion of local enquiries.

In *paragraph 35* of the report it is shown how, after the district and subdivisional officers had completed their local enquiries, Mr. Darrah personally visited every district and subdivision, and went over with each officer the village classifications they contemplated proposing after disposing of all objections. It may here be mentioned

that Mr. Ward also visited every district and subdivision in the valley last cold weather with one exception (Barpeta), and discussed with the district and subdivisional officers their proposed classifications. As noticed by Mr. Darrah, the provisional classification had brought out an increase of revenue varying in different districts from 70 to 85 per cent.; but it was fully expected that the district officers would reduce, and in fact they were ordered to reduce, this increase to at least 50 per cent., leaving a margin for further reduction by the Chief Commissioner in cases where it might appear to him doubtful in what class a village should be placed. The report shows the difficulty which was experienced in reducing the provisional classification to the extent required. No single district or subdivisional officer could, after giving every village the benefit of every possible doubt as to the class in which it should be put, bring out a lower enhancement than 53 per cent, while the two subdivisions of the Sibsagar district, Jorhat and Golaghat, showed an increase respectively of 65 and 69 per cent.

Final reports of the district and subdivisional officers how dealt with

Paragraph 37 of the report deals with the final reports submitted by the district and subdivisional officers. Appendix G will give the Government of India some idea of the information which was required to be furnished in these reports in order to enable the Director of Land Records to submit his final classification proposals to the Chief Commissioner under rule 18 of the Resettlement Rules. In paragraphs 38 to 41 Mr. Darrah gives in detail the procedure adopted by him in going over the final classification proposals of the district and subdivisional officers. In Appendices H to M are shown for each of the five upper district of the Assam Valley how villages were, with the Chief Commissioner's approval, provisionally classified by the Director into three classes, regard being had solely to the demand for land as indicated (1) by the density of the population, (2) by the proportion of culturable waste to settled land, and (3) by the proportion of fluctuating *khiraj* (or full revenue-paying lands) to total *khiraj* lands in each village (see rule 8 of the Resettlement Rules). These three considerations formed the basis on which the Director made his provisional classification, as shown in the column of the statement referred to headed "Classification as made by provisional list." The columns headed "Serial No." give the classification of each village based on each of these considerations taken separately. The last column but two shows what modifications in the provisional list were made by the settlement officer, that is to say, by the district or subdivisional officer, when submitting his final report, and the last column but one shows the final classification now proposed by the Director after considering the final reports of the settlement officers.

Alterations made by the Director in the final classification of villages proposed by district officers.

In *paragraph 40* of his report Mr. Darrah gives a summary of his reasons for the changes he has made in the settlement officers' proposed village classification. The point to be here noticed is that the alterations made in the provisional list by the district officers have all been in the direction of leniency, the benefit of the doubt being always given to any village regarding which there was any uncertainty as to how it should be classified. In almost every case the classification of the provisional list, where it has not been accepted by the settlement officer, has been reduced. In the few cases where the classification of the provisional list has been raised, full reasons have been given in Appendices H to M. Similarly, in the few cases where the Director has raised the proposed classification of the settlement officer, reasons will be found recorded in these appendices.

The district of Goalpara. Areas which will not immediately come under full assessment Areas on which existing assessment will not be enhanced.

Paragraph 42 of the report refers to those portions of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley which, as explained above, will not immediately come under full reassessment pending completion of the settlement on cadastral survey results and the records connected therewith. It will be seen that the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur proposes either to assess certain tracts in his district at fourth class rates (see rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules), or to exempt them from enhancement altogether. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner has decided to exempt these tracts altogether from enhancement and also certain tracts in the north and south-west of the Kamrup district noticed in paragraph 40 (*a*) of the Director's report. The district of Goalpara, as the Government of India are aware, is for the most part permanently settled. The only temporarily-settled

portions of the district are the Eastern Duars, which are at present assessed at special rates. The Resettlement Rules do not apply to these tracts (see rule 3), and they will continue to be settled at special rates, the present rates being slightly raised in the more advanced and accessible tracts.

Increase in the assessment if the rates published in the Resettlement Rules are maintained

Paragraph 43 of the Director's report shows the result of applying (1) the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules to the village classification as now finally proposed by the Director, and (2) the special rates fixed by the Chief Commissioner for *khiraj* lands under *special* cultivation. The total increase in the revenue on *khiraj* lands under special cultivation will amount to Rs. 57,265, being an increase of about 42 per cent. on the present assessment. As the planters have accepted the Chief Commissioner's rates, there is nothing more to be said on this point. Details of the increase of revenue which will be obtained from these lands will be found in Appendix N. The final results for *khiraj* or full revenue-paying lands under ordinary cultivation are given in Appendix O, and work out to an increase of Rs. 15,19,667, or a rise of 52·75 per cent. In the case of the *nisf-khiraj* lands of Kamrup (see paragraph 41 of the report), the total increase amounts to Rs. 86,784, being a rise of no less than 94·20; 15·81 per cent., however, of this increase is due to the fact that waste lands which were included in the *nisf-khirajdar's patta* at the last settlement, and which were not assessed to revenue, are now, under the terms of the *patta*, liable to assessment at one-eighth of *rupit* rates. Taking all the above three classes of estates together, the total immediate increase in revenue brought out by the application of the published rates to the Director's proposed classification of villages in the five upper district of the Assam Valley is Rs. 16,63,716, being an increase of 53·49 on the revenue demand of 1892-93.

Final proposals submitted to the Government of India.

8. The question which now has to be considered is whether this enhancement in the assessment of the Assam Valley is greater than the circumstances of the case justify, or on grounds of policy may be considered expedient. That the people can easily bear the increase cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, admit of a moment's doubt, and it is not without considerable hesitation that Mr. Ward has decided to propose to the Government of India to reduce somewhat the rates published in the Resettlement Rules. The Director's report shows that, after the most careful local enquiries, after giving the benefit of the doubt to all doubtful villages, and notwithstanding all the pressure that has been put upon the district officers to reduce the provisional classification of villages so as to limit the enhancement to 50 per cent., not one of them has found it possible to do so. They are all unanimous in finding that in each district and subdivision there are large tracts of land which can easily bear an assessment at double the existing rates, while there are other large areas on which the assessment might be raised by 50 per cent. Appendix O to Mr. Darrah's report gives the following results for each district in regard to the areas now finally classified as first, second, or third class, and the proportion which these areas bear to the whole area of the district. In other words, the following statement shows over what proportionate areas in each district the revenue on *khiraj* lands taken up for ordinary cultivation will, if the rates published in the Resettlement Rules are allowed to stand, be raised 100, 50, and 25 per cent. respectively:

District or sub-division.	Percentage of				Percentage of increase over present assessment.	Remarks.
	First class areas.	Second class areas.	Third class areas.	Areas exempted from enhancement.		
Kamrup	32·32	21·36	42·78	3·54	54·48	
Mangaldai	33·01	35·19	31·80	...	60·79	
Tezpur	...	...	100·00	...	21·66	
Nowgong	31·44	18·03	50·53	...	54·89	
Golaghat	49·48	31·82	18·70	...	73·21	
Jorhat	47·20	35·62	17·18	...	72·27	
Sibsagar (sadr)	32·45	36·57	30·98	...	59·09	
North Lakhimpur	...	...	96·21	3·79	21·25	
Dibrugarh	...	...	98·25	1·75	...	

After giving the matter his most careful consideration, Mr. Ward has decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to accept the assessment rates marked A proposed by the Director in his Appendix Q, not because he considers the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules are more than the lands can easily bear, but because he thinks it undesirable on principle to suddenly double the existing rates over such large areas as the statement given above shows must be classified as first class lands. The following statement compares the rates now in force in the five upper districts of the Assam Valley, the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules, and the rates now proposed:

Class of land.	Present rates per *bigha*.	Rates laid down in Resettlement Rules.	Rates now proposed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. HOMESTEAD AND GARDEN—			
First class		2 0 0	1 6 0
Second „	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Third „		1 4 0	1 2 0
II. RUPIT—			
First class		1 4 0	1 0 0
Second „	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Third „		0 12 0	0 12 0
III. FARINGATI—			
First class		1 0 0	0 14 0
Second „	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Third „		0 10 0	0 10 0

Increase in the assessment if the rates proposed are accepted. Term of settlement.

9. The rates now proposed will, on the assumption that there are no resignations, increase the revenue by Rs. 10,30,721 (including the rise of Rs. 3,050 in Goalpara) on *khiraj* and Rs. 56,266 on the *nisf-khiraj* lands of Kamrup; the total increase on the *khiraj* and *nisf-khiraj* taken together will not exceed 36·79 per cent., and on no single holding will the increase, even if it is all *faringati* land, exceed 1·75 per cent. If the increase of revenue on *khiraj* lands under tea be added, the total increase of revenue which will immediately result from the introduction of these assessment rates will be Rs. 11,44,252. In 1894-95 and 1895-96 there will be a further increase when the first and second class villages of the surveyed, but unclassified, areas of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, and Lakhimpur come under reassessment.

I am now to ask the approval of the Government of India to the classification of the lands of the Assam Valley as finally proposed by the Director of Land Records, and also to the proposed revised rates of assessment to be substituted for those given in rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules. This approval is asked for under rule 18. The Chief Commissioner is aware that, under the Land and Revenue Regulation, it is not necessary to ask the sanction of the Government of India to the resettlement of any local area in Assam.

Bearing in mind, however, the large area affected by the resettlement now under consideration, and the certainty that the Government of India would receive many memorials against the resettlement; having regard also to the fact that the principles on which the present reassessment of the Assam Valley has been made do not pretend to follow the more scientific lines laid down for the guidance of settlement officers in other provinces in India, Mr. Ward purposely framed rule 18 of the Resettlement Rules as an assurance to the public that, whatever decision he might finally arrive at as to the rates to be assessed and the areas to be affected by those rates, his orders should not be given effect to until they had received the approval of the Government of India.

I am also to ask the approval of the Government of India under rule 20 to the proposal that the term of the new settlement shall be ten years.

Cost of the resettlement.

10. In paragraph 45 of his report, Mr. Darrah shows that the total cost of the resettlement will probably not exceed Rs. 4,000, as in carrying out the work of classifying villages on the lines laid down in the Resettlement Rules it has not been found necessary to incur further expenditure than what was involved in granting a small temporary increase to the establishments of the district and subdivisional officers and to the office establishment of the Director at head-quarters. More elaborate enquiries and the adoption of a more scientific system of assessment would have involved a much larger expenditure; but, as pointed out by the Director in the last paragraph of his report, the present reassessment lays no claim to scientific accuracy such as is arrived at in effecting settlements in other parts of India. Mr. Ward has always held that where the Government has no desire to assess up to anything like its fair share of the value of the produce of the soil, it is waste of time and money to have recourse to any minute and elaborate classification of soils, to crop experiments on a large scale, or to a close examination of all the elements that affect the net profits of the settlement-holder or Government tenant; moreover, the native simplicity of the Burman cultivator, who tells the settlement officer in ten minutes everything he wants to know as regards the quality and productiveness of the land he cultivates, the cost of production, the cost of carriage of produce to market, the cost of living, and so forth, thereby enabling the settlement officer, with the aid of a few crop experiments, to work out elaborate sums in profit and loss, is a quality quite foreign to the native cultivator in this part of India, who makes it his special care to misinform and mislead the settlement officer on every point to which he may direct his enquiries. The real objection to the system adopted in the present reassessment of the Assam Valley is that Government interests are sacrificed for the benefit of the settlement-holder. That, however, is a fault on the right side, and it does not matter much, Mr. Ward thinks, if we decide in the interests of the settlement-holder not to increase his revenue by more than 36 per cent., whether we prove by scientific or unscientific methods that the Government can legitimately claim an increase of from 60 to 100 per cent. It has been more than once pointed out that the unfairness to Government in placing all lands in the Assam Valley of a particular description, whether homestead, *rupit*, or *faringati*, in one class, as if they were all of the same value, lies in the fact that the lands of each description cannot be assessed at a higher rate than the worst lands of that description can bear. In this way the owner of the best lands escapes being assessed at rates bearing anything like a fair proportion to their value and to the profit derived from them. The same objection, but not to the same extent, lies to the system adopted in the present reassessment. It certainly cannot be said that all lands of each description in the Assam Valley now classified as first class are strictly homogeneous, but they are undoubtedly much more so than all *rupit* or all *faringati* lands throughout the entire valley can ever be said to be homogeneous as they were assumed to be under the old system. Under the system of village classification now adopted, the Government still sacrifices revenue by having large homogeneous tracts in each district, because it cannot assess the best lands in such tracts at higher rates than the worst lands can bear. The amount of loss, however, to Government is necessarily much less than it was under the old system, and may gradually be reduced at successive resettlements by reducing the areas of these homogeneous tracts. It is this very obvious fact which lies at the foundation of all the objections which have been raised against the reassessment. By far the greater proportion of the settled lands in the Assam Valley of each description, if we divide each description of land into three broad classes of good, fair, and indifferent, belong to the first two classes; the nearer, therefore, that an approach is made to making a fair assessment on the better classes of land, the more numerous do the objections become to any attempt to resettle at enhanced rates.

Conclusion.

11. The Chief Commissioner desires to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government of India the valuable services rendered in connection with the present reassessment of the Assam Valley by Mr. Darrah, Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Mr. Ward had necessarily to leave in Mr. Darrah's hands, subject only to his general directions, the entire work of the detailed classification of villages for the purposes of the provisional lists; to him also was entrusted

the immediate supervision of the work of the settlement officers, including the final scrutiny of the proposals made by them in most cases after personal consultation with the Director. This work, which was both difficult and arduous, has been carried out by Mr. Darrah with scrupulous care and marked ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 264/24, dated Calcutta, the 27th January, 1894.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 649, dated 3rd July 1893, with which you transmitted memorials addressed by ryots of certain districts on the subject of the reassessment of the Assam Valley, I am to request that you will communicate to the memorialists the following orders which have been passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council upon their memorials.

2. The objections of the memorialists to the new assessments may be classed under two heads. In the first place, they demur to the amount of enhancement involved by the proposed rates, and, in the second place, to the system on which the rates have been framed. Both these objections have received the careful consideration of the Government of India in conjunction with the report in which you have communicated your final proposals for the reassessment of the valley.

3. The first objection has been partly met by the reduction which you have yourself proposed to make in the rates. But in the orders in which His Excellency the Governor General in Council has passed on your proposals, a still further reduction has been made by requesting you to adopt the B rates of Appendix Q of the report which are for *faringati* land lower than your reduced rates. The rates thus finally determined are formally stated in the appendix to this letter. The rates as originally proposed, as revised by yourself, and as finally determined by the Government of India, should be explained to the memorialists, who should at the same time be informed that in view of the intrinsically low standard at which the rates have been assessed when compared with the value of the produce, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any further concessions.

4. With regard to the second objection, the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India recognize the truth of the allegation that the broad classification which has been made of the villages and of the soils of the valley is imperfect, and that the rates are in some cases not in strict proportion to the character of the lands upon which they are assessed. But in consideration of the fact that the rates, especially as now determined, are low in comparison with the value of the produce raised, the Government of India have preferred that the present light assessment should be made without entailing on the province the trouble and expense which would have been caused by a detailed and hurried investigation of the proportionate value of each field through the agency of a large and costly establishment of amins. You are, however, to assure the memorialists that during the next ten years a careful enquiry will be made by the Land Record Department and by the revenue officials of the province which will, it is hoped before the next revision of settlement, secure as correct a valuation of soils and classification of villages as it is possible to effect.

Appendix to letter No. 264/24, dated 27th January, 1894, from the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Rates finally determined by the Government of India for the assessment of the Assam Districts.

	Basti.			Rupit.			Faringati.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p
Class A villages	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	2
Class B ,,	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
Class C ,,	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	9	0

No. 471-24, dated Calcutta, the 15th February, 1894.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am instructed to communicate to you the orders of the Government of India on the proposals submitted in your No. 792 (Revenue), dated 4th November 1893, for the reassessment of the Assam Valley Districts.

2. The Government of India are aware that in the absence of the statistics, which are necessary for anything like a precise determination of the relative value of soils and of villages in the Assam Valley, no classification of lands could be otherwise than imperfect. As you have yourself admitted, the principles on which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy so far as the classification of land is concerned. At the same time the Government of India are content to believe with you that the classification now made is an advance upon what you represent as the practical absence of any principle at all. The question is one that is of less importance when it is considered that, whatever rates are assessed, they cannot but be intrinsically low compared with the value of the produce upon which they are paid.

3. The essential point in the present settlement is to see that the rates, however low they may be in themselves, do not entail an enhancement which would be embarrassing to the payers of land revenue.

4. You have made a division of the villages into three classes—first, second, and third—with reference to the effective demand for land in each village, the quality of the land being assumed to be best where the demand for land was most effective.

The degree of effectiveness of the demand was inferred from—

(i) the proportion of culturable waste to cultivated land;

(ii) the proportion of fluctuating to permanent cultivation;

(iii) the density of population.

It is hardly necessary to point out that no assignable degree of precision for the purpose in hand attaches to these general considerations, and that they, either singly or in combination, afford no reliable assurance that some of the *rupit* land in a third class village may not be better than some of the *rupit* land in a first class village, or some of the *faringati* or *basti* in a first village worse than some corresponding land in a third class village. Moreover, the general propriety of the classification of villages is to some extent further vitiated by the inclusion in the first class for extraneous reasons of villages which are admittedly middling or inferior. It is evident therefore that, as suggested in the Director's report, Government should be specially "careful to see that our estimates err on the safe side."

5. The rates originally estimated as fair in the Settlement Rules were these—

	Homestead.			*Rupit.*			*Faringati.*		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*
1st class villages	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
2nd " "	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
3rd " "	1	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0

And these rates showed the following percentages over the rates of the last settlement following the village classification:

	Homestead.	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*
	R	R	R
1st class villages	100	100	100
2nd " "	50	60	50
3rd " "	25	25	25

6. The enhancement of revenue brought out by the application of this scale appeared to you excessive, and it would no doubt have required much

the immediate supervision of the work of the settlement officers, including the final scrutiny of the proposals made by them in most cases after personal consultation with the Director. This work, which was both difficult and arduous, has been carried out by Mr. Darrah with scrupulous care and marked ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

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2. The objections of the memorialists to the new assessments may be classed under two heads. In the first place, they demur to the amount of enhancement involved by the proposed rates, and, in the second place, to the system on which the rates have been framed. Both these objections have received the careful consideration of the Government of India in conjunction with the report in which you have communicated your final proposals for the reassessment of the valley.

3. The first objection has been partly met by the reduction which you have yourself proposed to make in the rates. But in the orders in which His Excellency the Governor General in Council has passed on your proposals, a still further reduction has been made by requesting you to adopt the B rates of Appendix Q of the report which are for *faringati* land lower than your reduced rates. The rates thus finally determined are formally stated in the appendix to this letter. The rates as originally proposed, as revised by yourself, and as finally determined by the Government of India, should be explained to the memorialists, who should at the same time be informed that in view of the intrinsically low standard at which the rates have been assessed when compared with the value of the produce, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any further concessions.

4. With regard to the second objection, the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India recognize the truth of the allegation that the broad classification which has been made of the villages and of the soils of the valley is imperfect, and that the rates are in some cases not in strict proportion to the character of the lands upon which they are assessed. But in consideration of the fact that the rates, especially as now determined, are low in comparison with the value of the produce raised, the Government of India have preferred that the present light assessment should be made without entailing on the province the trouble and expense which would have been caused by a detailed and hurried investigation of the proportionate value of each field through the agency of a large and costly establishment of amins. You are, however, to assure the memorialists that during the next ten years a careful enquiry will be made by the Land Record Department and by the revenue officials of the province which will, it is hoped before the next revision of settlement, secure as correct a valuation of soils and classification of villages as it is possible to effect.

Appendix to letter No. $\frac{264}{24}$, dated 27th January, 1894, from the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Rates finally determined by the Government of India for the assessment of the Assam Districts.

	Basti.			Rupit.			Faringati.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p*
Class A villages	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	2
Class B "	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
Class C "	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	9	0

No. 471-24, dated Calcutta, the 15th February, 1894.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am instructed to communicate to you the orders of the Government of India on the proposals submitted in your No. 792 (Revenue), dated 4th November 1893, for the reassessment of the Assam Valley Districts.

2. The Government of India are aware that in the absence of the statistics, which are necessary for anything like a precise determination of the relative value of soils and of villages in the Assam Valley, no classification of lands could be otherwise than imperfect. As you have yourself admitted, the principles on which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy so far as the classification of land is concerned. At the same time the Government of India are content to believe with you that the classification now made is an advance upon what you represent as the practical absence of any principle at all. The question is one that is of less importance when it is considered that, whatever rates are assessed, they cannot but be intrinsically low compared with the value of the produce upon which they are paid.

3. The essential point in the present settlement is to see that the rates, however low they may be in themselves, do not entail an enhancement which would be embarrassing to the payers of land revenue.

4. You have made a division of the villages into three classes—first, second, and third—with reference to the effective demand for land in each village, the quality of the land being assumed to be best where the demand for land was most effective.

The degree of effectiveness of the demand was inferred from—

(i) the proportion of culturable waste to cultivated land;

(ii) the proportion of fluctuating to permanent cultivation;

(iii) the density of population.

It is hardly necessary to point out that no assignable degree of precision for the purpose in hand attaches to these general considerations, and that they, either singly or in combination, afford no reliable assurance that some of the *rupit* land in a third class village may not be better than some of the *rupit* land in a first class village, or some of the *faringati* or *basti* in a first village worse than some corresponding land in a third class village. Moreover, the general propriety of the classification of villages is to some extent further vitiated by the inclusion in the first class for extraneous reasons of villages which are admittedly middling or inferior. It is evident therefore that, as suggested in the Director's report, Government should be specially "careful to see that our estimates err on the safe side."

5. The rates originally estimated as fair in the Settlement Rules were these—

	Homestead.			*Rupit.*			*Faringati.*		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*
1st class villages	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
2nd " "	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
3rd " "	1	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0

And these rates showed the following percentages over the rates of the last settlement following the village classification:

	Homestead.	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*
	R	R	R
1st class villages	100	100	100
2nd " "	50	60	50
3rd " "	25	25	25

6. The enhancement of revenue brought out by the application of this scale appeared to you excessive, and it would no doubt have required much

stronger reasons than the report affords to have justified an enhancement of 100 per cent. on all soils contained in the first class villages and one of 50 per cent. on villages of the second class. Accordingly you have proposed a modified scale as follows:

	Homestead.			*Rupit.*			*Faringati.*		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1st class villages	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	14	0
2nd " "	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	12	0
3rd " "	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	10	0

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of the last settlement:

	Homestead.	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*
	R	R	R
1st class villages . . .	37	60	75
2nd " " . . .	25	40	50
3rd " " . . .	12	20	25

The scale, however, while graduating the rate of enhancement to the class of village, makes the rate increase, as the quality of the soil within the class diminishes in fertility. This is a defect which should be avoided as much as possible.

7. The Government of India would therefore prefer that you should adopt the B rates shown in Appendix Q of the report in which the defect is less conspicuous, and which give an increase of R8,90,000 on the *khiraj* area. These rates are as follows:

	Homestead.			*Rupit.*			*Faringati.*		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1st class villages	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
2nd " "	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
3rd " "	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	9	0

These rates show the following percentages of excess over the former rates:

	Homestead.	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*
	R	R	R
1st class villages	37	60	50
2nd " "	25	40	25
3rd " "	12	20	12

The change will not affect the rates which you have aleady declared on *basti* and *rupit* lands, and will only require a modification in the rates of *faringati* land. The reduction in the total assessment of the valley caused by the adoption of this scale will apparently be in round numbers about R1,40,000, or the difference between R10,30,000 and R8,90,000.

8. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is assured that the enhancement which you had proposed of about R10,30,000 did not involve an intrinsically high assessment; but in view of the imperfections in the present classification and valuation of soils, as well as of the desirability of raising the assessment of the province by moderate steps, he thinks it advisable that the enhancement should be brought within lower limits; and, for the reasons given, would prefer that the reduction made should be in the assessment of the poorer land.

9. It will be observed that the increase involved by the scale does not in any case involve a higher assessment than 50 per cent. (except on first class *rupit*, where the increase from 15 annas per bigha (50 per cent. increase) to Re. 1 per bigha (60 per cent. increase) is made for purposes of convenience being in itself not excessive). This percentage cannot but be regarded as a very moderate maximum limit, having regard to the great increase in the prices of agricultural produce during the currency of the last settlement and the improved condition of the province.

10. The Government of India understand that you agree with them in thinking that no effort should be spared during the currency of this settlement to place the land revenue assessments in Assam on a more satisfactory basis than this assessment places them. It is not fair to the State nor to the cultivator that matters should remain on the present footing, which can only be regarded as provisional. The efforts of the administration should now be directed to the ascertainment of the qualities of each of the three great divisions of land—*basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*; and probably it will not be found necessary in any village to subdivide any of these divisions into more than three qualities; next, the area of each quality in each village should be determined; and finally, revenue rates should by enquiry, observation, and experiment be fixed as fairly payable by each quality of soil. The present classification of villages can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a temporary expedient, and should make way for a true classification of soils and allotment of soil class rates, which offer the only firm basis for a proper assessment of land revenue.

No. $\frac{67 \text{ Police}}{823\text{-J}}$, dated Shillong, the 12th February, 1894.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of two letters from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, *viz.*, No. 270-G., dated the 29th January 1894, and No. 354-G., dated the 5th February 1894, with enclosures, giving details of the riots which have recently occurred in the Kamrup district and in the subdivision of Mangaldai, which immediately adjoins Kamrup, but which is part of the district of Darrang.

2. Mr. McCabe's letter of the 12th January fully explains how the people have been induced to combine against paying the enhanced revenue which has recently been assessed in the districts of the Assam Valley. There is no doubt that the mass of the ryots have been quite willing to pay, but have been frightened into refusing payment by the authority which the *mels* or associations which exist in almost every district of the valley exercise over them, and by the penalties inflicted by them, or which they threaten to inflict, on those who pay or wish to pay their revenue.

3. When Mr. Ward inspected last cold weather the districts of the Assam Valley, he found that some of these *mels* had been extorting money from the unfortunate ryots to meet what they called their expenses, which they alleged they would have to incur in contesting the proposed enhancement up to the Government of India, and perhaps even to Parliament. Notices were also found posted up on trees warning the ryots not to pay, and threatening them with penalties if they did. Mr. Ward met thousands of ryots in each of the four upper districts of the valley and heard all they had to say on the subject of the reassessment, and he was astonished to find how utterly ignorant the masses were of the intentions of Government, and how entirely they were being misled by these *mels*. It was clear that self-interested persons had been going about spreading entirely false reports as to what the intentions of Government really were, and it has proved a matter of some difficulty to persuade the ignorant ryots that they were really being misled, that they were crying out before they were hurt, and that they were acting foolishly in contributing to the funds of these *mels* without clearly understanding that they had any real grievance to complain against.

4. As the Government of India are aware, no final proposals for the reassessment of the Assam Valley were submitted by the Chief Commissioner until November last; but, long before this, numerous memorials had been received by the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner against the reassessment, the substance of which was not that the people could not bear the enhancement proposed by the Chief Commissioner (for no proposals had then been submitted), but that they could not bear any enhancement whatever.

5. These memorials were all submitted by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India with his final report and proposals for the reassessment of

the Assam Valley in November last; and as it was not anticipated that the final orders of the Government of India could issue before the close of the year, whereas the *pattas* for the current year had to issue in October and November, and the first instalment of the enhanced revenue had to be realised in January, it became necessary for the Chief Commissioner to pass orders as to the rates to be entered in the *pattas* and at which the first instalment of revenue was to be realised; and the orders passed were that the *pattas* were to be issued and the revenue for the year was to be realised at the Chief Commissioner's proposed enhanced rates in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the ryots being informed that if the Government of India reduced the Chief Commissioner's rates, the excess amount realised at the first instalment on each *patta* would be deducted from the demand of the second instalment.

6. When recently in Calcutta, the Chief Commissioner received the final orders of the Government of India on his proposals for the reassessment of the Assam Valley, and, as he was then aware that in Kamrup and Mangaldai the people were refusing to accept the Chief Commissioner's orders above mentioned upon the plea that they had received no reply to their memorials from the Government of India, Mr. Ward on the 27th January despatched the following telegram to all Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley, so that the people might clearly be given to understand what the final orders of Government were upon their memorials, and that they might have no further excuse for refusing to take their *pattas* or to pay the revenue demand:

> "Please let all memorialists against reassessment in your district know that Government of India have acceded to their memorials so far as to sanction reduction of rates proposed by me on *faringati* lands to 12, 10 and 9 annas respectively in first, second, and third class villages. Any excess payments already made on such lands to be refunded next *kist*, and *pattas* to be amended accordingly."

7. It is necessary to give these particulars to show what little excuse the *mels* above referred to, and the ryots acting under their influence, had for persisting in their resistance to the demands of Government. It will be seen from Mr. Anderson's report that long before he was attacked he had communicated to the ryots and others the final orders of the Government of India. Still they refused to pay and persisted in their threatening attitude. Under the circumstances the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Anderson was fully justified in the action he took, and that he did all he could before he gave the order to fire to save the mob, which advanced upon him, from the consequences of their acts.

8. In Kamrup Mr. McCabe was fortunately able to disperse the mob, which advanced upon him, without causing any loss of life, but it may be mentioned that the disturbances at Rangia, which form the subject of his report now submitted, have since been followed by similar riots which occurred in January in the northern portion of his district. These riots, which will be separately reported to the Government of India, Mr. McCabe has also been able to quell without causing any loss of life. At present all is quiet in both Kamrup and Mangaldai; and the ryots are said to be now taking their *pattas* at the enhanced rates and to be paying in the revenue freely. The events in Mangaldai have probably shown the people the folly of continuing any longer to follow the direction of the *mels*. In the four upper districts of the Valley there has been no trouble whatever in inducing the ryots to take their *pattas* and to pay in their revenue at the rates proposed by the Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India.

No. 270-G., dated Gauhati, 29th January, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In forwarding copy of Mr. McCabe's letter No. 2-T., dated 12th January 1894, reporting his proceedings in connection with the recent disturbances in connection with reassessments which have taken place in the Rangia tahsil, I

have the honour to say Mr. McCabe's firm attitude and the promptitude with which he has acted are deserving of great commendation, and I hope the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to approve of the same.

A body of military police will probably be required in the district for some time. I directed the Deputy Commissioner to keep you acquainted with the course of events, and the Chief Commissioner is no doubt in possession of the facts already. From later accounts order appears to have been restored in the Rangia tahsil, but the infection may possibly spread to adjoining parts of the district, and therefore I think that the military police should be kept in readiness under Mr. McCabe's orders.

No. 2-T., dated Camp Rangia, the 12th January, 1894.

From—R. B. McCabe, Esq., I.C.S., *Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup,*

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the looting of the Rangia hât on the 24th December 1893 and the subsequent riotous assemblies terminating in my having to disperse a meeting by force, as notified in my telegram of the 11th instant.

2. The inhabitants of this district have long outgrown the characteristics associated with the name of Assamese, that is to say, a disposition at once apathetic and law-abiding.

In the tahsils where the Muhammadan and mixed Bengali element prevails, the ryots are only too ready to follow the self-interested advice of second class mukhtiars, and have come to look upon the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as merely a medium of reference to superior authority.

The ordinary village panchayet, originally constituted as an authority on social matters, has developed into the *mel* or assembly not only of the members of a village, but of the whole of the inhabitants of even one or more tahsils. These *mels* are governed by the leading Dolois or Gossains and by the principal land-holders of the district. I can only compare the authority of these *mels* to that wielded by the Vehmgericht or, to come to more modern times, by the Nihilists. The unfortunate ryot who has to pay his land revenue is met by the tahsildar on one side, who says: "If you do not pay, your property will be attached," and on the other side by the *raij, i.e.*, the embodiment of the orders of the *mel*, which states "if you do pay, you are cursed and excommunicated." He has therefore to face loss of property on the one side or social ostracism on the other.

Proof of the issue of such orders and the means taken to enforce them will be found embodied in this report. On every occasion that I have met with the poorer class of ryots, they have expressed their eagerness to pay their revenue, but added in awe-struck voices "how can we disobey the *Raijar hukum.*" The question has therefore simply developed into the point "which is the paramount authority, the *mel* or the sirkar."

It is not difficult to explain the attitude of the Dolois, Gossains, and principal land-holders. They act from purely self-interested motives, most of them having under-tenants from whom they anticipate difficulty in realizing increased rent, and they therefore fear that their profits as middlemen will be cut down.

3. In the month of December last I made a tour through all the tahsils on the south bank, addressed a large number of meetings, and successfully induced the ryots to accept the increased assessment; on the north bank no difficulty has been experienced in collecting land revenue with the exception of the area comprised by the tahsils of Putidarrang, Nalbari, Boroma, Bajali, and the mauzas of Upper Borbhag and Sarukhetri. These are all situated in one compact block, and the inhabitants had decided on one common course of action.

I adduce the following facts in support of this statement:—

A.—At a meeting held at Moogaon, Putidarrang, on the 28th December 1893, the *Raij* criminally intimidated one Bejoy Chand Pury, who had paid R25 land revenue, and fined him a similar sum (*vide* annexure A).

B—At a meeting held at Tengabari, Putidarrang, on the 4th January 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st.—Not to pay revenue.

2nd.—To avenge themselves on whomsoever attempted to attach their property.

C.—At a meeting held at Moogaon, Putidarrang, on the 9th January 1894, the assembled ryots made a vow that any one giving evidence in favour of Bejoy Chand Pury (see A) would be cursed and excommunicated. It was also resolved, *1st*, not to resist any order of attachment, and to pay revenue at the enhanced rate; but not until *bakijai* and attachment orders issued.

Resolution No. 1 is the result of my having sentenced three leading men to one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 353, Indian Penal Code, on the 8th instant, while resolution (2) was adopted with the idea that the fact of their having paid revenue under coercion would be advantageous regarding their appeal before the High Court!!

The selfishness of the ringleaders is well exemplified in the second resolution, there being no hardship in the payment of process fees by a man whose rent was R1,000, while the additional levy of R3 process fees from a ryot whose rent was say R2-4 would represent a heavy pecuniary fine.

4. I now give details of the riot at Rangia on the 24th December 1893, and the subsequent disturbances there. At 9 P.M. on that date a crowd of from 200 to 250 men, chiefly Kacharis, raided the Rangia hât and looted all the stalls, appropriating property which I estimated at about R300. They then attended a *mel* held at Bolagaon close to Rangia, and on their return journey at 5 P.M. destroyed all the huts in the hât, threatening to return on the 30th December and loot the Kyahs' shops on the pretence that their presence had caused the enhancement of land revenue. As soon as I obtained information of this raid, I deputed Mr. Reilly, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, to proceed to Rangia and investigate the matter. He could only muster 12 police, which I considered insufficient for the work, and I made over to him 10 sepoys and 1 havildar of the 13th Bengal Infantry, part of the detachment intended for the Darranga and Sobankatta outposts.

5. On the 30th December a mob, roughly estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, assembled at Rangia and made threatening demonstrations throughout the night, declaring they would destroy the thanna, post office, tahsil, cutcherry, and the tahsildar's house. The presence of the military and the police alone averted overt acts of violence.

On the 5th January Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, having reported that he had only been able to arrest some of the minor offenders and did not see his way in the present excited state of the people to secure the ringleaders, I proceeded to Rangia on the 6th instant. My diary from 1st January to 10th January (annexed herewith) gives details day by day of the action taken.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police having reported that the police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace was not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property, a list was made of the principal headmen and notice served on them under section 17, Act V of 1861, to act as special constables. This action has already resulted in the acquiescence of many villages to payment of revenue.

6. On the 8th instant a *mel* was held close to this outpost, and I succeeded in effecting the arrest of several of the men implicated in the riot of the 24th December 1893 (*vide* Diary). On the 10th instant an orderly assembly from Betna, mauza Tambalpur, came in and interviewed me, and I fully explained to them their folly in opposing Government, promising them that any abatement sanctioned by the Government of India would be made good to them. They went away perfectly satisfied, promising to pay their revenue without any further objection.

Towards evening a large mob of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, said to represent all the mauzas of this tahsil, encamped in the fields close to the thanna.

Bundles of formidable *lathis* were ostentatiously paraded, a significant hint that the mob did not intend to allow itself to be dispersed without offering resistance. I sent out a message declaring my willingness to receive a deputation of the headmen, but the only answer vouchsafed was that I could come and speak to them myself accompanied by Mr. Reilly and without any guard. I went out and read them my order of the 10th instant prohibiting the assembly of mobs (annexure B), and called on them to disperse. In reply shouts were raised: "We won't pay the revenue at the enhanced rate," and as I turned to leave cries of "*dhor dhor*!" "seize him!" At 5 P.M. a guard arrived with R34,000 treasure from Tambalpur, which was placed in the thanna where the fifteen accused in the riot case of the 24th December 1893 were confined. As the mob drew closer to the thanna and showed no intention of dispersing, sentries were posted round the building and its approaches.

My guard was too small to warrant my attempting to disperse the people in daylight, and I thought it preferable to await the night when there was a chance of their spirits being less heated.

7. Towards 9 P.M. I received information that a plan had been made to force the thanna, release the prisoners, and loot the treasure, and on proceeding out to reconnoitre I found that the mob had picketed sentries all round their camp, and had attempted to open communication with the prisoners. They had also forcibly occupied several houses in this outpost. It was now necessary to clear the mob away from the precincts of the thanna, and I assembled ten men of the 13th Bengal Infantry and eight police with Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police. We charged down on the mob, and in their first scare the people started to move off; but as our force got separated, the ringleaders called on the mob to make a stand. Finding me alone, a body of about 20 men attacked me with *lathis*, and I had to draw my revolver in self-defence. I fired four shots over their heads, and a few sepoys running up we succeeded in half an hour in completely dispersing the crowd. The military maintained perfect discipline and did not shew the slightest scare.

The armed civil police were somewhat wild and let off their rifles in the air with the idea of keeping up their spirits. We arrested several members of the mob, who of course stated that the ringleaders had forcibly kept them there, and would neither allow them to go and pay revenue nor return to their homes.

8. The guard was kept under arms, and Mr. Reilly and I visited the sentries four times that night; at dawn I sent messengers to Gauhati and Darranga. I have ordered 15 sepoys, 13th Bengal Infantry, to proceed here at once, and have asked the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, to let me have 20 frontier police. I do not anticipate any further trouble or forcible opposition on the parts of the ryots, but I cannot leave the tahsil offices without a larger guard than that hitherto sanctioned.

No. 354-G., dated Gauhati, the 5th February, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. Berington's statement.
Assamese notice.

I have the honour to forward, for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a report of the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, together with enclosures as per margin, in which he describes the events which led to the loss of life which occurred on Sunday, the 28th January 1894, at Patharughat in the Mangaldai subdivision. Mr. Anderson's report, I am of opinion, shows that the collision was inevitable, and that the use of military force was absolutely essential for the safety of himself and Mr. Berington and the escort, no less than for the purpose of repressing a disorderly and tumultuous and illegal assembly.

2. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner for further details as to the number of killed and wounded, since from Mr. Berington's description of the affair it would seem probable that the casualties exceeded twelve, the number stated to have occurred in Mr. Berington's report.

3. I have also asked the Deputy Commissioner to give an account of the complaints or grievances, if any, which were advanced by the mob, and which they wished to be redressed. The assembly was, no doubt, in sympathy with similar gatherings which had recently taken place in adjoining tahsils of the Kamrup district, and which had for their object the refusal to pay revenue at the enhanced rates because certain appeals were under consideration of the Viceroy.

4. In this case, however, the rioters were informed of the orders of the Government of India in the matter, and it is curious that they should still have persisted in violent demonstration.

5. I have received later reports from the Deputy Commissioner to say that order has been restored. I would draw the Chief Commissioner's attention to the prompt action of the Volunteers in sending assistance to the authorities. I think it deserves recognition. The Mangaldai Contingent was under Lieutenant R. Davidson of Hatigarh, Bengbari; the Tezpur Contingent was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Lumsden of Rangapara.

Dated Camp Patharughat, the 30th January, 1894.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang,

To—The Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.

I regret to report that on the 28th instant a very serious riot, resulting in the loss of several lives, occurred at this place. A brief account of the matter has already been sent to you by telegraph. I now submit a further report.

On Monday, the 22nd, Mr. Berington, District Superintendent of Police, returned from Kamrup with 10 men out of 22 men, one bugler, and one jemadar, the whole available force I had to spare, and of these 12 had been called in by telegram from the Balipara outpost. These men I had sent to Mr. McCabe's assistance in answer to an urgent telegram asking for armed help. On the 24th instant Mr. Ransom telegraphed to me that the ryots in the Sipajhar tahsil were assembling in *mels* similar to those which have given so much trouble in Kamrup. I have since ascertained that these *mels* were attended by enormous numbers of people from the Mangaldai and Kalaigao tahsils, and that the trouble was likely to spread. On the 25th Mr. Ransom telegraphed to me that he had called out the Volunteers of his subdivision under Lieutenant Davidson, to whose promptitude in turning out with all his men on this and a subsequent occasion I beg to call your most favourable attention. I had already telegraphed to Mr. Ransom to order the Ghagrapara guard to meet me at Patharughat, and thinking it unadvisable to call out the Volunteers until the police force at my disposal had been tried, I directed Mr. Ransom not to use the Volunteers till further notice. For fear the Ghagrapara guard should not turn up in time, I again called in the men recently returned from Kamrup, who had been sent back to Balipara guard. This was fortunate, for owing to the fact that Mr. Gait (then in camp at Ghagrapara) had taken the guard to Mr. Ransom's assistance and had then recalled them on finding that Mr. Ransom had left Patharughat, my orders never reached that guard. On the 26th I left Tezpur with Mr. Berington in command of twelve sepoys of the Balipara guard and seventeen constables, and two head constables armed civil police. We reached Patharughat on the 27th without let or hindrance of any kind. On the way I took down a notice from a tree inviting all and sundry to attend a *mel* at Patharughat in the name of the *raij*, as the Deputy Commissioner was coming and might be induced to lower the reassessment rates—"*ki jani, khazana birdhi nakare* were the words. The shopkeeper opposite whose shop the notice was stuck denied all knowledge of the matter, and I took him with me in the hope of getting further information. On the morning of the 28th I sent Mr. Berington and his police in the company of the tahsildar to distrain the property of ryots on whom notices to pay had been served. Mr. Berington returned in about an hour saying that he had distrained one man's property, but had been interrupted by a large crowd who refused to disperse, and whom he had only been able to keep from coming to close quarters by firing his revolver into the ground. Shortly afterwards we heard the sound of a large crowd approaching the rest-house in which we were sitting. Mr. Berington ordered his police

to stand to arms and accompanied me to the roadway to see the mob. As the crowd was obviously unarmed and showed no signs of an immediately hostile intention, I directed Mr. Berington to allow them to come out into the open space in front of the rest-house. They came up the road quietly enough, and filled the whole of the space between the river and the belt of trees surrounding the rest-house. I made some of them sit down, and then addressed them in Assamese. I told them that they must not hold any more *mels*, and that if any such *mels* were held, they would be dispersed by force. I informed them of the orders passed by the Government of India as to the rates of revenue, and then directed them to disperse, going among them freely, and talking to them and warning them of the inevitable consequences of a refusal to disperse. They remained firm however, and, without any way assaulting or abusing, simply refused to budge I was finally compelled to direct Mr. Berington to disperse them. Mr. Berington ordered his men to move forwards, and gradually drove the crowd out of the open space in front of the bungalow, up a narrow road lined with bamboo clumps on both sides, and thence on to a large plain, in which I for the first time realised how great a crowd had assembled. On this plain Mr. Berington formed his men into open order, and we drove the crowd right across the plain, where, however, they continued to reform in excited groups. It was impossible with the small force at our disposal to attempt to disperse these in detail, and we returned to the bungalow to breakfast. About half an hour afterwards we heard the sounds of a fresh mob approaching the bungalow. When we went out into the road we saw that the leaders were armed with sticks, and that they were beckoning to others behind to come on. The leaders seemed from their beards to be all Musalmans. It was obviously useless to allow a mob of this nature to approach the bungalow. So Mr. Berington at my request ordered his men to fix bayonets and advance at the double down the bamboo-lined road which I have already mentioned. I had still hopes, as I went with the men, of being able to induce the mob to listen to reason, but when we reached the open plain above described, it was clear that a serious collision was inevitable. The whole plain was crowded with people who began throwing sticks, bamboos, and clods of earth at us. The latter distressed the sepoys greatly, as they broke in their eyes and blinded them. The crowd first threw bamboos and other sticks at our legs (I was myself hit on the knee), and then threw clods of earth at our heads. We were all of us repeatedly hit, but the men combined to drive the crowd forward with the butts of their muskets. I may mention that in no case were the bayonets used. It was now apparent, however, that the crowd was too large and too strong for this mode of procedure, and the rioters had by this time got round to the back of the sepoys As this point Mr. Berington called in his men from the open order in which they had been extended. Of what followed a full and correct account is given in Mr. Berington's statement which I recorded at the time, and a copy of which is appended. On the 29th the Ghagrapara guard arrived, and later on ten men from Tura, for whom I had asked the Inspector-General when Mr. Ransom first reported signs of trouble. With their assistance we put up a stockade round the rest-house in case of a further attack. In the morning Lieutenant Davidson and ten men of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifle Volunteer arrived, and shared the rest-house with us. On the 30th I took the Volunteers and Military Police down to Sipajhar, returning by a different route. We found the country in a quiet state, and met with no sort of opposition or annoyance We covered about 12 miles of country. When we returned we found the ryots beginning to come in to the tahsildar with their revenue, and there being no signs of further trouble, I dismissed the Volunteers with an acknowledgment of their promptitude in coming to my assistance. I have just heard that some of the Tezpur Volunteers under the command of Colonel Lumsden have voluntarily come down to Mangaldai in the hope of being useful. I have asked Mr. Ransom to keep them at Mangaldai for a day or two, and to employ them in patrolling the adjacent country. I think the sight of even a few armed Europeans may be useful in repressing any further tendency to riot. I have sent for Inspector Navakishore Datta to aid Mr. Berington in holding an enquiry into the riots. As I write many ryots are coming in with their revenue, and I have every reason to believe that there will be no further trouble.

In conclusion, I greatly regret the loss of life which occurred on Sunday. I did all in my power to prevent it, and it was not until the police were completely

hemmed in and in imminent danger of being swamped in the crowd which pressed them that I at last authorised Mr. Berington to open fire. The lesson inflicted was a very severe one, and I can only hope and believe that it has been effectual.

P. S.—I think it right to say that until I saw that the police were being hard pressed and in great danger of being mastered, I had no expectation whatever that there would be serious resistance. I went out to meet the crowd quite unarmed personally, and without even a stick in my hand; to the last I hoped that they would listen to me, and to the last I begged them to fall back. It was only when my small body of police was completely hemmed in that I allowed them to fire. Had the crowd been able to wrest the rifles from the police, it is certain that not a man of them would have been left alive. I deeply regret the loss of life that ensued, but I did all in my power to prevent it. I am convinced that the attack was premeditated and that the rioters trusted in the strength of overwhelming numbers. Since this letter was drafted (it has taken some time in the copying), I have informed you demi-officially of all that has occurred. In some parts of this sub-division the ryots still maintain a hostile and defiant attitude; but I am patrolling the country every day with the larger force now at my command, and the ryots are at last beginning to pay in their revenue. I have brought the Sipajhar tahsil in here. R600 odd were paid yesterday, R1,754 to-day, and I hope to collect a much larger sum to-morrow. I have now thirty-two military police here, and by now there ought to be twenty-two men at Mangaldai. I do not anticipate any further trouble of any serious character. I have been able to arrest some of the rioters, and hope to secure some more to-morrow. I extremely regret the necessity that was forced upon me of firing upon the mob, but not even my keen regret can blind me to the fact that this step was absolutely inevitable.

TRANSLATION.

Notice is hereby given to the public that they should assemble and meet together at Patharughat and hold a public meeting (*Raij-mel*) there on the subject of the enhancement of revenue. All men should therefore come. Whoever fails to come will incur the curse of the *raij* (public). The meeting takes place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of Magh. The Deputy Commissioner Saheb will come, and possibly the revenue will not be enhanced. The 12th Magh (Wednesday), 1301 B. S. It is therefore necessary that all people should assemble in a meeting and remain deliberating.

This is the notice I took down just before the riot of Sunday last.

PATHARUGHAT;
The 1st February 1894.

J. D. A.

Mr. J. R. Berington, Officiating Commandant of Military Police, makes the following statement.

I left Tezpur on the 26th instant in charge of seventeen police, eight of whom were armed civil and nine thanna men, and two head constables; also one havildar and twelve sepoys, Military Police, whom, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, I called in from the Balipara guard on the previous day. The Deputy Commissioner accompanied my party; we halted the night at Mangaldai, and next day at about midday marched to Patharughat, where we arrived at about 5-30 P.M. That night there was no disturbance. On our way at Ghaingaon we found a notice struck up on a tree.

The Deputy Commissioner translated the notice to me. It proved to be a notice to all passers-by to attend a *mel* on three consecutive days in Magh. I think the 13th, 14th, and 15th. This morning, the 28th, I went with a party of military police and armed civil police to attach the property of a defaulting ryot. This was by order of the Deputy Commissioner. On the way I saw about

200 men collected in a paddy field to the right of the line of march. On getting to the defaulters' houses, I left half my guard with the havildar to attach the property, and, in company of the rest, remained outside the enclosure. I then saw the 200 men advancing towards me. I went to meet them, and halted about 100 yards from the enclosure. The crowd made a rush up to within about three paces of the guard. Fearing that my men would be rushed, I fired a shot from my revolver into the ground, which had the effect of making the crowd retire about 100 yards. I then called the tahsildar, and, in company of several mandals, went and had thirteen men identified among the crowd. Their names were taken down by the tahsildar. I also ordered four men to accompany me. I did this because two of them were exciting the crowd and two of them did not give satisfactory answers as to their residence, &c. The attachment of property being finished, I marched back to the rest-house and reported myself to the Deputy Commissioner. About 1 P.M., when we were having breakfast, the sentry reported that a large number of men were coming down the Mangaldai road towards the rest-house. I immediately turned the guard out, and the Deputy Commissioner gave orders to allow all the people to assemble in front of the rest-house.

The Deputy Commissioner addressed the people in Assamese (a language which I do not understand), and subsequently ordered them to disperse. As they did not do so, the guard by my order cleared the road. There were then about 800 to 1,000 people collected.

About half an hour afterwards the sentry reported that a body of men with *lathis* were coming down the road. The guard was again turned out and advanced at the double on the crowd, which fell back through the jungle surrounding the rest-house along the Mangaldai road and came out into the maidan, where a crowd of at least 2,000 was assembled. I gave the order to extend from the centre, and the men advanced in extended order. The crowd then began to advance on us, throwing sticks and clods of earth. Many of them were armed with split bamboos, and were arming themselves with other bamboos from a pile near the village. The men were then being hit; the Deputy Commissioner and myself were also hit, and a crowd was gathering behind us. It was impossible to advance further. I then fired a shot from my revolver over the heads of the crowd, and seeing that this had no effect whatever, and the crowd being in overwhelming numbers, I asked and obtained permission from the Deputy Commissioner to open fire. This did not deter the crowd for an instant, who continued to press my men so closely that I called them together and retired, firing, to the bund of the Mangaldai road which was immediately in our rear. We retired about 50 yards along the Mangaldai road, firing all the time, and the crowd pressing on us all the time. I then halted the men and told them to fire a careful volley, and then charged the crowd, firing continuously. The crowd then at last gave way, and I immediately gave the orders to cease firing. I then proceeded to count the men who had been hit. There were twelve men lying on the ground killed or wounded. It was impossible to ascertain with any particularity, for the crowd was reforming at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. Knowing that it would be impossible to stand a rush in the open with so small a body of men, I retired on the rest bungalow, and set about fortifying the bungalow as best I could by means of carts and a barricade of thatching grass round the verandahs. Water was brought in the gharras. Sentries were set and ammunition served out to the men. Four men, who had been appointed special constables that morning by the Deputy Commissioner, and who had been detained since the morning, were sent to warn the crowd to disperse. They were also told to tell the people to take their wounded to the Mangaldai dispensary, as we had no means of treating them here. Information was also sent to the Sub-divisional Officer of Mangaldai. In my opinion, unless we had fired when we did, the detachment would have been swept away.

Telegram No. 280, dated Calcutta, the 12th February, 1894.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Please submit within one week a report on recent riots in Assam. If full report cannot be sent, an *ad interim* report will do.

Please also wire information showing—

(*a*) the names of places at which riots occurred, with the dates of the riots;

(*b*) the number of persons killed and wounded at each place, distinguishing ryots from police;

(*c*) whether the orders of Government India reducing assessments had been communicated to each body of rioters before they broke out;

(*d*) whether the revenue as enhanced by you—that is, unreduced—was collected from any of the rioters.

Telegram No. 954-J., dated Shillong, the 13th February, 1894.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Your telegram 280 Public, dated 12th January. Summary of reports on recent riots in Assam Valley as far as received despatched yesterday; further reports will follow; (*a*) and (*b*) Rangia hât in Gauhati subdivision, Kamrup district, looted on 24th December 1893; no casualties. Riots occurred at Rangia on 10th January; no casualties. At Lachima in Barpeta subdivision, Kamrup, on 21st January one mandal beaten by rioters died on 28th January. At Patharughat in Mangaldai subdivision, Darrang district, on 28th January, 12 ryots reported killed and wounded so far as known. (*c*) Orders of Government India reducing assessment wired by Chief Commissioner to Deputy Commissioners, Assam Valley, on 26th January, and were communicated on the spot by Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, to rioters at Patharughat, Mangaldai subdivision, before riot actually broke out. (*d*) Information not available Deputy Commissioners concerned have been wired to furnish.

Telegram No. 317, dated Calcutta, the 17th February, 1894.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Assam riots. Please ascertain and report by telegraph whether the enhanced assessment was to any material extent collected in the disturbed localities, or whether, notwithstanding the promise to refund excess payments, the people still held off. Information should be given separately for Kamrup and Darrang.

Telegram No. 204-T., dated Lower Dibrugarh, the 21st February, 1894.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Your No. 317 Public, dated 17th. Assam riots. In Darrang enhanced assessment was nearly all collected in Sadr subdivision before Mangaldai riot; next to nothing collected Mangaldai subdivision; in Kamrup very little revenue collected in Barpeta subdivision before Rangia riot, but out of ten and half lakhs, one lakh seventy thousand collected in Sadr subdivision before riot.

No. 18, dated Calcutta, the 14th March, 1894.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our telegram dated the 6th February 1894, we have the honour to forward a copy of the papers entered in the annexed list, giving details of the riots which have recently occurred in the Kamrup district and in the adjoining subdivision of Mangaldai in the Darrang district in the province of Assam.

Letter from Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 792-R.—8440-R., dated 4th November 1893, and enclosure.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. [illegible], dated 27th January 1894.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. [illegible], dated 15th February 1894.

Revenue Proceedings A, August 1892, Nos. 26 and 27.

Revenue Proceedings A, November 1892, No. [illegible].

Revenue Proceedings A, January 1893, Nos. 14 and 15.

3. As you are aware, the disturbances were occasioned by the introduction of the new assessments in the temporarily-settled parts of the Assam Valley Districts; and we enclose a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between ourselves and the Chief Commissioner on the subject of these assessments. The Assam Valley had been assessed in 1873 at very lenient rates, which were declared to be in force for a period of 10 years (afterwards extended), and in July 1892 the Chief Commissioner submitted to us certain preliminary proposals as to the rates to be substituted in the new settlement for those then in force. The proposed rates were published for criticism in October 1892, and were finally notified in December of that year with our general approval. They entailed an enhancement in some villages of 100 per cent., in others of 50 per cent., and in others of 25 per cent. on each holding; and they brought out a general enhancement for the valley of 16·6 lakhs, or 53 per cent.

4. It appears that the amount of enhancement which it was proposed to take was much exaggerated by rumours spread among the people, and during the latter half of last year we received several memorials against the new assessments. As the Chief Commissioner had promised to report further on the matter, we deferred passing orders on these memorials until we should be in possession of his views, and such of the memorialists as asked for early orders on their petitions were informed that a report on the subject from the Chief Commissioner was awaited. The report, which we had originally expected in July, reached us on the 25th of November, and received our immediate attention. We found that the Chief Commissioner, after completing the classification of the villages, had arrived at the conclusion that the rates proposed by him in 1892 were too high, and desired to reduce these rates to a scale which involved a total enhancement for the valley of about 37 per cent. We were at the same time made aware that the revenue, of which the first instalment was payable on 15th December, would, in anticipation of our sanction, be collected at the lower rate of enhancement now proposed by the Chief Commissioner.

5. Our examination of the Chief Commissioner's report led us to hold that he had assessed the poorer lands at rates which, though moderate in themselves, were higher in respect of the capacity of the land than those fixed for the better soils; and we accordingly determined, while accepting his proposal for the better classes, to reduce the rates on the inferior lands: the gross enhancement of the revenue of the valley was thus further reduced to 32·7 per cent., and the enhancements on individual holdings were limited, even in the cases of the best villages, to about 50 per cent. of the previous *jamas*. In villages not of the first class the maximum enhancement was considerably lower, as will be perceived from reference to our Secretary's letter of the 15th February to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. A letter was despatched on the 27th January 1894 to the Chief Commissioner, requesting him to inform the various memorialists of the new scale of rates prescribed by us, and Mr. Ward, who was then in Calcutta, issued telegraphic orders on the same day to the Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley Districts. These orders were received by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang and explained to the ryots before the disturbances which took place on the 28th idem. Formal orders on the assessment were issued to the Chief Commissioner on the 15th February.

6. We concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that the rioters were influenced by bad advisers, and had no excuse for resisting the revenue demand made upon them, more especially as the orders of the Government of India on the memorials reducing the rates of assessment on the poorer classes of land had been communicated to the people before the serious riot in Mangaldai occurred. From the papers now forwarded it will also be seen that the assessments imposed in Assam are believed to be, even after the recent enhancement, light in comparison with the rates which it is usual to take in some other provinces; and this belief is strengthened by the fact reported in the Chief

Commissioner's letter of 12th February that the villagers are now accepting the enhanced rates and paying in the revenue freely.

7. As at present advised, we see no reason to doubt the Chief Commissioner's view that the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang gave the orders to fire on the mob only when other means of dispersing it and preserving the lives of his party from imminent danger had proved ineffective.

No. 122 Police / 1858 J., dated Shillong, the 23rd March, 1894.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of paragraph 8 of this office letter No. 67 Police / 823, dated the 12th February 1894, and with reference to your telegram No. 502 Public, dated the 8th March 1894, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 643-G., dated the 12th March 1894, from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, with Mr. McCabe's detailed report on the Lachima riot in the Barpeta subdivision.

2. I am to add that the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner in his opinion that Mr. McCabe deserves great credit for his action in quelling the riots in the Kamrup district.

No. 643-G., dated the 12th March, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In continuation of my letter No. 270-G., dated 29th January 1894, forwarding copy of Mr. McCabe's letter No. 2-T., dated 12th idem, in which he described the events which had taken place in connection with the agitation regarding the reassessment of land revenue, I have the honour to forward copy of the same officer's letter No. 4-T., dated 22nd February 1894, in which he describes the events subsequent to those referred to above, and the course of action pursued with reference thereto.

2. In order to keep the Chief Commissioner informed of what was going on, I forwarded to him direct Mr. McCabe's diary, in which his action from 11th January up to the 2nd February 1894 is fully described.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is, in my opinion, entitled to great credit for the successful manner in which he has conducted the operations for the suppression of the outburst of lawlessness which has occurred in the Kamrup district, and it is a matter of congratulation that he had no occasion to resort to extreme measures in quelling disturbances. This is, I think, mainly due to Mr. McCabe's personal courage and tact and the way in which he managed the disposition of the force under his control.

4. Exception may be taken to prisoners under trial being made to build a lock-up for themselves, but I think in the circumstances the Deputy Commissioner's action in this respect was not only excusable, but unavoidable, since it was out of the question that the rioters should be released on bail, as matters had reached a crisis in which force had to be employed to put down force, and to have released the prisoners would only have added to the difficulties of the situation.

5. Order has now been fully restored in the district.

No. 4-T., dated the 22nd February, 1894.

From—R. B. McCABE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup,
To—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

In compliance with the orders conveyed in your No. 463-G., dated the 16th instant, I beg to submit the following report :—

2. This report is in continuation of my letter No. 2-T. to your address, dated Camp Rangia, 12th January 1894, and gives details of the action taken towards

fully re-establishing Government authority in the Rangia tahsil, and in the riots which took place in mauza Sarukhetri in the Barpeta subdivision on the 21st and 25th January.

In my above-noted letter I described the general attitude of the ryots with regard to the enhancement of revenue, the constitution of the *mel* or village assembly, and the authority exercised; and seeing that this authority was wielded in a manner detrimental alike to the interest of the ryot as well as that of Government, I noted the steps taken for the suppression of these assemblies by appointing the leading members special constables under section 17, Act V of 1861. My letter further gave a description of the looting of the Rangia bazaar on the 24th December 1894 and of the riot at Rangia on the 10th January 1894, on which latter occasion I had to use force in dispersing the mob.

3. I now proceed to give in the form of connected narrative details of events from the 12th January up to date. After dispersing the Rangia mob on the night of the 10th January 1894, I saw that although I could defend the post if I consented to remain locked up there, it was necessary if I wished to control the district that my guard should be strengthened. I accordingly called in fifteen men of the 13th Bengal Infantry on duty at Darranga frontier outpost, 25 miles from Rangia. I had no hesitation in calling in these men, as the Bhutias had not yet commenced to come down. And I also sent a telegram to the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, asking him to let me have twenty frontier police. By the 13th January I had completely stockaded and entrenched the tahsil cutcherry, and my reinforcements having arrived, I was enabled to take the initiative. Orders were issued for the attachment of all the licensed guns in the Rangia, Nalbari, Boroma, and Bajali tahsils, these being the centres of disaffection. The ordinary police only were utilised in issuing perwannahs and in arresting men inculpated in the riots, and the military and frontier police were kept as a guard over the treasure and prisoners. After arresting one or two men who had been appointed special constables, and who had failed to appear on issue of notice, the others at once came in. I fully explained to them the Government policy, and pointed out the responsibility incurred by them in instigating ignorant ryots to oppose constituted authority, and then sent them out as missionaries to exert their local influence in inducing the ryots to obey orders and follow constitutional measures only in bringing their grievances to the notice of Government. These measures worked well. By the 22nd January the Rangia ryots paid in Rs. 60,000 out of a total demand on the first *kist* of Rs. 90,000, and I found this part of the district so settled that on the 20th January I had dispensed with the presence of Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and of that of Mr. Berington and ten men of the Darrang Frontier Police.

4. Meanwhile I had proceeded with the trial of the accused concerned in looting the Rangia bazaar on the 24th December last, and had been in active communication with the officers in charge of the neighbouring tahsils. The ryots of the Tambulpur tahsil, whom I had interviewed, paid in their revenue freely; but I received information from Nalbari, Boroma, and Bajali that *mels* were still being held, and that by threats of personal injury the leaders prevented the ryots from paying in revenue. In the Boroma tahsil the *mel* appointed their own dâk peons to carry orders from one village to another, and organised a corps of lathials to oppose attachment of property.

5. Affairs were in this condition when, on the 22nd January, I received an urgent letter from my Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Barpeta subdivision reporting that a serious riot had taken place at Lachima in mauza Sarukhetri. This substance of his report was as follows:

On the 21st January the mauzadar, accompanied by the mandal and the revenue peshkar, went to Kapla village to realize revenue, some of the ryots having intimated their willingness to pay. It appears that about the same time a head constable and four constables had gone to a spot close by to prohibit the holding of an unlawful assembly. The ryots who had agreed to pay had handed over Rs. 35 to the mauzadar, when the members of the unlawful assembly rushed up and savagely assaulted the mauzadar and mandal. The latter was so severely injured that (as I may note here) he died a few days afterwards.

Two of the constables at once proceeded to Lachima, where the Extra Assistant Commissioner was in camp, and informed him of the occurrence, and he deputed an Inspector

of Police with three constables to the assistance of the mauzadar. The Inspector succeeded in arresting some seventy-five men and brought them to the camp of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, but on a mob of 3,000 men advancing towards the camp, the latter thought it advisable to let the accused go after recording their names and residence. This, however, did not appease the crowd, as they took up a position about 100 yards in front of the rest-house, and with loud and angry shouts threatened to attack and burn the place. The Extra Assistant Commissioner made the best disposition he could of his force, which consisted of three newly-recruited armed civil police, who were absolutely ignorant of the use of a rifle, and by threatening to shoot the first man who approached, he kept the mob, which had gradually increased to 5,000 men, at bay till midnight, when they dispersed, promising to return and capture the camp the following morning. The Extra Assistant Commissioner then despatched an urgent requisition to me for assistance, and wisely abandoned the post and retired to Barpeta.

6. On receipt of this news I at once had some coolies collected, made all arrangements for the defence of the Rangia post, and by 8 P. M. had started for Lachima, 30 miles off. I had sent off my guard of 15 sepoys, 13th Bengal Infantry, and 15 armed police, with a few coolies, at 6-30 P.M. I soon passed them, and, picking up a mounted Sub-Inspector of Police as guide at Nalbari, reached Lachima at midnight, expecting to find the Extra Assistant Commissioner there, but found the place was absolutely deserted. My guard arrived at 8 A.M., having marched 30 miles during the night, and I sent in a friendly villager to inform the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Barpeta, some 15 miles off, of my arrival. He arrived the same evening, and I then learnt that his messenger with his letter informing me of his intention to retire from Lachima had not been able to reach me. Measures were adopted to arrest the ringleaders of the riot, and by the 25th January 59 of the principal offenders had been secured. I employed all my prisoners in building a fortified lock-up, as I had no accommodation for them.

7. On the afternoon of the 25th January a mob of 6,000 men approached my camp; they sent me in an impertinent letter, in which they declined to pay revenue, and demanded the release of the prisoners. The letter was signed "6,000 ryots." I declined to accede to their request, and sent back the messenger after giving him full instructions regarding Government orders. I told him that any remission made by the Government of India would be at once refunded; that I had no intention of realizing revenue at the end of the bayonet; and that the ryots could please themselves about paying or not paying, but that the ordinary revenue procedure would be enforced. I explained to him that the ryots had had due notice of the enhanced rate of revenue, and that by occupying the land after 1st April 1893 they had virtually accepted the settlement, and must therefore expect to be served with *bakijai* notices if they did not pay the Government demand.

8. This message had no effect, and I sent out a Sub-Inspector of Police to tell the mob to disperse. They raised their *lathis* at him and forced him to retire, and then advanced on my camp. As soon as they reached the prohibited limit, I sallied out with 20 men with fixed bayonets and charged them. *Sauve qui peut* ensued, and we effectually dispersed them over miles of country after a couple of hours' run. Not a shot was fired nor a bayonet used; the butt of the rifle sufficed, and the lesson taught on this occasion, *viz.*, that we had no need of our reserved strength, has resulted in thoroughly quieting this part of the district.

9. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Barpeta now commenced a preliminary enquiry regarding the rioting on the 21st January which resulted in the death of the mandal. Almost all the revenue of this mauza having been realized and quiet restored, I sent part of my guard to Bajali and Boroma, two tahsils in which the *mel* was still paramount, and then returned to Gauhati on the 5th February, from which place I deputed 70 men of the 44th Gurkhas to relieve my police and the 13th Bengal Infantry at Bajali, Boroma, and Lachima. My orders to all the military and frontier police guards have been that their duty is strictly limited to defending the posts at which they are stationed, and when called upon by the civil officer to render assistance in dispersing unlawful assemblies.

10. Almost the entire land revenue of the district has now been realized, and in every instance the ryots have attended personally at the tahsil cutcherries

and paid the Government demand. On receipt of the Government of India's orders regarding the reduction of revenue on *faringati* lands, the widest publicity was given to the notification both by posting notices in every tahsil and by beat of drum.

11. I have taken every opportunity by visiting the villages and by addressing meetings to impress on the ryots the futility of active resistance to the orders of Government, and I cannot recollect an instance (except in the case of unlawful assemblies) in which the ryots did not express their desire to pay revenue, stating that they were only prevented from doing so from fear of the *mel.* In many instances the leaders of the *mel* have been dismissed head constables and released convicts who, having no obstensible means of existence, have taken the opportunity of raising a subscription of from 4 annas to 8 annas per house on the pretence of preparing an appeal to Parliament. Most of the money so collected will remain in the hands of these misleaders of the people, than whom as a mass no race in India is more loyal or law-abiding. No ill-will is borne against the Government officials, and in every place I have been the native gentlemen have called to thank me for the extreme leniency with which Government has acted towards the misguided people. I may also add that I have done all my marches throughout the district unaccompanied by any guard.

12. Whilst laughingly stating that the enhanced rate of revenue is ruinous, the ryots have admitted that the subscriptions they have had to pay and the loss of time caused by the agitation have far exceeded the increased revenue demand. Under the favourable decennial tenure granted to them as a matter of grace by Government, good *rupit* and *basti* land has so increased in value that any land of this class resigned would at once be taken up. *Faringati* land is constantly being resigned, as in most instances the cultivation is fluctuating.

13. I close this report by noting that at Rangia, when the riots took place, not a pice of revenue had been collected.

No. 679, dated Simla, the 4th April, 1894.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{122 \text{ Police}}{1855\text{-J.}}$, dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, with a detailed report by Mr. McCabe on the riot at Lachima in the Barpeta subdivision of the Kamrup district.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council cordially agrees with you in your commendation of Mr. McCabe's action in dealing with the riots in the Kamrup district, and considers that he deserves the thanks of the Government of India, which I am to request that you will convey to him.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 31st, 1894.

General Summary.—The anti-cyclonic conditions prevailing in North-Western India at the close of the previous week continued up to the morning of the 25th, but these conditions were largely modified by the changes of the next twenty-four hours, and from the morning of the 26th to the end of the week the chief feature of the pressure distribution was its great uniformity over the whole of the Indian area, due chiefly to the persistent abnormal excess of pressure in Northern India. At the commencement of the week temperature was generally in defect in Northern India, but as the week advanced temperature continued to rise, and humidity consequently decreased, especially in the central parts of the country and in North-Western India, where very low humidity percentages were recorded; the most remarkable being 9 per cent. at Mount Abu, 12 at Neemuch, 14 at Murree, and 15 at Pachmarhi, all registered at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th. Owing to the abnormal dryness of the atmosphere in North-Western India, the day temperature rose to considerably in excess of the normal, while the night temperature continued slightly in defect. Accompanying and caused by the rapid increase of temperature, shallow depressions appeared during the week over Sind, South Deccan, and Central Burma, which, however, were not of any great importance, and filled up again without causing any well-marked disturbance in those areas. Fine weather prevailed throughout the week over the whole of India, only a few showers of rain being reported from the south of the peninsula, in most cases probably accompanying thunderstorms. The mean temperature for the whole of India during the past week was 1° below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—No important change in the pressure distribution had taken place during the previous twenty-four hours. Steep gradients favouring westerly winds continued in Northern India; the shallow depression in Bengal had become more prominent, and covered North Bengal and Bihar, but the one in Burma was unchanged in position and character. Moderate to strong westerly winds prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and a strong north wind was blowing at Cherat, which appeared to indicate an indraught of dry cool air from the Afghan mountain area. Humidity had decreased largely in the Central Provinces and also in North, Central, and West Bengal, Bihar, and parts of the Deccan. The only rain reported was a very light shower at Nagpur.

Monday.—Pressure had given way rapidly in Upper India and increased briskly in North-Eastern India, thus modifying the pressure distribution very considerably. The anti-cyclonic conditions prevailing in North-Western India had disappeared, and the distribution of pressure was very uniform over the greater part of the country. The Bengal depression had filled up, but the Burma depression was unchanged, and a shallow depression was shown in the Madras Deccan districts. The westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain and North Bengal had decreased in strength. Humidity continued to decrease in Northern and Central India. No rain was reported.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased over the whole of India, except in Sind, where a shallow depression was shown, caused by the increase of temperature in that area. The depressions in Burma and the South Deccan had filled up, and the chief feature of the pressure distribution was its great uniformity, the extreme range of pressure over the whole of the land area being only about a tenth of an inch. Winds were shifting to their normal directions in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rain fell during thunderstorms at several stations in Southern India. Wellington received 1·64 inches, Calicut ·51 inch, and Chitaldrug ·41 inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure changes were small and of no great significance, the distribution of pressure continuing very uniform over the whole of the land and sea areas. Winds showed an increasing southerly or easterly tendency in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Temperature was increasing over the whole of India, except Burma, Madras, and Mysore. Light showers of rain were again reported from a few stations in the south of the peninsula, in most cases probably accompanying thunderstorms.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased slightly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, temporarily filling up the shallow depression over Sind. It had also increased briskly in the Deccan, but was still very uniform over the whole of the Indian area, due to the persistent excess of pressure in Northern India, where it was from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch above the normal. South-westerly winds had set in over the whole of South and Central Bengal, where they had caused a considerable increase of humidity. Temperature continued to increase in all Provinces except Madras, and the area of maximum temperature was being gradually transferred northwards. Humidity had hence decreased still more in North-Western and Central India, and remarkably low humidities were recorded at Mount Abu (9 per cent. of saturation), Neemuch (12), Murree (14), and Pachmarhi (15). Rain continued in the south, Colombo receiving ·82 inch, Mangalore ·78 inch, and Trivandrum ·46 inch. Moulmein reported 1·05 inches of rain.

Friday.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours were generally small in amount, but irregular in character. The chief features of the pressure distribution continued to be its great uniformity and large excess, especially in Northern India and Baluchistan. Winds were unusually westerly in South Bengal, and were increasing in strength. They were normal in direction on the Bombay Coast. No rain was reported.

Saturday.—Pressure had given way slightly in Sind and the South-West Punjab, causing the re-appearance of the Sind hot weather depression; but great uniformity of distribution and general excess of pressure continued, the greatest excess over normal being in the Gangetic Plain and Baluchistan, where it exceeded an eighth of an inch. Winds had shifted to the normal hot weather directions on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, and were increasing in strength on the Bombay Coast. Temperature continued to increase generally, and the day temperature was considerably above the normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. Jacobabad registered a maximum of 105·9° and Hyderabad (Sind) of 105·7. Ahmednagar received ·34 inch of rain, and a few other stations reported light showers.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

Province.	March 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·2	+2·8	+1·9	+0·6	+1·8	+0·5	+0·5	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	+1·5	—0·6	—2·6	—1·9	—1·0	—0·3	+0·5	—0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·4	—7·0	—6·0	—4·7	—3·5	—2·7	—1·1	—3·9
Punjab	—5·9	—5·1	—2·3	—1·7	—0·1	+1·4	+2·7	—1·6
Bombay	+1·3	+1·8	—0·1	+0·7	+1·2	—0·3	—0·3	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·4	—2·5	—2·8	—1·3	+0·6	—3·0	—1·1	—1·5
Central India and Gujarat	—2·8	—4·9	—3·7	—2·9	—1·3	+0·3	+0·8	—2·1
Sind and Rajputana	—3·3	—4·6	—3·0	—1·7	0	+1·7	+3·4	—1·1
Madras	+0·2	+2·5	+2·0	—0·6	—2·3	—3·1	—1·7	—0·4
Mean for whole of India	—1·1	—2·0	—1·8	—1·5	—0·5	—0·7	+0·4	—1·0

In North-Western India the temperature at the beginning of the week was considerably in defect, possibly owing to the indraught of cool air from the Afghan mountain region, as indicated by the strong northerly winds reported from Cherat; but towards the close of the week the day temperature rose very rapidly, and by the 31st was about 7° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The night temperature, however, due probably to the abnormal dryness of the atmosphere, was persistently below the normal throughout the week, which reduced the mean of the day to much nearer normal than it would otherwise have been. The mean temperature of Gujarat, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces varied similarly, the lowering of the temperature in these provinces being due to the advance of the cool wave from the north-west; the influence of which, in the case of the North-Western Provinces, was still discernible at the end of the week. In Burma, Madras, and Bombay, on the other hand, temperature was in excess at the commencement of the week and in defect towards its close. The somewhat irregular variations of temperature in the Central Provinces and Berar is probably traceable to the effects of local duststorms in that area. The mean temperature for the whole week was in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras nearly normal; in Burma it was slightly in excess, and in all other Provinces more or less in defect. For the whole of India it was 1° below normal.

Rainfall.—Only sixteen of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received any rain during the past week, and in five of these the average rainfall did not exceed one-tenth of an inch. Tenasserim received ·80 inch, Bombay Deccan ·62 inch, and Malabar ·59 inch. These were the largest average rainfalls. The remaining eight divisions received less than half an inch. As will be seen from the table at the close, the rainfall of the week was practically confined to the Peninsula, the only divisions which received rain outside of that area being Tenasserim, Assam (Brahmaputra), Punjab (North-West), and Central Provinces (West). The rainfall for the week was thus decidedly below the normal. Tenasserim, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Madras (Central), and the divisions of the Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (with the exception of Coorg, which was normal) are the only divisions showing an excess.

The rainfall of the period for 4th to 31st March was also generally in defect. The Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), three of the Punjab divisions, two of the Madras divisions, and Tenasserim were the only parts of the country where the fall was in excess of the normal. The defect was greatest in Assam, where the actual fall was only 4·53 inches, while the normal fall for this period is 12·21 inches, thus showing a defect of 7·68 inches.

The largest amounts registered during the week were 4·13 inches at Karmala (Sholapur) in the Bombay Deccan, 3·48 inches at Deulgaon Raja (Buldana) in Berar, and 3·40 inches at Tellicherry (Calicut) on the Malabar Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 31st, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 4th to March 31st, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to March 31st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·80	0·08	+ 0·72	0·80	0·25	+ 220
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·09	— 100
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·63	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·06	0·28	— 79
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0·98	— 0·98	2·02	2·48	— 19
	Assam (Surma)	0	2·09	— 2·09	2·82	8·51	— 67
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·03	1·48	— 1·45	1·71	3·70	— 54
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·61	— 0·61	0·66	1·53	— 57
	Central Bengal	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·08	0·80	— 91
	North Bengal	0	0·61	— 0·61	0·02	1·51	— 99
	Orissa	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·25	0·95	— 74
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·03	0·90	— 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·01	0·32	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·37	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·09	0·21	— 57
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·24	— 92
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·02	0·30	— 93
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·23	0·43	— 47
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·09	0·29	— 69
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·11	0·37	— 70
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·88	1·13	— 22
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·12	0·44	— 73
	Do. (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·25	0·44	— 43
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·85	0·94	— 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·51	— 0·51	3·53	2·50	+ 41
	Do. (North-West)	0·17	0·49	— 0·32	2·01	1·74	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·87	0·56	+ 55
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·59	0·17	+ 0·42	2·30	0·90	+ 156
	Madras (South Central)	0·36	0·27	+ 0·09	1·68	0·81	+ 107
	Coorg	0·21	0·23	— 0·02	2·23	0·89	+ 151
	Mysore	0·38	0·10	+ 0·28	0·70	0·31	+ 126
	Konkan	0·22	0·02	+ 0·20	0·24	0·04	+ 500
	Bombay Deccan	0·62	0·07	+ 0·55	1·01	0·17	+ 494
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	..	..
	Khandeish	0·26	0·01	+ 0·25	0·37	0·01	+ 3600
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·33	0·18	+ 0·15	0·41	0·33	+ 24
	Central Provinces (West)	0·11	0·10	+ 0·01	0·51	0·26	+ 96
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·18	0·47	— 68
	Ditto (East)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·01	0·60	— 98
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·08	— 100
	Sind	0	0	0	0·04	0·19	— 79
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·12	— 58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·05	0·15	— 67
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·12	0·49	— 76
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·05	0·21	— 0·16	0·05	1·00	— 95
	Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·03	0	0·03	0·50	— 94
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0·04	+ 0·05	0·10	0·14	— 28
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·32	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·39	0·34	+ 15
	Madras (South)	0·08	0·23	— 0·15	2·55	1·02	+ 150

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, *5th March, 1894.*

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Showers in parts of the Deccan, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly, and general in the Nilgiris and West Coast. Agricultural operations generally at a standstill, except where irrigation available. Supplies of water limited, but some cultivation proceeding in Central and Southern districts after recent rainfall. Standing crops generally good, except cotton in parts. Some harvest still going on with fair outturn. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient, and cattle generally in good condition. Prices almost unaltered, though slightly easier in Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, frost, or rain in parts of four districts; otherwise good except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing throughout Presidency, and ploughing and sowing operations going on in ten districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Prices steady, except in ten districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient, except in parts of Baroda. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 574.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st March.*—No rain, but fine settled weather prevailed throughout the week. Ploughing and early sowings have been retarded for want of rain. Spring rice and indigo are doing well, but would be benefited by rain. The spring harvest is being rapidly completed, and from most districts a good outturn is reported. In Nadia and Malda the outturn is below the average. The collection of opium is nearly finished, and weighments will shortly commence. The yield has been prejudiced by blight in Chota Nagpur. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop promises well, but mango prospects are indifferent. The price of common rice is stationary. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient, but want of water is beginning to be felt in parts of East Bengal, Nadia, and Jessore.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops, collection of opium, and sugarcane sowings are in progress. Prospects are favourable. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Rainfall *nil.* Reaping of spring crops commenced. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Ploughings and sowings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Condition and prospects of standing crops good. Crops are reported to have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by rust in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Condition of poppy crop good. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th April.*—The weather has continued to be cloudy, and thundershowers have fallen in places. Wheat outturn about one anna in Saugor and Damoh, where wheat is selling at fourteen and thirteen seers respectively per rupee. Import of wheat into these districts has commenced. The Jabalpur crop is only six annas; elsewhere in the north the outturn is much better, except in one tahsil of Hoshangabad. In the Southern and Eastern districts a fair crop has been gathered. The cold weather pulses have done fairly everywhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Showers of rain in three districts in Lower Burma; none elsewhere. No agricultural operations in progress. In Upper Burma ploughing and planting of dry weather paddy progressing. Standing crops looking healthy, but island crops slightly damaged by sudden rise

in river. Price of paddy stationary and much below normal. In nearly all districts the price of rice has fallen, and is now very low. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—Weather variable. Sowing of early rice commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th April.*—MYSORE: Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore State. Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of Tumkur. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Slight rain. Manuring of rice fields continues, and threshing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Rain excessive and has injured coffee blossoms in some parts. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th April.*—BERAR: Weather warm and cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion in Amraoti, and threshing of wheat, linseed, and gram continues in Ellichpur. Preparation of land for ensuing crop in progress. Fodder insufficient in parts of Ellichpur and Akola talukas. Water-supply enough for requirements. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week; total from 1st January 29 cents. Weeding of hot weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Slight rain in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar. Harvesting of crops continues in all parts. A fairly good outturn is expected in most agencies. In others crops have been slightly damaged, especially the wheat crop in Bundelkhand. Cattle in fairly good condition in all agencies, except Bhopal. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopal, slightly fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, and steady in other agencies. Opium crops indifferent in Dewas, Bhopal, and Neemuch; fairly good in other parts.

For week ending 4th April.—Slight rain fell during week in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Weather cloudy and warm in Indore. Harvesting operations still in progress in all parts of Central India. Good outturn expected in the Neemuch district, Bhopawar, and Western Malwa; average in Baghelkhand, and below average in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Goona. Cattle in fairly good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady at high rates, but low in Neemuch district. Opium crops indifferent in Dewas, Bhopal, and Neemuch; fair in other agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvesting continues. Prospects generally good, but damage to crops reported from Karauli and Dholpur. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—Rain fell during the week. Land being prepared for autumn crops. Prospects of standing spring crops good. Water for irrigation sufficient. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 4th April.*—No rain. Crops in fair condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—Report not received.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH MARCH 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH MARCH 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 25th March 1893.			Week ending 24th March 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 25th March 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 24th March 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,62,438	650	1,631	9,70,262	599	1,22,29,635	1,33,93,304	11,63,669	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,81,034	210	862	1,82,134	212	18,92,723	20,77,670	1,84,947	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,14,852	153	752	1,09,767	146	13,45,425	14,08,856	63,431	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	2,177	104	21	1,070	51	27,552	10,951	...	16,601
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	206	1,699	5,18,258	305	1,719	4,37,310	254	60,34,941	62,42,958	2,08,017	..
South Indian	157	1,043	1,61,253	155	1,043	1,46,390	140	18,62,741	15,79,015	...	2,83,726
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,107	1,13,474	103	1,164	1,29,750	111	13,17,328	13,98,418	81,090	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	750	1,49,582	198	750	97,180	129	14,36,330	13,44,269	...	92,061
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	17,853	80	221	16,979	74	1,98,420	2,38,350	39,930	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...		...	..	16	910	57	...	8,813	8,813	...
TOTAL	272	8,098	23,21,501	287	8,196	21,01,094	256	2,63,45,095	2,77,08,604	13,63,509	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	6,55,777	261	2,507	5,84,406	233	69,23,865	75,14,549	5,90,684	.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,24,131	324	741	1,89,002	255	21,49,509	24,23,704	2,74,195	. .
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	2,17,955	281	813	2,08,140	256	24,39,601	29,36,455	4,96,854	...
Bengal Central (*c*)	120	125	15,236	122	125	15,460	124	1,90,888	1,75,782	...	15,106
East Coast (state)	55	91	(*f*)5,546	61	266	22,493	85	(*f*)22,445	2,32,998	2,10,553	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,86,540	261	730	1,68,837	231	23,38,305	20,42,320	...	2,95,985
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,204	46	28	1,335	48	12,468	12,811	343	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	404	62	8	512	64	5,916	5,540	...	376
TOTAL	231	4,645	13,05,073	264	5,216	11,00,185	228	1,40,82,097	1,53,44,150	12,61,102	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	9,73,612	653	1,490	8,07,409	539	1,06,67,704	1,13,49,348	6,81,644	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	755	461	3,77,001	818	461	3,01,000	653	3[illegible],05,827	38,05,086	1,00,259	
Madras	242	840	1,99,078	237	840	2,02,475	241	24,70,744	22,76,231	...	1,94,513
TOTAL	5[illegible]5	2,791	15,49,721	551	2,791	13,05,884	468	1,68,34,275	1,74,30,065	5,96,3[illegible]	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,834	51,78,105	327	16,205	45,07,163	283	5,71,62,367	6,04,83,428	32,21,0[illegible]	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	24,011	149	161	25,012	159	2,52,485	2,73,072	20,587	...
Tarkessur	277	22	5,903	271	22	7,134	324	72,908	75,378	2,470	. .
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,515	127	67	12,040	180	65,552	1,11,068	45,516	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	12,087	155	78	10,194	131	1,14,520	1,21,189	6,669	..
TOTAL	142	328	50,550	154	328	54,989	168	5,05,465	5,80,707	75,242	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	58,528	176	333	50,250	151	6,77,833	6,80,026	2,193	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,227	94	13	1,310	101	16,457	13,587	...	2,870
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	15,717	146	108	15,068	140	1,52,292	1,81,916	29,624	...
Metre gauge											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	39,448	119	362	33,105	91	4,15,176	3,59,629	...	55,547
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	8,789	95	93	8,700	94	85,802	1,02,614	16,812	.
Kolhapur	83	29	1,765	61	29	1,960	68	29,751	24,691	...	5,060
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,938	82	72	5,830	81	62,229	63,531	1,302	...
TOTAL	125	979	1,31,412	134	1,010	1,16,283	115	14,39,540	14,25,994	...	13,546
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	51,025	153	334	41,176	123	5,25,505	5,02,733	...	22,772
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	...	...	...	46	2,225	48	...	34,641	34,641	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	291	19,075	66	364	27,200	75	2,20,581	3,07,824	87,243	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,306	56	94	4,664	50	74,578	79,595	5,017	...
TOTAL	93	719	75,406	105	838	75,265	90	8,20,664	9,24,793	1,04,129	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,860	54,35,569	304	18,381	48,43,700	264	6,00,28,036	6,34,14,922	3[illegible],86,886	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX of 1893-94.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 25th March 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th March 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th March 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per	Week ending 24th March 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 24th March 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 24th March 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 25th March 1893	Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 24t March 189	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian .	580	1,634	10,62,438	650	1,634	9,79,262	599	4,83,72,547	5,02,24,900	18,52,353	
Bengal-Nágpur .	140	863	1,81,634	210	862	1,82,434	212	58,90,194	64,16,460	5,26,266	
Indian Midland .	129	752	1,14,832	153	752	1,09,767	146	49,34,939	50,17,857	82,918	
Bezwada Extension	80	21	2,177	104	21	1,076	51	99,515	96,115		3,400
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	5,18,258	305	1,719	4,37,310	254	2,20,95,965	2,23,34,944	2,38,979	...
South Indian .	139	1,043	1,61,253	155	1,04	1,46,396	140	77,50,862	76,60,066	...	90,796
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,107	1,13,474	103	1,164	1,29,780	11	46,46,742	58,84,136	12,37,394	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,49,582	198	756	97,180	129	52,74,645	50,82,893	...	1,91,752
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	17,853	80	229	16,979	74	6,84,495	7,45,755	61,260	
Pálanpur-Deesa .					16	910	57		(*d*) 13,205	13,205	
TOTAL .	243	8,098	23,21,501	287	8,196	21,01,094	256	9,07,49,904	0,34,76,331	37,26,427	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*) .	201	2,509	6,55,777	261	2,507	5,84,406	233	2,54,70,037	2,94,49,528	39,79,491	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,24,131	324	741	1,89,002	255	* 82,73,863	87,74,133	5,00,270	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges) . . .	292	777	2,17,955	281	813	2,08,140	256	1,16,44,583	1,23,85,694	7,41,111	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	15,236	122	125	15,460	174	7,67,667	7,56,089	...	11,578
East Coast (state) . . .		91	5,546	61	266	22,493	85	(*g*) 22,445	(*h*) 7,04,048	6,81,603	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,86,540	261	730	1,68,837	231	70,76,565	62,79,164		7,97,401
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial) . .	46	28	1,294	46	28	1,335	48	65,692	69,347	3,655	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	494	62	8	512	64	19,215	21,990	2,775	
TOTAL .	217	4,945	13,06,973	264	5,218	11,90,185	228	5,33,40,067	5,84,39,993	50,99,926	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*) .	513	1,490	9,73,642	653	1,490	8,02,409	539	3,88,84,500	3,85,97,322		2,87,178
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,77,001	818	461	3,01,000	653	,41,24,014	1,47,93,259	6,68,645	
Madras	226	840	1,99,078	237	840	2,02,475	241	96,90,602	1,01,33,015	4,42,413	
TOTAL . .	442	2,791	15,49,721	555	2,791	13,05,884	468	6,26,99,716	6,35,23,596	8,23,880	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	271	15,834	51,78,195	327	16,205	45,97,163	283	1,57,89,687	2,54,39,920	96,50,233	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	24,011	149	161	25,612	159	10,78,938	12,03,848	1,24,910	
Tarkessur	252	22	5,963	271		7,134	324	2,83,683	2,80,314		3,369
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) . . .	118	67	8,515	127		12,049	180	4,03,694	4,56,883	53,189	
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,067	155		10,194	131	4,90,076	5,10,538	20,462	
TOTAL . .	135	328	50,556	154	328	54,989	168	22,56,391	24,51,583	1,95,192	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state .	151	333	58,528	176	333	50,250	151	26,23,264	26,85,901	62,637	
The Gaekwar's Petlád . .	96	13	1,227	94	13	1,310	101	63,373	59,531	...	3,842
Rájpura-Bhátinda . . .	92	108	15,717	146	108	15,068	140	5,40,911	7,07,238	1,66,327	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	331	39,448	119	362	33,105	91	15,15,852	16,90,502	1,74,650	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána . .	59	93	8,789	95	93	8,760	94	2,77,614	3,41,272	63,658	
Kolhápur	67	29	1,765	61	29	1,960	68	98,740	1,10,992	12,252	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . .	68	72	5,938	82	72	5,830	81	2,43,093	2,43,031		62
TOTAL . .	107	979	1,31,412	134	1,010	1,16,283	115	53,62,847	58,38,467	4,75,620	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	51,025	153	334	41,176	123	17,24,805	19,90,334	2,65,529	
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,225	48	...	(*k*) 1,37,648	1,37,648	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	19,075	66	364	27,200	75	9,01,075	9,65,193	64,118	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,306	56	94	4,664	50	3,11,999	3,22,530	10,531	
TOTAL	80	719	75,406	105	838	75,265	90	29,37,879	34,15,705	4,77,826	
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,860	54,35,569	304	18,381	48,43,700	264	2,03,46,804	3,71,45,675	07,98,871	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 24th March 1894.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godaveri section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*h*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section from the 1st April 1893 and of the Godavari-Vizianagram section and the Cocanada and Vizagapatam branches from the date of opening, *viz.*, 15th July 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 24th March 1894.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 886 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field during the week ending 7th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888.

No. 110 of 1894.—Kadar Buksh, Engineeer, Hindoo Ice Company, Limited, Delhi, residing at the same place, for improvements in Deep Well Pumps.

No. 111 of 1894.—George William Pitt, Locomotive Foreman, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Kazipett, for a double Piston Balanced Slide Valve by which all weight is removed, for all kinds of steam engines, to be called "Pitt's Patent."

No. 112 of 1894.—Robert Rickie of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore City, for an improved machine for husking, decorticating and crushing seeds, grains or berries.

No. 113 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the treatment of Precious Ores.

No. 114 of 1894.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg of Urskong, in the Kingdom of Norway, Estate Owner, for improvements in ditching and tile laying machines.

No. 115 of 1894.—Henry Cecil Fellowes of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and William Robert Crozier, also of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Henry Ferguson of 60, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, late of 10, Cleveland Terrace, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, in the County of Essex, England, Engineer, for improvements in the extraction and preparation of the fibres of Rhea and other grasses and fibrous vegetables.

No. 116 of 1894.—Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, Machinists of Hartford Works, Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, England. for improvements in the machines known as cotton gins and used for cleaning or separating the seeds from cotton.

No. 117 of 1894.—The Myers Screw Propeller Syndicate, Limited, of 38 and 40, Lloyd Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in air propellers or fans.

No. 118 of 1894.—Thomas Toussaint Watson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces, for an improved Bullet to be called "The Pegasees."

No. 119 of 1894.—Richard Beaumont Walker, Tea Planter of the Sookerating Factory, Upper Assam, for an improved system or process for manufacturing tea, to be known as the "Budla Beta System or process."

No. 887 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 44 of 1891.—Frederick Augustus Abel of Adam Street, Adelphi, in the County of London, England, Knight, and James Dewar of No. 1, Scroof Terrace, Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, England, Professor of Chemistry, for improvements in explosives. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 188 of 1893.—Alphonse Gallois of Berhampur, in the district of Moorshedabad, Indigo Manufacturer, for an improved method of increasing fermentation of, and produce from, indigo plant in ordinary steeping vats. (Filed 28th March 1894.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson of 8 Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in baling presses. (Filed 2nd March 1894.)

No. 267 of 1893.—Samuel Lyndhurst Parker of Belford Street, St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Metallic Printer, for improvements in printing machinery and process in connection therewith. (Filed 26th March 1894.)

No. 279 of 1893.—Robert Greig Kennedy of Amritsar, in the Punjab, British India, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for rajbaha module gate. (Filed 20th March 1894.)

No. 291 of 1893.—George Augustus Macnutt of No. 24, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Doctor of Medicine, for an improved screw for woodwork and other purposes. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 296 of 1893.—Peter Tyrer of Cranfield Lodge, Bexly Heath, Kent, England, Chemist, for improvements in postal and other tubes used for the transmission and protection of papers and other articles. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 320 of 1893.—Walter William Smith of the Priory Works, High Road, Lower Clapton, in the County of London, Railway Rug and Lubricator Manufacturer, for improvements in journal lubricators. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 326 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff, Engineer, of 14, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 337 of 1893.—James Bigler, Engineer and Contractor, residing at Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for signal buoys. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 353 of 1893.—Robert Blake McVittie Junior, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, Ireland, M.D, for an instrument for the better insertion of sutures in certain operations on the intestinal canal. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 888 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 155 of 1888.—Ludwig Mond, Manufacturing Chemist of Northwich, in the County of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph. D., of Hampstead, N. W., in the County of Middlesex, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in gas batteries. (From 10th April 1894 to 9th April 1895.)

No. 37 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895.)

No 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895.)

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des Generateurs à Vaporisation Instantanée (Système Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1894 to 5th June 1895.)

No. 889 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 140 of 1889.—Mr. T. A. Edison's invention for improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, effecting the separation of metals from their ores. (Specification filed 2nd January 1890.)

No. 217 of 1889.—Mr. T. Akitt's invention for improvements in steeping the indigo plant in the manufacture of indigo. (Specification filed 7th January 1890.)

No. 256 of 1889.—Messrs. J. E. Emerson and T. Midgley's invention for improvements in, and relating to, the manufacture of wire belts. (Specification filed 6th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th April, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,46,141	14	10			
				2,02,41,595	4	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,16,98,453	5				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,80,90,697	1	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,38,545	14	4
Sundries				29,67,143	7	5
RUPEES				8,75,40,981	10	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				38,93,023	0	0
Other authorized Investments				49,08,663	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,57,81,134	14	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,29,33,098	13	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,48,61,857	8	1
Balances with other Banks				9,46,835	8	6
Bullion				5,025	5	2
Dead Stock				12,94,906	10	2
Stamps				8,889	1	7
Sundries				18,68,650	5	1
				6,65,02,084	2	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	61,23,714	0	7			
				2,10,38,897	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,49,15,183	7	10			
RUPEES				8,75,40,981	10	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th April, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 33·9.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th March, 1894	50,100	8,02,000	8,52,100	10,85,013	20,02,400	2,91,99,500	15,73,60,800	3,48,10,700	1,78,98,500	24,23,56,913	36,000	24,000	4,41,400	5,01,400	1,36,800	31,200	24,38,78,413
Add—																	
Amount of 4/4 Notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	38,000	...	72,800	500	1,11,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March, 1894	...	13,000	13,000	...	...	3,23,500	10,000	47,900	...	3,81,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,400
	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	10,85,013	20,02,400	2,95,61,000	15,76,27,200	3,49,31,400	1,78,99,000	24,31,06,013	36,000	24,000	4,41,400	5,01,400	1,36,800	31,200	24,46,40,513
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	11,400	1,83,600	23,47,800	1,85,000	1,05,200	28,33,000	...	...	1,52,100	1,52,100	...	...	29,85,100
Balance on 31st March, 1894	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	10,85,013	19,91,000	2,93,77,400	15,52,79,400	3,47,46,400	1,77,93,800	24,02,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	3,49,300	1,36,800	31,200	24,16,55,413

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan., 1894, enfaced from India 8,454 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,300 lakhs.
" 1st Feb., 1894, " 15th Feb., " " ditto 3 " ditto 27 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 13 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Mar., " " 15th Mar., " ditto 7 " ditto 37 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 7 " ditto 30 "

8,484 lakhs. 7,424 lakhs.
7424 "

Balance against India . 1,060 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th April, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN STATE RAILWAY.

(SEE CHAPTER 11, ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st March, 1894, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Chapter II, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1842-43	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	Other loans.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
187410	Moonshi Hirda Singh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		100			Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, Quetta.
324183	Ditto ditto	400				
322683	Ditto ditto	500				
322672	Ditto ditto	1,000				
081245	Ditto ditto	...		,000		
Stock	Moonshi Baluk Singh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.	3,000				
230568	Lalla Keeratroy, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		1,000			
242169	Baboo Sundersingh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		3,000			
240854	Baboo Fatehchand, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		1,000			
240855	Ditto ditto		1,000			
	TOTAL .	4,900	6,100	1,000		

C. R. T. BALSTON,
Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and posted to 31st March, 1894.

	No. of CI	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF CONTRACTORS.	Division in which employed.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
		Held in Safe Custody by the Comptroller General.							
1	129	Mohindronath Gangooly, Store-keeper.	Fort William	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.	
2	223	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier .	Umballa .	...	...	...	2,000		
3	265	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper.	Bareilly .	...	...	500	...		
4	282	Adam's Monument Fund .	Agra . .	...	...	...	3,000		
5	283	Hari Das Bose, Cashier .	Jullundur .	...	...	500	...		
6	476	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Cashier.	Fort William	...	...	800	200		
7	497	Rakhal Das Shome, Store-keeper.	Barrackpore	...	...	...	100		
8	512	Jogul Kishore, Cashier .	Lucknow .	...	...	...	1,000		
9	548	Mohindro Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Overseer.	Barrackpore	...	...	200	...		
10	557	Shanker Lall, Store-keeper.	Lucknow .	...	...	100	...		
11	601	L Nursimloo Naidoo, Cashier.	Secunderabad	...	...	2,000	...		
12	653	Beni Pershad, Cashier .	Jhansi. .	...	...	1,000	...		
13	675	Kedar Nath, Cashier .	Allahabad .	...	...	...	1,000		
14	683	Golak Nath Gupta, Cashier	Barrackpore	...	...	1,000	...		
				...	...	6,100	8,300		
		TOTAL		14,400					

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and p sted to 31st March, 1894—continued.

Item.	No. of cases.	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF CONTRACTORS.	Division in which employed.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.

Held in Safe Custody by the Treasury Officer, Simla.

Item.	No. of cases.	Name, Occupation, etc., of Contractors.	Division in which employed.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	Remarks.
	521	Jewra Khan, Contractor	Lucknow .	...	...	1,000	...		
	671	Mata Deen, Contractor	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	...		
	705	Koylas Chunder Lah: Contractor.	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	...		
	713	Messrs. Mortin & Co. Contractors.	Ditto .	1,000	...	...	5,000		
	531	Denobundo Mookerjee an Srinarayan Vedratna.	Barrackpore	...	...	100	...		
	676	Srinath Sircar and Nobi Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Ditto .	...	...	...	200		
	682	H. F. Cook and Sons	Ditto .	...	...	300	200		
	688	Srinath Sircar and Nobi Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Ditto .	...	...	500	...		
	691	Modhoo Soodan Chowdry	Ditto .	...	...	100	...		Note being returned.
10	698	Debindronath Mookerjee	Ditto .	1,200	...	...	...		
	699	Ramessur Gopa	Ditto .	1,000	...	...	...		
	707	Sarish Chunder Chowdry	Ditto .	100	...	100	...		
	708	Moodhoosodhan Chowdr: and Srimunto Haldar.	Ditto .	...	...	100	200		
	711	Obhoy Churn Mullick	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	6,100		
	715	Russick Lal Das .	Ditto .	...	...	...	4,000		
16	716	Kissory Lal Mookerjee	Ditto .	...	...	...	4,500		
17	625	G. Dhujeeshaw Jamsedjee	Poona .	...	...	1,000	...	ody.	
18	655	G. Dhujeeshaw Jamsedjee	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	...		
19	687	Mr. Bur orjee Bamorjee	Ditto .	...	...	...	500		
20	70:	Mr. G. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsedjee.	Ditto .	...	...	500	...		
21	651	Gobindo Chunder Ghose	Fort William	...	100	..	100		
2:	65:	Kristo Nath Ghose .	Ditto .	...	...	100	...		
23	654	Kristo Nath Ghose .	Ditto .	...	...	100	200		
24	673	Kristo Nath Ghose .	Ditto .	...	...	100	...		
25	695	Hem Chunder Sircar	Ditto .	...	...	100	...	drawn wl	
26	704	Jadu Nath Nath . .	Ditto .	...	...	...	500		
27	714	Shib Nath Ghose and Nritto Lal Bhattacharjee.	Ditto .	...	...	500	...		
28	678	Golab Singh . .	Umballa .	...	...	...	300		
29	679	Messrs. Pallanjee Dinshaw	Aden .	...	...	100	...		
...		Mr. Adamally Sultanally .	Ditto .	...	...	...	1,000		
30		Mr. Jewanjee Merwanjee .	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	...		
31	681	Deoomull & Co. . .	Quetta .	...	...	...	1,000		
32	692	Ram Lal . . .	hansi .	...	...	2,000	...		
33	693	Fakeer Chand . . .	Lahore .	...	...	...	100		
34	694	Major-General Gillispie's Memorial Fund.	Mhow .	...	...	300	...		
35	697	P. Candaswamy Chitty .	Madras .	..	...	...	500		
36	706	P. Candaswamy Chitty .	Ditto .	1,200	...	...	...		
37	709	P. T. Kristnaswamy Chitty	Ditto .	1,000	...	...	...		
38	700	Deoomull and Horoon .	'eshin .	...	1,000	...	...		
39	701	A. Cootiah Punthooloo .	ecunderabad	...	...	100	...		
40	703	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	ubbulpore .	...	...	200	700		
41	712	Messrs. Jewanjee Ebrahimjee & Co.	Curachee .	...	...	1,000	...		
				5,500	1,100	13,300	25,100		
		'OTAL AMOUNT WITH TREASURY OFFICER, SIMLA.		45,000					
				5,500	1,100	19,400	33,400		
		GRAND TOTAL		59,400					

A. J. FOX,

for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	Medical College.
	Basak, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
	Basu, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
	„ Kartikchandra	Ditto.
	„ Phakirchandra	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Sibchandra	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Ditto.
10	„ Gauriprasad	Ditto.
	„ Mrigendranath	Ditto.
	Biswas, Abhaycharan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Bipin bihari	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Chandra, Lakshmichandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath	Ditto.
	„ Krishnalal	Ditto.
	Cohen, Rachel	Ditto.
	Das, Bipinchandra	Ditto.
20	„ Pannalal	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	Ditto.
	„ Tulsicharan	Ditto.
	De, Goshthabihari	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Kshiradchandra	Ditto.
30	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	Gupta, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Hajarika, Rupram	Ditto.
	Hajra, Debendranath	Ditto.
	Haldar, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad	Ditto.
	Maitra, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Rampran	Ditto.
	Maung Tha Hla	Ditto.
	Misra, Kunjeswar	Ditto.
40	Mitra, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra I	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra II	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anandachandra	Ditto.
	„ Kumudnath	Ditto.
	„ Rajkrishna	Ditto.
	Nath, Jagatchandra	Ditto.
	Niyogi, Sasidhar	Ditto.
	Pal, Sisirkumar	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
50	Pradhan, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
	„ Manmohan	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Gobindacharan	Ditto.
	„ Nalinikanta	Ditto.
	Sen, Brajalal	Ditto.
	„ Dhirajmohan	Ditto.
	„ Dwarikanath	Ditto.
	„ Jyotindranath	Ditto.
60	„ Nisakanta	Ditto.
61	Sinha, Nrisinhadas	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

	Basak, Baidyanath	Medical College.
	Basu, Narendranath	Ditto.
	Biswas, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	„ Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Krishnalal	Ditto.
	Das, Isanchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kisorimohan	Ditto.
	Datta, Haridhan	Ditto.
10	„ Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	De, Bipinchandra	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Krishnakumar	Ditto.
	„ Kshirodchandra	Ditto.
	„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Haldar, Manibhushan	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Taraknath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Medical College.
20	„ Purendramohan	Ditto.
	„ Sitanath	Ditto.
	Mustafi, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Nanilal	Ditto.
	Ray, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Apurbachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Jamini	Ditto.
	„ Kalimohan	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Satyacharan	Ditto.
30	Set, Nripendranath	Ditto.
	Sil, Sudamchandra	Ditto.
	Sinha, Hiralal	Ditto.
	Som, Rajaninath	Ditto.
34	Sur, Saratchandra	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Haritaran	Medical College.
	Chaliha, Lakshmiprasad	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripada	Ditto.
	Pal, Prabhasnath	Ditto.
	Ray, Jogindragopal	Ditto.
6	Sanyal, Nisinath	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th April 1894.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1894.

No. 1.—Offices reported opened and closed during March, 1894:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1894.	
Barkola	Assam	27th Mar.	Opened.
Buxar Railway Station.	Bihar	5th „	Ditto.
Ganjam New Port	Madras	7th	Closed.
Kaitamabi	Assam	5th	Ditto.
Kalain	Ditto	6th	Opened.
Murud Janjira	Bombay	1st	Ditto.
Ranikhet	N.-W. Provinces	24th	Ditto.
Rawvan	Southern Chin Hills.	23rd	Closed.
Sadda	Kurram Valley	3rd	Opened.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1894.	
Bodeli	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry.	12th Mar.	Opened.
Jeikot	Godhra Rutlam Ry.	3rd „	Ditto.
Kuttra	Bengal North Western Ry.	5th „	Closed.
Maniram	Ditto	15th „	Ditto.
Marwani	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	3rd „	Opened.
New Bank	North Western Ry.	26th „	Closed.
Rajgan	East Indian Ry.	6th „	Ditto.
Rampura	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	3rd „	Opened.
Revelganjghat	Bengal North Western Ry.	15th „	Closed.
Tikri	Ditto	5th „	Ditto.
Turki	Tirhut State Ry.	10th „	Opened.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

II B

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 10.—Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd April, 1894, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 2 1, dated 16th March, 1894, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. G. H Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.
Mr. C. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 7th April, 1894.

A Special Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 3rd May, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. A. F. Simson, who is proceeding to England.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 1148-G.—Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, returned to duty on the afternoon of 3rd April, 1894, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 412-C., dated the 27th February, 1894, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 5th March, 1894.

The 6th April, 1894.

No. 1181-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 473-G., dated the 30th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, took over charge of the Jeypore Residency from Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 2419.—In supersession of the leave granted in Central India Agency Notifications Nos. 1498 and 1969, dated 7th and 22nd March, 1894, respectively, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

By Order,
A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.*,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1894.

No. 8-A.—Lieutenant R. E. Greer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade (supernumerary), passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 21st March, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 4.—Mr. J. S. Forbes, Assistant Storekeeper, is granted leave for six months on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th April, 1894, or any such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th April, 1894.

No. 4.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eighteen months, with effect from 26th March, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th January, 1894, R23 in current coin were found hidden in proprietary land in Mathalabupeta, a hamlet of Redam, in the Chicacole Taluk, Ganjam District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Ganjam, at his Office, on the 10th August, 1894, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. J. WEIR,
Actg. Collector of Ganjam.

CHATRAPUR,
The 3rd April, 1894.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,
Chaplain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 85-*I*.—Mr. F. R Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, having been granted leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months, together with subsidiary leave from the 14th March, 1894, the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 88-*I*.—Rai P. Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 17th April, 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made, during the absence of Rai P. Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, or until further orders :—

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sufder Hussain Sahib, B.A., to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th April, 1894.

Arrangements have been made to forward extra mails for Europe *viâ* Marseilles by the extra steamer "Shannon" of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, leaving Bombay on the 17th April, 1894.

Only articles superscribed "by S. S Shannon" will be forwarded by the extra steamer.

The latest date for posting in Calcutta for conveyance by the S. S. "Shannon" will be the 14th April, 1894.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th April, 1894

Anderson, H.
Bandaiz and Sons
Bains, Mrs J.
Bevan, G., & Co.
Camela, R , & Co.
Cox, C., & Co.
Greyer, M.
Hewett, H M.
Hooley, S. P.
Laskey, Miss M.
Low, Wm.
Maclean, F. G
Manager, Afghanistan and Cape Gold Jewellery Company.
Meyers, E , & Co.
Moore, & Harris *(Shirt-Makers.)
Nicholas & Co.
Olson, Charles.
Peters & Co.
Reichmeinn, Mario.
Sarkie, Mrs.
Wilkie, Mrs James

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allmuch, T. B.
Affleck, Miss.
Arnal Antionette
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Beal, W R.
Bellosta, Guilio, Signor.
Bent, Mrs. H.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brian, Mrs. J F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Cargill, St. Cal. S
Carne, Percy T. R.
Chamberlain, Miss L.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Coles, J. R.
Clans, Miss.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
DeSchmid, G.
Deighton, A.
Dion, Mrs N.
Dominico Angello.
Dudley, Miss
Edds, Miss Mary.
Edwards, Mr.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fonseca, J. C.
Frank, Madame Rose.
Froucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Hamilton, Miss A.
Harris, J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Hodges, G. H.
Howard, J.
Hoyles, H. W.
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff, A.
Ingram, J H.
Johnson, Capt. T.S.
Keane, Mrs.
Keay, Seymour.
Keys, R.
Klevan, J.
Kromer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Langdon, Mrs. N. E.
Liddell, F. A.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lock, J. G C.
Logan, Miss B. Y.
Lucatos, Fanis.
Lutmann, F.
Mackenzie, Mrs. M. M.
Mackenzie, M. M.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Malcolm, A.
Mann, J. C.
McCarthy, Florence.
Mason, Mrs A.
Merton, C. W.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Moore, Miss Alice.
Mulhallann, J. H.
Murray, Miss.
Nebel, W. H.
Neven, Gus.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Parkinson, H.
Pascal, E. M
Plunkett, W. S.
Raubal, Guido.
Rebello, Mrs. J.
Remmington, Capt. F. A
Rentoch, Wm.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Robert, W J.
Roper, E W.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Salvatore, B.
Schade, F.
Slaven, C E
Smale, Agnew.
Sonthall, Mrs.
Spangen, Comte de.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stuart, Elyston.
Sykes, Mrs.
Templeton, Wm.
Tour, Mrs Chan.
Treherne, F. H.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Waldram, Mr.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt Fred.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Whitfield, E. J.
Wilson, Frank.
Wyatt, Dudley.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Delagramaticas, N. D.
Fillatran, Paul.
Landan, Leil.
Mahor, M.
Merton, C. W.
Phillips & Co.
Raubal, Guido.
Ross, Dr. A.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Kalara.
Angus, Maj. J.
Andrews, James.
Abdul Rakim H. Sidick.
Albn, C. H.
Ajzleek, Miss Edith.
Alaraki bin Tali.
Braine, Miss.
Blanche, Miss.
Berknowich, Fanny.
Bobadrb Chakerjee, Babu.
Banccvieh, J. B.
Bree, Capt. R. A.
Barrington, Lt. P.
Brandenbury, Æ.
Biges, E.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Baird, John.
Cheron, Mons. Henri.
Conningham, G. H.
Challinger, H L.
Chappel, Dr G P.
Clark, Capt. A. C.
Davies, Sydney W.
Drewity, Hans.
Dunmore, Earl of.
Dharamdass Mukarji.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.
Duval Maurice Raom
Denham, Mr.
Diamanti, O.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Forrester, A.
Fox, H. W.
Fendale.
Fideber, Carl.
Fiency, J. L.
Feerberg P., Mrs. P.
Galimidi, J.
Gibbs, F.
Gillour, Mrs.
Heyer, Mrs.
Hall, Surgn-Capt. G E.
Holt, Geo.
Hamilton F., Mrs.
Hitchens, P.
Hamilton, F. W. D.
Hill, T. C.
Hashagen, M. G.
Jors, R. J.
Joyner, R.
Jones, Capt. R. D. P.
Jones, Miss Mary.
Kanurenther, F. S.
Lambert, F. G.
Lcao, Capt. A. M.
Legait, Mrs. E.
Laughton, E.
Mason, F. S.
Mowis, Mrs.
Moritz, Mrs.
Madge, D. F.
Montague, J. D.
Michel, Ch.
Minto, J.
Neville, Mrs.
O'Reilly, Surj. L. P Col.
Orr, Geo.
Otto, J. E.
Paton, Fred. Noel.
Po Hingar, Mrs.
Pandalfini, P. Santino.
Peterson, P.
Pierzr, O. Arenborg.
Pellen, F.
Rasmussen, Mrs.
Rasenberg, M.
Roger, Miss.
Rumly, Mair.
Rriter, Rebuca.
Roger, Miss C.
Rasenblum, M.
Rubb echt, Marie.
Stephenson, G. B.
S. Peight, E.
Stack, A. C.
Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Shankland, J.
Stuart, Mrs. W.
Snelling, T.
Swen, R. L.
Spencer, H. J.
Sharpe, F. S.
Storcham, G. A
Thornton, Miss.
Thomas, A. H.
Tale, Miss.
Thompson, G. P.
Van Crotraten, Mr.
Vincent, G
Warwick & Co
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
White, Mrs. D.
Witby, E. G.
Williams, E H.
Wilson, J.
Winckler, C. I.
Wolco, H. R. L.
Wells, Miss E. F.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, P.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th April, 1894.

Nil.

The 14th April, 1894

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	18th Apl.	Per P and O Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th ,,	Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	20th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras and Colombo	17th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair .	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Mauritius	27th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	14th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaia.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tuskers, as per following description:—

Name.		Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
		Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz	.	50	9′ 3″	Good.
2. Pown Guz .	.	53	9′ 3″	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur	.	53	9′ 0″	Good.
4. Captain Gunning	.	48	8′ 3″	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Visagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation, spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.

(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned.—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 30th March, 1894

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*, eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
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EDGAR THURSTON,
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Calcutta,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 212466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,

Shahjahanpur.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied:

"My Lord, these questions were submitted by the Hon'ble Mahárájá on the 26th instant. They are therefore not within time, and under the rules might have been excluded, but, with Your Lordship's permission, I will answer them.

"The answer to the first question is supplied by official papers submitted to Parliament last year. From one of those papers, a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I make the following quotation:

'Under clause (*c*), section 34 (of the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act), the Municipal Board has exempted from the rate all buildings which are exclusively used for religious purposes. A Hindu temple, equally with a Muhammadan mosque or Christian church or chapel, is entitled to the benefit of this exemption if it is not used for any purpose other than that of religious worship. But in Benares, as elsewhere, the premises of Hindu temples are frequently occupied by Brahmans and others for residential purposes, and in such cases exemption is not claimable. The Gonesh temple at Benares has been assessed to the water-rate because it has been occupied by about twelve persons. The Anapurna temple includes a refectory where Brahmans are fed and lodged. The Municipal Board has therefore held that these two temples are liable to pay the water-rate. The majority of the Members of the Board are Hindus and are elected by the townspeople, and may therefore be assumed to be not unfriendly to the claims of their co-religionists'

"This statement of fact then justifies an answer in the negative to the Hon'ble Member's question.

"The answer to the second question is still under consideration.

"The answer to the third question is in the negative, the matter being one which would be more suitably submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council."

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He said: "I must take this opportunity of saying that under present arrangements the Bill will not be further proceeded with until a copy of the Report has been sent home and considered by the Secretary of State in Council."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said: "My Lord, it will be seen from the Report that the Select Committee have modified the Bill in only one point. The last provision of the Bill, that enabling the Local Governments to appoint village-headmen for the purposes of the Act, stood originally in the shape of an *explanation*. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his comments on the Bill drew attention to that provision, and demurred to its taking the form of an *explanation*. The Select Committee have met His Honour's wishes by throwing the provision into a separate section, and have also accepted His Honour's suggestion that Local Governments should be enabled to make rules in order to control the operation of the section. We were unable to accept the only other change in the Bill advocated by His Honour, namely, the exclusion of the word 'occupiers' from section 45, because, under the law as it now stands, the responsibility of reporting offences rests on 'occupiers,' and it is not the object of the Government to diminish that responsibility.

"Generally speaking, the Bill has been favourably reported on by Local Governments, but Native political associations are not in favour of it. Some are more pronounced in their opposition than others, but the following passage which I quote from the opinion of the Bengal Zamindari Panchayat appears to me to express moderate Native opinion:

'The amendments, the Committee of the Zamindari Panchayat believe, have suggested themselves to the Legislature by the frequent occurrence lately of riots in several parts of the country, and they are of opinion that the amendments proposed are sound in principle. Having regard, however, to the backward condition of education in the country

and the general ignorance of the rural population, also to the nature of their ordinary pursuits, habits and manners, there is reason to fear that the provisions of the draft Bill are calculated to throw on the public responsibilities which they are incapable of discharging and which may prove meddlesome in the hands of the police, as well as cause considerable annoyance to the mass.'

"In this opinion, my Lord, the soundness of the principle on which the Bill is based is not challenged, but it is thought that, owing to the ignorance of the people, the Bill will remain inoperative; while it is feared that, owing to the character of the police, it may be used as an engine of oppression. If Your Lordship permits me, I will say a few words on each of these objections, beginning with the last.

"No one is more alive than I am to the defects in our police, nor, if I may be permitted to say so, has any one striven more earnestly for many years to correct them. The importance of this question of police reform is fully recognized, and already much has been done in all—I think I may say all—provinces to improve the prospects and *personnel* of the force. I do not think that the Native public realize the difficulties with which the Government have to contend in this matter. The Native public are urgent in their demands for a better police, but they forget that the morality of our police cannot be much better than the morality of the classes from which the police are drawn. Some improvement is no doubt effected by the checks and the discipline which we impose: but at bottom the morality of the police is the morality of the classes of Native society which furnish the police. Now, the Government of India cannot raise the standard of public morality by an order in the Gazette, and, if we are to postpone those precautions which the maintenance of law and order requires until the guardians of order shall have outgrown the frailties of their origin and environment, we shall have to wait a long time. As practical men, we must make the most of our instruments, doing, meanwhile, all we can to improve them. Besides, in the matter in hand, the police will have no arbitrary power of interference at all. Failure to comply with the injunctions of this Bill will not be a cognizable offence into which the police can enquire or with which the police can interfere of their own motion.

"The objection that the Bill, if passed into law, will be inoperative appeals to a different order of ideas—the prophetical order, if I may use the phrase. To an argument of this order all one can say is that he believes or does not believe. If he believes, there is nothing more to be said; if he doesn't believe, the matter is equally at an end. My own experience of prophecies, my Lord, whether as prophet or as disciple, has not been encouraging, and I am therefore loath to take prophecy for argument in the present matter. I am assured by responsible administrators that the law is defective on the points with which this Bill deals; I am assured by them that the proposals of this Bill are calculated to correct the defects, and my judgment confirms their assurances. In these circumstances we ought not to be deterred by forebodings of failure. If we do fail, we shall be no worse off than before.

"The Council will notice that the Calcutta High Court object to the inclusion of 'unlawful assembly' among the offences of which the public is by the Bill bound to give notice. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I entertain great respect for the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and I should in this matter have hesitated to differ from them did I not believe that the Hon'ble Court have not looked at the matter from our standpoint. Had the object of the Government of India been punitive, had we wished to secure the punishment of malefactors, I should have been disposed to accept the views of the Hon'ble Judges; but our object has not been punitive, but preventive. We want to prevent the commission of the crime more than to punish the criminal. Take the case of riots. Riots begin with unlawful assemblies, and, if we maintain (with the High Court) the obligation to report the commission of a riot, we should, I submit, take the riot in its inchoate form and nip it in the bud. This we cannot do unless we make it incumbent on people to report the occurrence of an unlawful assembly.

"But it is urged that an unlawful assembly may be a most trivial matter, not calling for the submission of any information to the authorities. That no doubt often is the case, and then the Magistrate would not expect a report and would naturally ignore the omission to make it. But an unlawful assembly may

also be of a different complexion, and may lead to very serious infringements of personal rights and individual liberty. Then it becomes a very serious matter indeed, and leads to developments of much greater moment than even a riot. It is in connexion with such cases that this Bill has been considered necessary, and I submit to the Council that the power which it confers should not be withheld from Local Governments.

"The last point I wish to notice is that clause (*f*) of the Bill (as it now stands, after the incorporation in the law of the provisions of Act III of 1894) is objected to as being too wide and as likely to lead to the harassment of the *public*. But I would point out now, as I was careful to point out in my speech introducing the Bill, that clause (*f*) of section 45 does not apply to the general public, but only to the village-officers enumerated in the first clause of the section—that is say, to village-headmen, village-watchmen, village-accountants, village-police-officers and the owners and occupiers of land with their agents. The obligation of giving information in response to the Magistrate's call under clause (*f*) touching matters affecting the preservation of the peace will, if this Bill becomes law, be imposed—not on the general public—but on those persons enumerated in the section who from their position in the village and means of information are specially able to give it, and who by order of the Magistrate, with the previous consent of Government, have been directed to give it. This is a very different thing from placing an obligation on the public generally.

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his written comments on the Bill is doubtful whether breaches of the obligation imposed by clause (*f*) can be brought home to the delinquents, and thinks that the clause will have little or no practical effect. But His Honour will, I think, admit that, if the provisions of the clause do have the effect anticipated, the effect will be far-reaching and beneficial in the interests of order. A provision similar to this has worked very usefully in Burma, and, as I said before, if the provision does not work in India, we shall be no worse off than we were. I would submit to the Council that when we have on the one side responsible and experienced administrators coming up to us with the statement that the law is defective on this point, and that the defect will be probably cured by this provision, which has already been tried with advantage—and when, on the other side, the soundness of the principle is admitted, while only doubts as to its effectiveness are expressed,—then I would, I repeat, submit to the Council that as practical men we are bound to give the remedy a trial. If it turns out to be ineffectual, no harm will have been done, while we shall have gained experience on a matter in which we can only advance securely by cautiously feeling our way. With these remarks, my Lord, I would commend this Bill to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said: "I wish to say a few words on the motion before the Council. The Bill has met with considerable opposition from my countrymen, but the opposition, if I understand it rightly, is not to the principle of the Bill, but only to the way in which it is feared it may be worked by an unscrupulous police. Now, my Lord, I must say I am not altogether free from such misgivings, possibly because, as Sir Antony MacDonnell would say, I cannot rise superior to my environments. But two considerations have mainly influenced me in giving my support to the Bill. The first duty of the Government is to keep the peace, and when a spirit of lawlessness is abroad, if its responsible advisers think that special powers are needed to maintain the public peace, anybody who opposes such a measure must incur a very serious responsibility, which I, for my part, am not prepared to risk in the present instance. The second consideration is that section 44 of the present Act, the proposed addition to which has called forth the strongest opposition, imposes upon the public the duty of giving notice of a great many offences, but I have never heard that it has been oppressively used by the police. Sir Antony MacDonnell has warned us against prophesying till you know; but there is a well known saying that the best prophet of the future is the past. The history of section 44 is a blank, like the chapter on snakes in the famous History of Iceland. There can be therefore no serious cause for alarm, at least in the minds of those who believe that by widening the responsibility of the public you would

not add a new terror to section 44. The offence, moreover, is not a cognisable one. On these grounds, although fully appreciating the anxiety of my countrymen, I am prepared to give my support to the measure."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "I did not intend to make any remarks on this Bill, as the objections which I had taken to it have been mentioned with perfect fairness by my hon'ble friend in his opening speech; they have been considered by the Select Committee, and some of the suggestions have carried weight; while others have not been thought of sufficient importance to necessitate any alterations in the terms of the Bill. I do not therefore wish to press them any further. My only reason for making a remark on the present occasion is that I wish to refer to an observation which fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, who seemed to imply, if I understood him rightly, that the Bill was likely to be altogether a dead-letter. I should be very sorry if this impression got abroad. I believe that the genesis of the Bill arose to a great extent out of the lamentable anti-cow-killing riots which occurred in various places up-country last year, and because it was found necessary to strengthen the hands of the Executive with a view to putting down any recurrence of cases of this kind. But I should very much regret if an impression got abroad that when cases of this kind occurred—if widespread and nefarious conspiracies should again be hatched over a large extent of country, inducing Hindus to attack Muhammadans in the exercise of their religious privileges or of their private rights—I should, I say, be sorry if any impression got abroad that the Government would not take advantage of the provisions created by this amended Bill to punish any headmen of villages, or any officers of any kind who could be proved to be cognisant of such conspiracies beforehand, and who had failed to report them to the Government whose business it is to put such riots down. Speaking for myself, I can safely say that my endeavour will be to work these sections effectively if any such unfortunate occurrences should again break out, and I sincerely trust that if the law does turn out to be a dead-letter, as the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose seems to think it will, it will be a dead-letter for this reason, that it will arise from fear of the consequences of the provisions of the Bill being given effect to, so that it will not be necessary to put the law into force because conspiracies will not be hatched or riot will not break out. I trust it will be distinctly understood that it is the intention of the Government to put this law into force, and, if occasion should unfortunately occur, that the Bill will not be allowed to remain a dead-letter."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE, with the permission of His Excellency the President, said that his observations had been somewhat misunderstood by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His, the speaker's, remarks had been confined to section 44 only of the Code, the proposed amendment of which had caused widespread alarm, and he had wished only to draw attention to the fact that, although, even under the present law, the public are bound to give information of the commission of a variety of offences, it was not said by the critics of the present Bill that the law had been vexatiously or oppressively used by the police.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL said: "I think that I express the feeling of the Council when I say that we recognise the loyal and patriotic spirit which animated the remarks of the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. He says that when responsible administrators think, with reference to events which have unhappily taken place, that it is desirable to strengthen the means of preserving order, that it becomes every patriotic and loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen not to reject at once the demands which have been made by those administrators, but, where they are reasonable and do not exceed the bounds of wisdom, to agree to them. I consider that Dr. Ghose's remarks on this point are conceived in good spirit, and I wish to express my acknowledgments to him. I do not, however, take the same view that he does that this Bill will be inoperative. His argument on this point seems to be that because, in his opinion, section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been inoperative, therefore this Bill must also fail. I am not prepared to admit that section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been inoperative. I have no statistics at hand just now as to its working, but even if the general public have not given the information which the section requires, the information has, all the same, reached the

authorities. It is not necessary that the public should give information to the police with regard to such offences as murder, attempted robbery, etc. The people who are injured in such cases come forward, and they take off the general public the responsibility of making these reports. The police are in possession of the reports regarding the serious offences in section 44, and it is only to enable them to get information with regard to other offences which individuals have not the same interest in reporting that we now desire to enlarge the bounds of the section.

"I have listened to my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks with satisfaction, inasmuch as they shew that this Bill will, in the interests of law and order, be put into operation, not oppressively, but in such a manner that information will reach the Executive in time to prevent such outrages as some of those which took place during the last year. It is unnecessary for me to say more, and I am glad to find that the Bill commends itself to the judgment of the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACTS, 1879 TO 1886, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886. He said: "My Lord, the comparatively short Bill which I now ask leave to introduce represents the desire of the Government of Bombay to give effect to the recommendations made by a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. If it does not go to the full length of the resolutions of that body, it goes further than the Local Government would of itself have proposed, and it continues the policy which the Government of Bombay has pursued since 1879 of courting full criticism and discussion upon an interesting experiment, and accepting amendments which will not interrupt the success of past legislation. Before explaining the amendments, I will briefly recall to mind the course of events leading up to the recent Commission which has now brought us to further legislation. On the 17th of July, 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope introduced a Bill for amending the procedure of the Courts in certain classes of litigation in four districts in the Dekkhan, and relieving, so far as any Legislature can deal with a great agrarian and social problem, certain incidents of agricultural distress and discontent which had attracted prominent notice in that part of India. He catalogued his objects in these terms:

'(1) Precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the Courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners, (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the Collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or the balance of them, as after all reasonable enforcement for a long period could not be fully realised, except by demoralisation and life-long bondage.'

"The Bill as amended became law in October, and, in 1881, 1882 and 1886, the Act, XVII of 1879, was further amended by this Council.

"A healthy and most beneficial criticism of the Act was excited both in this Council and elsewhere—a criticism to which must be attributed the popularity which the Acts have on the whole enjoyed in the districts where they run, and in the surrounding territory. Some of the fears which then racked the minds of observant critics may be mentioned. It was feared that any attempt to place the peasant-debtor, weighted with ignorance and inherited debt, and his creditor, with his superior advantages of purse and intelligence, upon a fairer footing would produce injustice by intercepting some of the legitimate profits of the

moneylender's trade. The exercise of a correctional power over contracts and improvident bargains seemed a novel and dangerous task, and it was anticipated that the moneylending class would soon discover methods of evading the law, partly by insisting on the actual transfer of the land as security, and partly by means of fictitious proceedings before the conciliator or by other transactions. The demoralisation of rural society was predicted as a consequence of the temptations offered by paternal legislation to the setting up of false defences. Errors due to corruption, incapacity and irresponsibility were expected to flow from the substitution of revision for regular appeals. The system of conciliation would only create delay and offer opportunities for evasion of the Act and for corrupt practices. The 'blundering benevolence' of the provisions as to registration would lead to oral contracts. Such were some of the criticisms offered in this Council which found echo elsewhere. The amending Act of 1881 enabled Mr. Justice West to express in his usual weighty and thoughtful style the fears which occurred to his mind in looking forward to the probable effects of the Act. The Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, thereon called for a special report, which was drawn up and submitted by Mr. Woodward in 1883. Certain issues raised in it were subjected to further discussion by a Committee, sometimes called Mr. Gonne's Committee, and upon this information the Government of Bombay assured the Secretary of State for India that the Act had proved a success. In November, 1884, Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State, accepted the following conclusions :

'It is shown that cultivation has extended in area since the Act became law; that it has not fallen off in quality; that the revenue is realised as punctually as ever; that it has ordinarily been paid from the produce of the land, not by borrowing or by the sacrifice of agricultural stock; and that, in those tracts which have suffered at once from short harvests and low prices, the people have struggled against the difficulties of the seasons as successfully as they did before the Act was passed. It is the opinion of officers who possess intimate knowledge both of the working of the law and of the condition of the people that the moral effect of the law has been good; that it has encouraged thrift, prudence and mutual help. Finally, it is confidently stated that the opinion of the raiyats themselves is altogether in favour of the Act.'

"Lord Kimberley's despatch eventually led to the amendments which were embodied in Act XXIII of 1886, and it is principally in regard to the sections then added to the original Bill that the Bill which I now seek leave to introduce asks for further powers from the Legislature. In 1888 Lord Cross suggested a special report upon the working of the Act if the continuance of the Special Judge was advocated. In April, 1889, Mr. Woodburn submitted his report, and it received the most searching criticism at the hands of Sir Raymond West, who had then become a Member of the Bombay Council. In view of the large issues raised, upon which, so far as the Bill is concerned, the Council need not be troubled to exercise its judgment, the Government of India decided to appoint an independent Commission, under the presidentship of Mr. J. W. Neill, to ascertain how far the results of the legislation had justified the anticipations of its promoters. The report of the Commissioners, dated 11th June, 1892, confirmed the opinions expressed by those who preceded them, that a load of debt had been taken off the raiyat's shoulders without demoralising him or shaking his credit and without ruining the moneylender. They affirmed the success of the six leading provisions of the Act, namely, (1) the provisions against *ex parte* decrees, (2) those for going behind the bond, (3) those for redemption-suits and suits for account, (4) those for payment by instalments, (5) the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and (6) the limitations upon sales of immoveable property to cases where it was specially pledged, and recommended the retention of conciliation and compulsory registration. They criticised each section of the Acts and advocated a series of amendments. They went further and proposed an outline of a general Act for agriculturists throughout India, and certain amendments of the general laws affecting all classes of the community in respect of contracts, civil procedure, evidence and limitation, which lie beyond the scope of this simple Bill. Upon their report the matured views of Sir Raymond West are not wanting, and a paper which he read before the Society of Arts in London on the 18th of May, 1893, will no doubt have attracted the attention of those who are interested in the whole question. Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay had in March of

last year arrived at its conclusions upon the report, so far as that report dealt with the law actually in force in the Dekkhan, and addressed the Government of India. The Bill which I seek to introduce gives effect to the final decision of the Government of India upon the particular issues so raised.

"I have thought it my duty, my Lord, to give the Council this outline of the discussion through which the Acts introduced by Sir Theodore Hope have passed. The Council will not fail to observe the unusual degree of attention given to the operations of the Acts by the Local Government, the ability with which actual and potential objections to the Acts have been brought to public notice, the deliberate judgments passed by Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and more recently by the Commission appointed by the Government of India, and the safe foothold thus obtained by experience and deliberation for further action. Having served in two of the districts in several capacities both before and after the introduction of the Dekkhan Relief Acts, I might be justified in stating the results and grounds of my own experience; but I think it unnecessary to trouble the Council with any general remarks in view of the more simple and narrow issue raised by my present motion. I am sure that the Council will attach weight to the view that a law dealing with contracts and transactions of rural society, which has been in force for nearly fifteen years in a certain area, could not be materially altered without a grave dislocation of existing relations and calculations, and that neither the opinion of the Local Government or of the population affected, nor that of the Secretary of State, nor that of the recent Commission would justify such a reversal of our past proceedings. The principle of avoiding great changes of law will, I trust, commend itself to this Council as a reasonable proposition, and as it involves no tax upon their critical or jural faculties will tend to disarm controversy. If that is conceded, I have only to show that the few amendments which it is proposed to introduce are reasonable and uncontentious.

"The changes which require mention are the following. A power to extend the Act to any other districts was conferred on Government in 1886; but there may be strong reasons for extending its operations to parts of a district and not to the whole of it. The district of Nasik, for instance, was created by severing talukas from Ahmadnagar and Khandesh, by the annexation of Peint, and by raising the core of the district round Nasik from a sub-district to the dignity of a district. With the Act in force in Ahmadnagar, its extension to the talukas in similar circumstances which have been transferred from it and added to Nasik might be necessary without bringing Peint or some of the Khandesh talukas under the law. Section 1 as amended will give this power. The alterations in section 2 in the definition of 'agriculturist' explain themselves, and, in one instance, the change of phrase from 'includes' to 'means' actually represents what was originally intended. A well-guarded addition is made to section 13, so as to give what effect is possible to the Commission's recommendations in favour of agreements for the set-off of profits against interest and assessment. The present section 14 is made of general application and transferred to Chapter XI as section 69B. The amendment to section 15D (3) is an obvious improvement, since it gives the mortgagor time to find the money payable under the decree, and so gives effect to the intention of the Legislature. **It is probable that hereafter section 61 will be altered so as to place the village-registration under the district-officers. The administration of the Relief Acts was intended to be the especial care of the revenue-officers, and there is not a revenue-officer in Bombay outside the four districts who, in view of the great agrarian question (the sale of rights in the soil) that is pressing for decision, can afford to treat as of no concern to him the working of the Dekkhan Acts. The separation of village-registration from the control of the district-officers was not intended by the framers of the Act, and the Government of Bombay has been addressed on the subject of amending this section. A new clause has been added in new section 69A providing for payments out of Court, which is in accordance with the spirit of decisions passed by various High Courts in India. For the rest the omissions of sections 8, 9, 15, 19 and 73 of the existing Acts will no doubt meet with the approval of this Council, and they require no detailed explanation. In conclusion section 72 is**

amended so as to exclude from the special limitation period any new tracts of country to which the Dekkhan Relief Acts may be extended, in the expectation that the ordinary law of limitation will presently be amended so as to provide a reasonable time within which all suits will be brought."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Bombay Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 12th April, 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 7th, 1894.

General Summary.—The great uniformity in the distribution of pressure and its large excess in Northern India, which formed the chief features of the meteorology of the previous week, did not continue long during the week under review. A rapid fall of pressure over nearly the whole of India had taken place by the morning of the 1st; and, though pressure still continued pretty uniform, the changes accompanying a further fall during the next twenty-four hours made important modifications in the pressure distribution, and steepish gradients, with pressure more or less largely in defect in North-Western India, prevailed till the morning of the 5th. By the morning of the 6th a rapid fall in North-Eastern India and a rapid rise in the north-west had produced greater uniformity in the pressure distribution, and had restored pressure to nearly the normal over the whole of India, preparatory to a reversal next day of the conditions that had prevailed hitherto; for by the following morning an unusually rapid fall in North-Eastern India had transferred the area of largest defect to that part of the country. A deepish depression was shown over North Bengal and North Bihar, with steep gradients to the south and west, giving strong easterly winds in the Assam Valley, very strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and steady west winds increasing in strength down the Gangetic Plain. The depression was evidently due to a disturbance in the mountain or plateau area to the north of Bengal. It gave heavy rain to some parts of Assam and snow in Upper Sikkim, but in Bengal the westerly winds it produced showed their influence in a decrease of humidity and an increase of temperature. The first part of the week was marked by steadily increasing temperature in North-Western India, and on the 2nd the maximum day temperature rose to 110·3° at Jacobabad, or 13° above the normal maximum temperature of the day; but from the 3rd temperature in North-Western India commenced to decrease, and the area of

highest temperature was gradually transferred eastwards, until by the end of the week the highest maximum recorded in India was 106·3° at Chaibassa in Western Bengal. With the exception of a few showers of rain generally accompanying thunderstorms in the Punjab, Bengal, and the south of the Peninsula, fine weather prevailed throughout the week. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1·1° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday*.—A general fall of pressure over the whole of India reduced pressure to practically the normal everywhere. Shallow low pressure areas lay over Sind and North-West Rajputana and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, but they were not of much importance. Light showers of rain were reported from a few stations. Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed generally.

Monday.—Pressure continued to give way everywhere, the fall being greatest in the Punjab and Sind, where a deepish depression was shown accompanying the rapid increase of temperature in that area. A shallow depression of no great importance lay over Central Burma. Winds had increased in strength on the Sind and Kathiawar and the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. A few showers of rain were reported, the heaviest being one of ·70 inch at Sibsagar.

Tuesday.—Pressure had changed irregularly and by small amounts, and its distribution differed but little from that of the previous day. The Central Burma depression was unchanged in position and character, but the one in the north-west had moved eastwards, and now lay over the Central and South Punjab. Local thunderstorms were reported from Bengal, the Circars, and the Punjab Hills, and rain had fallen at several stations, Cocanada receiving 1·03 inches, Bogra ·66 inch, False Point ·59 inch, and Mymensingh ·50 inch.

Wednesday.—A general rise of pressure had taken place, and pressure was shown considerably in excess in Assam. The South Punjab depression had moved eastwards and had broken up among the hills, and the hot weather depression in Sind had reappeared with pressure nearly a sixth of an inch in defect at Jacobabad. Strong winds continued on the Bengal Coast and in Cutch, Kathiawar, and the western districts of Rajputana and Central India. Rain was reported from Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab and Kashmir Hills, and a few showers from the south of the Peninsula. Srinagar received 1·02 inches and three other stations over half an inch.

Thursday.—Pressure continued to increase, but the barometric changes, as for some days past, were very irregular. The hot weather depression in Sind was more clearly defined, and another very shallow depression, with winds showing a feeble cyclonic tendency, lay over the central districts of the Gangetic plain. Strong easterly winds were blowing in the Lower Assam Valley, and strong southerly winds continued on the Bengal Coast. Showers of rain exceeding half an inch were reported from Mangalore (1·45 inches), Colombo (1·15 inches), Silchar, and Sibsagar.

Friday.—Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Sind, due to numerous duststorms, and the hot weather depression in that area had temporarily filled up. The barometric changes were large and irregular, and the pressure distribution was more uniform than it had been for some days past. The Central Burma low pressure area was more prominent, and a shallow depression was shown over West Bengal. Over half an inch of rain was received at Colombo (·75 inch), and at a few stations in Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab.

Saturday.—The barometric changes were large and important. Pressure had given way very rapidly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma, the fall amounting to nearly two tenths of an inch in Assam and North Bengal. A low pressure area with steep gradients to the south and west covered North Bengal and North Bihar. Winds had increased considerably in South Bengal. Easterly winds were blowing in the Assam Valley and westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, extending across Bihar into West Bengal, where they had caused a considerable decrease in humidity. Heavy rain was reported from Silchar (2·75 inches) and Sibsagar (2·09 inches), and nearly 1 foot of snow from Gnatong. Rain had also fallen in the Punjab, at the Upper India Hill stations, and in the south of the Peninsula, but the falls were generally very light. Calicut received 1·48 inches during a thunderstorm.

Temperature.—**The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India:**

Province.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·0	−0·3	−1·4	−0·8	+0·7	+1·4	+1·3	+0·3
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·9	+1·7	−0·1	−0·7	−1·8	−1·6	+0·1	−0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	−1·3	+0·8	+1·3	+2·6	+1·[illegible]	+2·0	+1·6	+1·3
Punjab	+4·0	+4·8	+6·9	+6·1	+6·3	+0·8	+0·1	+4·1
Bombay	-0·8	−0·8	−1·9	−1·1	−1·0	+0·8	+1·2	−0·5
Central Provinces and Berar .	−1·7	−2·9	−1·6	+0·1	+1·0	+1·3	+2·7	−0·2
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·8	+1·5	−0·5	+0·5	+1·1	+1·8	+1·4	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	+5·5	+4·7	+6·0	+5·3	+4·1	+3·5	+1·6	+4·4
Madras :	−0·4	0	−0·8	+0·3	−0·4	−1·3	−1·7	−0·6
Mean for whole of India .	+0·9	+1·1	+0·9	+1·4	+1·3	+1·0	+0·9	+1·1

The only feature of the temperature of the week calling for special notice is the excessive temperature registered in the Punjab and in Sind and Rajputana. In all the other Provinces the variations from the normal were not large; and, with the exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it was slightly in excess, the mean temperature for the week may be considered normal. But in the Punjab and in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature for the week was more than 4° in excess. In the Punjab the excess varied between 4° and 7° each day until the morning of the 6th, when a large fall of 5½ degrees took place in the mean temperature of the whole Province, caused by the occurrence of numerous duststorms in that area during the previous day. The mean temperature for the whole of India was in more or less slight excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 1·1° above the normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week, though mostly small in amount, has been more general than that of the previous week. Thirty-one of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain. In eleven the average rainfall for the week did not exceed a tenth of an inch, in fifteen others it varied from a tenth to half an inch; and in only three did it exceed one inch. The largest average rainfall was that of Assam, where it amounted to 4·11 inches in the Surma Valley and 2·35 inches in the Brahmaputra Valley. In twenty-one divisions the rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal, but in only Assam, Central Bengal, the Punjab Hill Districts, and Malabar did the excess amount to more than ·25 inch.

As will be seen from the following table, the rainfall for the period 4th March to 7th April was generally in defect. It was in excess only in Tenasserim, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Madras (South and Central), the Punjab Hill Districts, and the North-West and West Punjab. But since the normal rainfall for this period is small, the defect in all cases was also necessarily but small. The largest defect continued to be in Assam, where it amounted to 5·50 inches this week as against 7·68 inches last week.

The largest amounts received at individual rain-gauge stations during the week are all reported from Assam and Bengal, and are the following: Cherra (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), 8·83 inches, Sylhet, 6·72 inches, Silchar, 4·95 inches; Bogra, 4·17 inches (3·51 inches of which fell in one day, the 4th), and Brahminbaria (Tipperah), 4·13 inches.

An important snowfall report received during the week from the Superintendent of the Observatory at Leh in Ladak for the month of February stated that the snowfall in Ladak during the past winter had been unusually heavy and quite abnormal. The passes were all blocked with snow up to the end of February, and it was estimated that the accumulation of snow on the higher passes was not less than 20 feet. Snow had been lying continuously since the 21st January in the open Indus Valley down to an elevation of 8,000 feet, which is a very rare occurrence.

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Bengal and Assam . .	+0·9	+1·7	—0·1	—0·7	—1·8	—1·6	+0·1	—0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·3	+0·8	+1·3	+2·0	+1·[illegible]	+2·0	+1·0	+1·3
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Central India and Gujarat .	+0·8	+1·5	—0·5	+0·5	+1·1	+1·8	+1·4	+0·9
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Mean for whole of India .	+0·9	+1·1	+0·9	+1·4	+1·3	+1·0	+0·9	+1·1

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PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 7th, 1894.			Rainfall data from March 4th to April 7th, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 7th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0·05	0·58	— 0·53	0·85	0·83	+ 2
	Lower Burma	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·50	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·28	— 100
	Upper Burma	0·11	?	?	0·68	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·06	0·35	— 83
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0·61	0·45	+ 0·16	2·64	2·93	— 10
	Assam (Surma)	4·11	2·93	+ 1·18	6·93	11·44	— 39
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·35	1·35	+ 1·00	4·06	5·05	— 20
	Deltaic Bengal	0·41	0·33	+ 0·08	1·07	1·86	— 42
	Central Bengal	0·48	0·20	+ 0·28	0·55	1·06	— 48
	North Bengal	0·40	0·43	— 0·03	0·42	1·94	— 78
	Orissa	0·35	0·17	+ 0·18	0·60	1·13	— 97
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·03	0·99	— 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·01	0·38	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·44	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·09	0·28	— 68
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·02	0·29	— 93
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·35	— 94
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·23	0·47	— 51
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·09	0·31	— 71
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·12	0·41	— 71
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·06	0·11	— 0·05	0·94	1·24	— 24
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·12	0·49	— 76
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	0·25	0·50	— 50
	Do. (Submontane)	0·10	0·10	0	0·94	1·04	— 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·81	0·44	+ 0·37	4·34	2·94	+ 48
	Do. (North-West)	0·43	0·35	+ 0·08	2·44	2·09	+ 17
	Do. (West)	0·25	0·13	+ 0·12	1·12	0·69	+ 62
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1·24	0·42	+ 0·82	3·54	1·32	+ 164
	Madras (South Central)	0·50	0·32	+ 0·18	2·19	1·13	+ 94
	Coorg	0·30	0·52	— 0·22	2·53	1·41	+ 79
	Mysore	0·35	0·16	+ 0·19	1·05	0·47	+ 123
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·24	0·07	+ 243
	Bombay Deccan	0·21	0·13	+ 0·08	1·23	0·30	+ 310
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·05	0·03	+ 0·02	0·42	0·04	+ 950
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·47	0·37	+ 27
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·53	0·32	+ 66
	Ditto (Central)	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	0·19	0·56	— 66
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·01	0·74	— 99
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0·04	0	+ 0·04	0·04	0·08	— 50
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·04	0·21	— 81
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·06	0·13	— 54
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·05	0·16	— 69
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·06	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·19	0·09	+ 0·10	0·30	0·58	— 49
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·25	0·07	+ 0·18	0·30	1·07	— 72
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·03	0·70	— 95
	Madras (Central)	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·23	0·19	+ 21
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·01	+ 0·08	0·09	0·32	— 72
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·40	0·42	— 5
	Madras (South)	0·43	0·23	+ 0·20	2·98	1·25	+ 138

SIMLA, *12th April, 1894.*

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Showers have fallen in many parts, especially in the Central, Southern, and Western districts. Agricultural operations almost at a standstill, but some harvesting still proceeds with moderate yield. Standing crops generally fair. Pasturage scarce, but fodder abundant, and condition of cattle good generally. Prices generally easier, and especially in the southern half of the presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of ten districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, insects, or scorching winds in parts of three districts; otherwise good, except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing in thirteen, and ploughing and sowing operations in as many districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Agricultural stock poor in one district, and fodder insufficient in three others. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works Baroda, 615.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—There were storms with rain over the greater part of Bengal Proper and Orissa. Ploughing and early sowings are going on, but more rain is wanted. Prospects of spring rice and indigo are good. Sugarcane is being planted. The spring harvest is nearly over, and from most districts the outturn is reported to be satisfactory. The weighment of opium has begun; a somewhat deficient result is expected owing to damage by late blight. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop is giving a good outturn in Chota Nagpur, but is not up to average in the Sonthal Parganas. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice is steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Sugarcane is being irrigated in the Eastern and Central districts; elsewhere sowings are in progress. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Opium collections nearly finished. Markets well supplied and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th April*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Harvesting of spring crops commenced. Sugarcane and cotton sowings in hand. Land is being prepared for other autumn crops. Standing crops are in good condition, and the yield is expected to be good. Crops injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by hail in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop is in good condition. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in another, falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather hot and generally cloudy. Wheat crops a complete failure in Damoh. Scarcity of food

beginning to make itself felt in parts of Saugor, and imports of grain have commenced Harvesting of linseed and gram completed in Bilaspur and in progress in Raipur; that of wheat is either complete or in full swing. Ploughing for autumn sowings commenced in Nagpur, Nimar, and in parts of Seoni. Prices stationary, except in Nagpur, where the price of wheat is rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Showers of rain have fallen in one district of Lower Burma and in six districts of Upper Burma. In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues in some districts and is completed in others. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy has commenced. Plucking of pulse crops and tobacco progressing. Standing crops generally are looking well, but slight damage by insects is reported from three districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, where the prices both of paddy and rice are much below the normal; fluctuations in prices elsewhere are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts of the Hassan district, and slight elsewhere. Crops and prospects good. Rice harvested in parts of the Tumkur district. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

COORG:—Rainfall moderate. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th April.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops continues in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing rain-crop in progress. Water-supply ample. Grazing reported insufficient in the Akot taluka. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Some rain fell during the week in the Bhopal Agency. Harvesting completed in Western Malwa and Neemuch; in progress in other Agencies. Crops have been more or less damaged in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and Goona, and the outturn in these Agencies will probably be below average. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in some parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady at high rates, but fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar. Opium crop indifferent in Bhopal; fair elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and prospects generally satisfactory, but damage to the crops by insects is reported from Karauli and Dholpur. Harvesting continues. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States; steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 10th April.*—Rainfall moderate during the week. Weather again fine. Ploughing in progress for the autumn crops. Prospects of spring crops good. Water ample for irrigation. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th April.*—No rain. Crops fair. Cattle in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Weather fine. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Last 6 days of March 1893.			Week ending 31st March 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	9,24,655	566	1,634	10,67,717	653	1,31,61,337	1,44,65,196	13,03,859	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,78,652	207	862	1,82,297	211	20,78,961	22,76,780	1,97,819	...
Indian Midland	145	752	98,024	130	752	1,13,979	152	14,43,449	15,28,169	84,720	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,669	79	21	1,471	70	29,221	18,936	...	10,285
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	206	1,699	4,13,111	243	1,719	4,54,430	264	64,51,225	67,51,383	3,00,158	..
South Indian	157	1,043	1,48,622	142	1,043	1,53,847	148	20,11,363	17,34,213	...	2,77,150
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,107	1,24,245	112	1,164	1,45,921	125	14,41,573	15,51,155	1,09,582	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,20,422	159	756	1,02,950	136	15,56,752	14,44,035	...	1,12,717
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	11,168	50	229	21,095	92	2,09,588	2,61,526	51,938	...
Pálanpur-Deesa			...	.	16	910	57		. 10,017	10,017	...
TOTAL*	272	8,098	20,20,568	250	8,196	22,44,617	274	2,83,83,469	3,00,41,410	16,57,941	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,22,363	208	2,507	7,04,530	281	74,55,662	82,12,092	7,56,430	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,82,902	264	741	1,99,811	270	23,05,497	26,45,324	3,79,827	..
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,62,309	209	813	2,62,690	323	26,01,910	31,99,423	5,97,513	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	12,332	99	125	14,930	119	2,03,220	1,92,477	...	10,743
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,163	57	266	22,016	83	(*f*) 27,608	2,55,014	2,27,406	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,47,514	206	730	1,71,909	235	24,85,662	22,14,229	...	2,71,433
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	806	29	28	1,312	47	13,274	14,122	848	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	474	59	8	426	53	6,390	5,966	...	424
TOTAL	231	4,945	10,33,863	209	5,218	13,77,624	264	1,51,59,223	1,67,38,647	15,79,424	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	8,98,065	603	1,490	8,20,903	551	1,15,65,769	1,21,90,348	6,24,579	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	3,66,945	790	461	3,29,000	714	40,62,772	41,74,067	1,11,295	...
Madras	242	840	1,77,507	211	840	2,19,322	261	26,48,251	25,06,814	...	1,41,437
TOTAL	525	2,791	14,42,517	517	2,791	13,60,225	491	1,82,76,792	1,88,71,229	5,94,437	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,834	44,96,948	284	16,205	49,91,466	308	6,18,19,484	6,56,51,286	38,31,802	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	25,892	161	161	33,657	209	2,80,959	3,08,766	27,807	...
Tarkessur	277	22	4,990	227	22	6,437	293	78,073	81,595	3,522	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,768	131	67	8,990	134	74,320	1,19,314	44,994	..
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	8,230	106	78	11,753	151	1,22,750	1,33,933	11,183	...
TOTAL	142	328	47,890	146	328	60,837	185	5,56,102	6,43,608	* 87,506	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	73,812	222	333	66,766	200	7,51,645	7,45,680	...	5,965
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,541	119	13	1,310	101	17,998	15,509		2,489
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	14,664	130	108	15,068	140	1,59,025	1,96,984	37,959	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	28,600	86	362	29,415	81	4,43,776	3,88,259	...	55,517
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	8,289	89	93	8,450	91	94,092	1,14,683	20,591	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,043	70	29	3,459	119	31,794	28,560	...	3,234
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	10,377	144	72	4,150	58	72,606	69,538	...	3,068
TOTAL	125	979	1,39,326	142	1,010	1,28,618	127	15,70,936	15,59,213	...	11,723
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	49,997	150	334	46,675	140	5,75,502	5,51,891	...	23,611
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	..	.	...	46	2,744	60	...	37,746	37,746	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	18,665	51	364	27,000	74	2,39,246	3,38,098	98,852	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,304	56	94	6,601	70	79,882	86,408	6,526	...
TOTAL	93	792	73,966	93	838	83,020	99	8,94,630	10,14,143	1,19,513	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,933	47,58,120	265	18,381	52,63,941	286	6,48,41,152	6,88,68,250	40,27,098	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 12th April 1894.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. L of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Last 6 days of March 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Last 6 days of March 1893. Earnings. Total.	Last 6 days of March 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 31st March 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st March 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 31st March 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893	Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	9,24,655	566	1,634	10,67,717	653	4,93,04,248	5,10,99,385	17,95,137	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	1,78,652	207	862	[illegible]	211	60,76,432	66,15,570	5,39,138	...
Indian Midland	129	752	98,024	130	752	1,13,979	152	50,32,963	51,37,170	1,04,207	...
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,669	79	21	1,471	70	1,01,184	98,100	...	3,084
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	4,13,111	243	1,719	4,54,430	264	2,25,12,249	2,29,33,425	4,21,176	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,45,622	142	1,043	1,53,847	148	78,99,484	78,15,264	...	84,220
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,107	1,24,245	112	1,164	1,45,921	125	47,70,987	60,36,873	12,65,886	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,20,422	150	756	1,02,950	130	53,95,067	51,82,659	...	2,12,408
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	11,108	50	229	21,095	92	6,95,663	7,80,816	85,153	..
Pálanpur-Deesa	...		..	.	16	910	57	...	(*d*) 14,153	14,453	...
TOTAL	243	8,098	20,20,568	250	8,196	22,44,017	274	10,17,83,277	10,57,13,715	39,25,438	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,509	5,22,363	208	2,507	7,04,530	281	2,60,01,834	3,01,55,970	41,54,145	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,82,902	264	741	1,99,311	270	84,89,851	89,95,753	5,05,902	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,62,309	209	813	2,62,670	323	1,18,06,893	1,26,48,662	8,41,769	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	12,332	90	125	14,030	110	7,79,999	7,72,784	...	7,215
East Coast (state)	...	91	5,103	57	266	22,010	83	(*g*) 27,608	(*h*) 7,20,064	6,98,456	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,47,514	206	730	1,71,909	235	72,23,922	64,51,073	...	7,72,849
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	806	29	28	1,312	47	66,408	70,658	4,160	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	474	59	8	426	53	19,689	22,416	2,727	...
TOTAL	217	4,945	10,33,863	209	5,218	13,77,624	264	5,44,16,294	5,98,43,389	54,27,095	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	513	1,490	8,98,065	603	1,490	8,20,903	551	3,97,82,565	3,94,38,322	...	3,44,243
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,66,945	790	461	3,29,000	714	1,44,01,559	1,52,07,341	7,15,782	...
Madras	220	840	1,77,507	211	840	2,19,322	261	98,68,109	1,03,63,598	4,95,489	...
TOTAL	442	2,791	14,42,517	517	2,791	13,69,225	491	6,41,42,233	6,50,09,261	8,67,028	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	44,96,948	284	16,205	49,91,466	308	22,03,46,804	23,05,66,305	1,02,19,561	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	25,892	161	161	33,657	209	11,07,412	12,39,542	1,32,130	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,990	227	22	6,437	293	2,88,848	2,86,574	...	2,274
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	8,768	131	67	8,900	134	4,12,462	4,70,903	58,441	...
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	8,230	106	78	11,753	151	4,98,306	5,23,282	24,976	...
TOTAL	135	328	47,880	146	328	60,837	185	23,07,028	25,20,301	2,13,273	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	73,812	222	333	66,766	200	26,97,076	27,51,555	54,479	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,541	119	13	1,310	101	64,914	61,464	...	3,450
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	14,604	136	108	15,068	140	5,47,047	7,22,306	1,74,659	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	94	331	28,600	86	362	20,415	81	15,44,451	17,19,132	1,74,680	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	8,280	89	93	8,450	91	2,85,903	3,57,450	71,547	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,043	70	29	3,459	119	1,00,783	1,14,861	14,078	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	10,377	144	72	4,150	58	2,53,470	2,49,038	...	4,432
TOTAL	107	979	1,39,326	142	1,010	1,28,618	127	54,94,245	59,75,806	4,81,561	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	49,997	150	334	46,675	140	17,74,802	20,39,491	2,64,689	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,744	60	...	(*k*) 1,40,753	1,40,753	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	18,665	51	364	27,000	74	9,19,739	9,97,341	77,602	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,304	56	94	6,601	70	3,17,303	3,29,343	12,040	...
TOTAL	80	792	73,966	93	838	83,020	99	30,11,844	35,06,928	4,95,084	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,033	47,58,120	265	18,381	52,63,941	286	23,11,59,921	24,25,69,400	1,14,09,479	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*h*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section from the 1st April 1893 and of the Godavari-Vizianagram section and the Cocanada and Vizagapatam branches from the date of opening, *viz.*, 15th July 1893.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April, 1894.

No. 702.—The relative rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine having been determined by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated the 20th March and 30th July 1891, clauses (1) and (2) of section (*a*) of Home Department Notification No 26, dated the 8th January 1884, are hereby cancelled. The entries of "Commanders of the Indian Marine" in the second class and of "First grade officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers of the Indian Marine" in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, appended to the Warrant of Precedence for India, will accordingly be deleted from that list.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th April, 1894.

No. 182.—The services of Mr A Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 188.—Mr. H. G. Sharp has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th January 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 193.—The services of the following officers serving in Assam are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Darrang.

Mr. J. L. Herald, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Cachar.

Mr. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Goálpara.

Mr. H. E. Ransom, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Mangaldai.

No. 194.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

Mr. A. E. Harward, I.C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Mr. F. MacBlaine, I.C.S., substantive *pro tempore*, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Mr. B. B. Newbould, I C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri.

Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.

No. 198.—Mr. J. W. Neill is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service from the 1st April 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 203.—Mr. F. E. Elliot is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th March 1894.

MEDICAL.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 226.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. C. Hare, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

POLICE.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 187.—The services of Mr. W. F. S. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend S. Scott, Officiating Chaplain of Saugor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd April 1894, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 1383.—Sir E. C. Buck having returned on the forenoon of the 9th April 1894 from the privilege leave granted him in this Department's Notification No. 967-C., dated the 3rd March 1894, the services of Mr. M. Finucane, C S., who was officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the same date.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The 10th April, 1894.

No. 835—59.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, C.I.E., Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

FORESTS.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 378-*F.*—Major C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, is granted, under Article 282 (*a*) (i), Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from 1st March 1894.

EMIGRATION.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 851—26.—In the Notification No. 822—10-3 of the 30th April 1891, which has been amended by Notification No. 659—26 of the 16th March 1894, the word "while" in the fourth line should be omitted.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 503-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. J. Davidson as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. J. E. Orr, resigned.

No. 506-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, *vice* Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, and during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

The 10th April, 1894.

No. 511-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Gairdner as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

No. 514-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of

Mr. Gustav Schmidt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. G. A. Schröder.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 517-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the 26th March, 1894, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Keegan, M.D., retired.

No. 519-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from the 26th March, 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, appointed Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

No. 522-*G.*—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, is, on reversion from boundary duty in Rajputana, re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, or until further orders.

No. 524-*G.*—Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India on private affairs for six months, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th April, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 526-*G.*—Mr. A. Williams, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 15th March, 1894. Mr. Williams will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 528-*G.*—The leave to study the Native languages granted in Foreign Department notification, No. 217-G., dated the 8th February, 1894, to Lieutenant S. A Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is extended to the 10th April, 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 533-*G.*—Mr. C. S. Bayley, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 1st (Additional 1st) Class and Political Agent in Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of *the Honourable* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd (Additional 2nd) Class and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Bayley.

No 536-*G.*—Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 15th March, 1894, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, appointed Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Meywar.

No. 1204-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications, namely:

(1) For the words "Local Government" and "official gazette," or "local official gazette," wherever they occur in the Act, the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "Hyderabad Residency Orders" respectively shall be read.

(2) In section 1, the sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted.

(3) In section 2, the words "and section 74 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884," shall be omitted, and for the word "are"-in the same section the word "is" shall be read.

(4) In section 4, sub-section (2), for the words "such Government," the words "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

(5) In section 6, for the words "a Secretary to such Government," the words "the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.

(6) In section 47, the words "or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) to the Commissioner of Police" and the words "or Commissioner (as the case may be)" shall be omitted.

(7) In section 54, for the words "High Court" the words "Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," shall be substituted.

2. So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as applied the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the notification of the said Government in the same Department, No. 209-I.J., dated the 20th October, 1881, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1219-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions of Act IV of 1889 (The Merchandise Marks Act), as amended by Act IX of 1891, so far as they may be suitable.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that the provisions of Home Department notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November, 1891, shall apply to that station.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 1221-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the manufacture, preparation, and sale of articles of food and drink within the Cantonment of Secunderabad:

1. The Cantonment Committee at Secunderabad may by bye-law—

(*a*) prohibit the manufacture or preparation for sale of any specified articles of food or drink in any premises not licensed by the Cantonment Committee;

(*b*) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of such specified articles of food or drink;

(*c*) regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles of food or drink;

(*d*) fix the places in which any specified article of food or drink may be sold or exposed for sale, or the places in which it may not be sold or exposed for sale:

Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any such bye-law made under clause (*a*) or clause (*d*) of this rule by reason of the continuance of such manufacture, preparation, or exposure for sale, or sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such bye-law used for such purpose, until he has received from the Cantonment Committee six months' notice in writing to discontinue such manufacture, preparation, or exposure for sale or such sale in such premises.

2. In making any bye-law under the last foregoing rule, the Cantonment Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

3. (*1*) No bye-law made under the powers hereby conferred shall come into force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad until it has been confirmed by the Resident at Hyderabad, and published for such time and in such manner as the Resident may prescribe in this behalf.

(*2*) The Resident may cancel his confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the bye-law shall cease to have effect.

4. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to confer power on the Cantonment Committee with regard to alcoholic drinks.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 1869-*P*.—Mr. J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 2nd April 1894.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 1865-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1894 published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta	12,80,79,620	3,88,38,202		3,88,38,202
Allahabad	1,14,53,975	3,35,21,505		3,35,21,505
Lahore	1,21,39,645	2,78,24,510		2,78,24,510
Bombay	10,36,24,265	6,35,31,668		6,35,31,668
Kurrachee	71,65,385	59,69,445		59,69,445
Madras	3,64,79,620	3,46,09,795		3,46,09,795
Calicut	12,20,420	9,37,345		9,37,345
Rangoon	39,53,380	1,88,83,840		1,88,83,840
TOTAL .	30,41,16,310	22,41,16,310		22,41,16,310
			Net Total .	22,41,16,310
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
			GRAND TOTAL	30,41,16,310

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 329.—Captain H. S. Mayhew, Border Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Irwin, whose tenure has expired. Dated 31st March 1894.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 330.—Lieutenant T. G. P. Lawrenson, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th

February 1894, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Madras Commissariat-Transport Department.

(Joined his appointment on the 13th March 1894.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 331.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant A. T. Kirkwood, officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Buckle, resigned. Dated 3rd April 1894.

No. 332.—*5th Infantry*—

Lieutenant W. L. Cotton, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant Smith, resigned. Dated 23rd February 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 333.—Lieutenant S. Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 23rd March 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 334.—*15th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Faizullah Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1148 of 1892, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th March 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 335.—Captain J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 336.—Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 18th Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, (p. a.) till the 6th March 1894, inclusive.

PENSIONS.

No. 337.—Conductor Bernard Smith Crummey, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 338.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1894.

Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D.

Edward Mair, M.B.

James Armstrong, M.B.

Horace Parr Yeld.

John Campbell Fullerton, M.B.

Charles James Hislop Warden.

Surgeon-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1894.

Richard Havelock Charles, M.D.

George Duncan, M.B.

William Ainley Sykes, D.S.O., M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 339.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

18th Bengal Lancers.

Dafadar Gul Mawaz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Muhammad Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Sudh Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abdur Rahim Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Jag Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Ram-Parshad Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Chur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1894.

17th (The Loyal Purbyia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Color-Havildar Hussain Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Inayat Ullah, deceased, with effect from the 16th October 1893.

36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Singh, deceased, with effect from the 29th January 1894.

39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Sher Bahadur Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopi Negi, deceased, with effect from the 25th January 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Dafadar Nawab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Muhammad Muzafar Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Surain Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Naurang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1894.

Havildar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham ... Singh, transferred to the pension ... effect from the 15th

2nd Punjab Infantry

Jemadar Buta Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Atru to be Jemadar, *vice* Gur Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

REWARDS.

No. 340.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars of 1884, in recognition of services rendered while serving in the Commissariat-Transport Department in Gilgit:

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Sub-Conductor Alfred Stoddard to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 341.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Philip Morton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 342.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Harry Playfair Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 343.—*St. Michael's School Cadet Corps*—

The Revd Father Bartholomew to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Petronius, resigned

[illegible]

No. [illegible]—[illegible] *Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Macalister Thomson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th June 1893, *vice* Steward, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS

No. 345.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant L. Christie resigns his commission.

No. 346.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant C. H. C. Bickerton, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th March 1894.

No. 347.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Captain J. Stevenson (supernumerary) resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th March 1894.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—Mr. Arthur St. Clare Bowden has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th January 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1894.

No 164.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 165.—Public Works Department Notification No. 160, dated the 6th April 1894, placing the services of Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, at the disposal of the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 166.—Mr. H. J. Strickland, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 31st January 1894.

No. 167.—Mr. G W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M King.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 168.—Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated 9th March 1894, transferring Major W. J. Lister, R.E., from the Bombay Public Works Department to Burma, is hereby cancelled.

No. 169.—Mr. A. H Barron, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

No. 170.—Mr. W Good, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Grant.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1894.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble H. F Clogstoun, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Partab Narayan Singh of Ajudhiá.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE asked:

(1) Whether the Chief Commissioner of Assam originally proposed an increase of land-revenue in revising the assessments in the Assam Valley

Districts amounting on an average to nearly 70 per cent., and in a large number of cases to about 100 per cent.

(2) Whether the raiyats of the affected districts submitted memorials complaining of the excessive character of the increase, and whether the Chief Commissioner of Assam rejected those memorials and confirmed the rates originally fixed by him.

(3) Whether, after the rejection of those memorials and about four months before the final orders of the Government of India were passed, the Chief Commissioner did not reduce the increase in the rates to about 50 per cent. in a large number of cases and an average of about 40 per cent.

(4) Whether the Chief Commissioner did not pass orders for the realisation of the revenue according to the revised scale of rates while the appeals submitted to the Government of India against his orders were still pending.

(5) Whether the Chief Commissioner did not disallow the prayer of the raiyats for the postponement of the realisation of the increased revenue till the final orders of the Government of India were passed.

(6) Whether, as stated in the newspapers, a large number of Gossains or religious dignitaries of the Hindu religion and other respectable persons in the Kamrup District were confined in the lock-up at Rangia, and were, while so confined, employed on earthwork as a form of out-door labour.

(7) Whether the Government revenue in the lower districts of the Assam Valley is not now being realised by the agency of the respectable inhabitants of the place, who have been appointed special constables for the purpose of realising Government revenue.

(8) Whether the Government of India will be pleased to lay on the table papers showing (*a*) the cause or causes of the recent riots in the different places in Assam; (*b*) the places where such riots occurred, and the circumstances under which the police used arms for the purpose of suppressing the riots; (*c*) whether, as stated in the newspapers, ball cartridge was used by the police; (*d*) the number of people killed and wounded in each place; and (*e*) the places, if any, where the police fired upon the crowd without the authority of the Magistrate.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied:

"*First question.*—The answer is that in some cases the increase, as originally proposed, was 100 per cent., but on the average the increase was 53 per cent.

"*Second question.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

"*Third question.*—The answer is yes: the Chief Commissioner, having observed the operation of the rules, reduced the increase from an average of 53 per cent. to an average of 37 per cent.

"*Fourth question.*—The answer is yes.

"*Fifth question.*—The answer is yes, the raiyats having been at the same time informed that full credit would be given to them for payments in excess of whatever rates might be finally fixed by the Government of India. I may add that the Government of India have reduced the increase from an average of 37 per cent. to an average of 32·7 per cent., and have limited the maximum enhancement on an individual holding to about 50 per cent. on the previous rental.

"*Sixth question.*—Certain prisoners, arrested for rioting and confined in the Rangia lock-up, have been employed in constructing temporary houses for themselves, the accommodation afforded by the lock-up being insufficient. But on this point further detailed enquiry will be made.

"*Seventh question.*—The answer is no. Special constables have been appointed under the Act to assist in preserving the peace, but not for collecting the revenue.

"*Eighth question.*—The Government of India have reported on the occurrences to the Secretary of State, and intend to publish the correspondence for general information after the despatch shall have reached the India Office—that is, within about a fortnight. It may, however, be said that the reductions ordered by the Government of India had been communicated to the people before the

riot at Mangaldai, and that the police in firing on the mob acted in self-defence and in the dispersion of an illegal assembly."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE asked :

Whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the conflict of opinion between the Punjab Chief Court and the Allahabad High Court in their interpretation of the word " object " in section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, the former regarding it as wide enough to include *animate* objects, and the latter restricting it to *inanimate* objects ; and whether, having regard to such conflict, the Government of India do not deem it expedient to set the question at rest by explicit legislation.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

" The answer to the first part of the question is yes. To the second part of the question, the Government has not as yet come to any decision on the subject."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH OF AJUDHIÁ asked :

1. Is the Government aware of the feeling which prevails as regards the management of religious endowments throughout the country, and is it aware that the funds of these endowments are misapplied and diverted from their original purposes, with the result that throughout the country a strong feeling exists of dissatisfaction at the mismanagement of endowments ?

2. Will the Government of India instruct the Local Governments and Administrations to enquire into this matter and submit reports at an early date ?

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

" To question 1 I would reply : The Government has no recent official information on the subject, but it has noticed in the public newspapers certain expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to it.

" To question 2 I would reply : The position of Government as regulated by Act XX of 1863 in relation to religious endowments and trusts is one of neutrality : but that Act enables persons interested in such trusts to sue the trustees for misfeasance ; and a further remedy for malversation in respect to such trust-funds is supplied by section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

" It is for the persons or public bodies interested in the religious endowments in question to submit, if they are dissatisfied with such remedy, such representations as they think fit, accompanied by the evidence which they consider to support them, to the Local Government in the first instance, and through that Government to the Government of India, if they desire an enquiry to be made with a view to a better remedy being applied than those provided by the enactments I have mentioned. In the absence of any such well-supported representations, the Government of India do not propose to direct Local Governments and Administrations to enquire into the matter."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :

Is Government aware that under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, sources of miscellaneous income cannot be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council ?

Was such sanction applied for by the Chief Commissioner or granted by the Supreme Government in the settlement already made in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts ?

Whether it is the fact that miscellaneous income of all sorts has been taken into account to form the basis of assessment in the above districts, and in other districts where the settlement proceedings are now in progress ?

Is it not the fact that miscellaneous income in many villages is of a trifling and precarious character, and in many instances is generally appropriated by the villages and not by the proprietors ?

Will the Government be pleased in view of the above facts to exempt such incomes of a trifling and precarious character from being taken into account in the matter of assessment?

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied:

"The miscellaneous income referred to by the Hon'ble Member is the *julkur*, *bankur* and *phalkur* of the Bengal Revenue Regulations. To a share of this income the State has an incontestable right.

"The settlement procedure in force in the Central Provinces was based on the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces, one of which runs as follows:

'In addition to the assessment on rentals, the Settlement-officer may take into consideration the average receipts from natural products, such as fruit, fish and other sayar, and add them to the total of the corrected rent-rolls.'

"I may further add that, in reporting for the sanction of the Government of India the special settlement procedure proposed for the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner submitted a pattern assessment statement which clearly exhibited siwai or sayar income among the assessable assets.

"The Government of India approved of the Chief Commissioner's proposals, subject to a restriction which does not touch the present questions.

"From this explanation it will be apparent that the answers to the Hon'ble Member's first, second and third questions are in the affirmative. To the first part of the fourth question the answer may also be in the affirmative, as doubtless there are estates without any sayar income, while that source of income is large in others. To the second part of the fourth question I can give no answer, having no specific information on the point. To the fifth question the answer must be in the negative, because, while the share of the sayar income taken as revenue should never exceed a moderate proportion, it is not proper to exempt from assessment altogether without special reason any legitimate source of land-revenue The proper course to follow in the cases, if any such there be, to which the question refers is to make sure that the right of the State is moderately and fairly assessed wherever siwai income exists and not otherwise."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked:

Whether the Government would enquire fully and consider whether in the interests of improvident raiyats it is not desirable that occupancy-raiyats' holdings should be included in the first proviso to section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied:

"I understand the Hon'ble Member to ask the Government whether they will take into their consideration the question of imposing restrictions on the free transferability of raiyats' holdings. This is a most important matter on which various representations have reached the Government, but they are not at present in a position to state whether any action, and, if so, what action, may be suitably taken upon them."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said that he had been requested, in the absence of the Hon'ble THE MAHÁRAJÁ OF DURBHANGA, to put the questions standing in his name. The questions were—

1. Is it not a fact that the Municipality of Benares has assessed the Hindu temples of worship, whereas the Muhammadan mosques and Christian churches have not been so assessed?

2. Whether the Madras Proprietary Village Service Bill has received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council?

3. Will the Government be pleased to publish the report of Mr. J. D. Rees, while Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly in 1879, on the increase of crimes in certain of the raiyatwari villages consequent on the changes in the immemorial village-system by the introduction of Village Service Act, which transferred the control of the village-watchmen from the inhabitants of the village to the direct control of Government.

Summary of Financial Statement, 1894-95.

The Financial Statement was presented in the Legislative Council on March 22nd.

The accounts of 1892-93 had been closed with a deficit of Rx. 833,000, being better by Rx. 248,000 than the results anticipated last March.

The Revised Estimates for 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,793,000, being worse than Budget by Rx. 198,000. The Imperial Revenue is better than Budget by Rx. 319,000, which is made up of a large improvement of Land Revenue, and a remarkable improvement in Railway Revenue; but a great loss in Opium, and a considerable falling off in Salt. The Land Revenue exceeds by half a million any realizations yet recorded, and Railways show a Revenue of a million better than last year. On the other hand, the Opium Revenue is Rx. 1,185,000 lower than any recorded in recent years.

On the Expenditure side there is a saving in Opium Expenditure, due to a short crop, of Rx. 370,000. An excess of other Imperial Expenditure in India of Rx. 514,000, due chiefly to discount and charges on new Loan, Rx. 160,000, Railway Expenditure, Rx. 151,000, and Army charges Rx. 318,000. The greater part of this last excess arises from the payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance, the charge for which in the Civil Departments has been mostly met by savings in the Budgetted Expenditure.

The saving on Special Defences was in India Rx. 89,000 and in England £66,000. In England there is an excess expenditure of £104,000 in interest due to the Secretary of State having had to raise money in England by borrowing.

Exchange charges are estimated to cost Rx. 307,000 in excess of estimate.

Total expenditure in excess of Budget Rx. 517,000.

The Budget Estimates for 1894-95 are first explained without reference to three special measures taken to meet the deficit.

The Imperial Revenue is taken at Rx. 155,000 better than the Revised Estimates of this year, a very low estimate of Opium Revenue and the loss of seignorage on coinage being made up for by improved Land, Salt, and Railway Revenue.

The Budget Estimates of Imperial Expenditure compared with Budget Estimates of 1893-94 shew, excess in India Rx. 444,000, saving in England £13,000, and additional exchange charges Rx. 1,371,000.

The principal items under the first are, the Expenditure under the recent agreement with the Ameer, Rx. 110,000, Exchange Compensation, Rx. 713,000, partly met by general economies, Railway Revenue Account, Rx. 295,000 due to larger traffic; against reductions of Expenditure under Works, Military and Civil, of Rx. 371,000, and under Special Defence, Rx. 139,000. In England the new charges for interest are made up for by less expenditure under Marine, and on Special Defences.

These figures leave the accounts of 1894-95 in deficit by Rx. 2,923,000. This deficit is met by new Import Duties, net Rx 1,140,000, suspension of Famine Railway Expenditure, Rx. 1,076,000, and Contributions from Provincial Balances of Rx. 405,000.

The final deficit stands at Rx. 302,000.

The Finance Member's Statement proceeds to review the history of the Currency legislation, and its effects on Council Bills and on the price of silver. It announces with the usual reserve that Secretary of State proposes to draw in 1894-95 for £17,000,000 and to raise by temporary loans £2,300,000 besides renewing £6,000,000 outstanding at end of the current year. There will be no loan in India, where the silver balances are over 26 crores.

The Statement concludes with describing the programme as one of retrenchment and vigilance, intended to tide over a transition period; and after pointing out the temporary nature of the relief obtained, says that the position will have to be reconsidered a year hence in the light of the more definite knowledge then available of the conditions on which the future financial position depends.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 936 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:-

No. 120 of 1894.—Mir Sultan Mohideen, Acting Deputy Collector, Madura, for "Sultany Picottah."

No. 121 of 1894.—Thomas Albert Reardon, Oil Manufacturer, Kodambakum, Madras, for "Reardon's Power Horizontal Screw Oil Press."

No. 122 of 1894.—James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for Improvements in Range Finders.

No. 123 of 1894.—John James Davidge Cleminson, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for Improvements in railway and tramway locomotives and other vehicles.

No. 124 of 1894.—Henry FitzGerald Beale, Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay Presidency, for a new form of bit and bridle, both for riding and driving.

No. 125 of 1894 —Charles Graham Hannay, of Romai Tea Estate, in the district of Lakhimpur, Assam, Tea Planter, for the prevention and cure of "Mosquito Blight."

No. 126 of 1894.—Ernest Collins Chard, care of E. Eaton, 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E. C., Artist, for Improvements in Automatic scale weighing machines.

No. 937 P.—Specifications of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie, Engineer, resident of Karachi, Sind, for a road watering cart, known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (Filed 11th January 1894.)

No. 163 of 1893—John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes. (Filed 5th April 1894.)

No. 29 of 1894.—R. R. Giles, Engineer, of No. 3, Gas Street, Calcutta, for an attachment or covering for protecting the tyres of bicycles, tricycles and other vehicles. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 86 of 1894.—William Louis Winans of 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, in the County of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in spindle-shaped ocean steamers. (Filed 3rd April 1894.)

No. 101 of 1894.—Paul Dubian, of 10, Rue de Parades, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in, or connected with, steam generators. (Filed 3rd April 1894.)

No. 938 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 133 of 1889.—William Bull, of Southborough Tunbridge Wells, England, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns. (From 14th June 1894 to 13th June 1895.)

No. 229 of 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, of 118, Haverstock Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company, of Frankfort on Main, Germany, Manufacturing Chemists, for production of new red colouring matters. (From 16th April 1894 to 15th April 1895.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, *Colonel*,
for *Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April, 1894.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
	R	a.	p.			
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,72,342	0	3	2,11,29,840	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,04,57,498	14	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,64,84,489	1	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,02,382	12	1
Sundries				30,31,301	11	1
RUPEES				8,68,48,014	7	9

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				43,94,635	0	0
Other authorized Investments				42,61,110	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,70,60,266	14	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,24,99,853	14	11
Bills discounted and purchased				2,53,95,705	15	9
Balances with other Banks				9,92,045	0	6
Bullion				1 396	11	5
Dead Stock				12,98,066	12	0
Stamps				8,396	9	9
Sundries				18,63,441	6	3
				6,77,75,578	12	9
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	56,67,749	0	3	1,90,72,435	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,34,04,686	10	9			
RUPEES				8,68,48,014	7	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th April, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 31·1.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MARI-ATTOCK EXTENSION RAILWAY AND FRONTIER RAILWAY SURVEYS.

(FORM NO. 19, CHAPTER II, ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of Comptroller and Auditor General on 31st March, 1894, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.		Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	
		R		
	Babu Hurro Pershad Chatterjee, Cashier, Mari-Attock Railway Division.	1,000		Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.
	Lala Ram Chand, Cashier, Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway.		2,000	

MUNGUL SAIN,
Deputy Examiner, in charge
M.-A. Extn. Ry. & Fr. Ry. Surveys.

RAWALPINDI,
The 10th April, 1894.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Fn. Lt. Infy.	David and A.stil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catshrine	19	14	0
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt Major		Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.		12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major		Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde, H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co, 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julia-P and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal		Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	st T., 3rd B. H Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal		Maria	50	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	noor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	st En. B F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor		Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	60	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 10, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	565	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En B. Frs.	Ja.e and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	.0
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest-Reuben	40	7	3
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	W.	6	12	10

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, *Major,*

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1894.

No. 2.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Deputy Director General, is allowed special leave for three months and one day, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March, 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 3.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 7th February, 1894 .—

NAME.	From	To
H. Mayston	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 12th April, 1894.

No. 44.—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

A B PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 2187.—Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi is granted privilege leave for two months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd March, 1894.

No. 2188.—Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, 1st grade, and Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Diwan Ganpat Rai, or until further orders.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 2419.—In supersession of the leave granted in Central India Agency Notifications, Nos. 1498 and 1969, dated 7th and 22nd March, 1894, respectively, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 390.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), Thakur Gaj Singh of Bandanwara is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Istimrari Estate of Bhandanwara.

By Order,
A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-*A*.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Govind Ramchandra Khandekar availed himself, on the forenoon of the 24th March, 1894, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 403-C., dated the 24th February, 1894, making over charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere, to Munshi Harnam Dass.

With effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders, Munshi Harnam Dass is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, Ajmere.

No. 302-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District.

No. 302- .—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 185-A of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code) and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all cases in which an appeal is allowed, and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Munshi Harnam Dass, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 365.—Under Sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, within the Ajmere District the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Act.

No. 368.—Under Section 22, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H T. Pritchard, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 4th April, 1894.

No. 371.—It is hereby notified that Captain M A. Tighe, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 31st March, 1894, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 285, dated the 21st March, 1894, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th April, 1894.

No. 1328—3484.—Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong delivered over, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel I. Mayne assumed, charge of the Office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 31st March, 1894, pending the arrival of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., who relieved Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, on the forenoon of the 10th April, 1894.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*

First Assistant Resident.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th April, 1894.

No. 26-F.—In supersession of Gazette Notification No. 503-F., dated 30th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Mr. R. L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary, Indian Museum, will continue to officiate as First Assistant until the day he makes over charge to proceed on leave on medical certificate, when he will resume his substantive appointment.

By Order,

WILLIAM KING,

Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 9-A.—In Notification No. 7-A., dated 26th March 1894, in last two lines *for* "Lieutenant E. C Ogilvie, R.E.," *read* "Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E."

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*

for Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 15.—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 74, dated 9th October, 1893.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 16.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in paragraph 18, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 10th April, 1894.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 17.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North Western Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Allahabad, this 13th day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2983, Private John Mallon.
Age,—25 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 5⅝ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th April, 1894.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Allahabad.
Date of Enlistment,—7th August, 1888.
At what Place Enlisted,—Lurgan.
Parish and County in which Born,—Aghagallon, Lurgan, Antrim.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Lurgan.
Marks,—
Trade,—Weaver.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Under 6 years' service.

C. A. BARKER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,
Chaplain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1803.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 126-*I*.—An extension of privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 182-*I*.—Mr. H. H. Jahans, Postmaster, Cawnpore, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Jahans, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster, Naini Tal, to act as Postmaster, Cawnpore.

Mr. Zalim Singh to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal

The 18th April, 1894.

No. 207-*I*.—Mr. A. J. Bray, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade from the 1st to the 5th March, 1894, *vice* Mr. F. W. Tytler, on leave on medical certificate.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 220-*I*.—Mr Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, or until further orders :—

Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 226-*I*.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 26th March, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, or until further orders :—

Mr. Garesh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Kelkar to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 230 *I*.—Babu Purna Chandra Mustaufi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for 6 months from the 29th March, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th April, 1894.

Anderson, H.
Bandaiz and Sons.
Bevan, G., & Co
Bowyer & Sowden.
Boyant, Dr. F.
Burrowes, P., & Co.
Camela, R., & Co.
Crew, Chas. E.
Dunlop Mitchell & Co.
East India Association Secretary.
Geyer, J.
· ow, Mr.
Hewett, H. M.
Hooley, S. P.
Joseph, A. L., Mrs.
Kupell, Geo.
Linton, James.
Lisdra, Baronessa.
Low, Wm.
Meyers, E., & Co.
Moir, J. H.
Moore, E. Paley.
Nicholson, Dr.
Peters & Co.
Ravenstone, John.
Sarkie, Mrs.
St. Andrews School Head Master.
Toomee, P.
Universal Stamp Exchange Co.
Wilson, Lady.
Wien & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.
Allmuch, T. B.
Anderson, G. M.
Arnal Antionette.
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Beal, W. R.
Bellosta, Guilio, Signor.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Brown, S. E.
Calperson, Joseph.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.
Carne, Percy T. R.
Chamberlain, Miss L
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Clans, Miss.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuddy, P. J.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
DeSchmiJ, G.
Deighton, A.
Dominico, Angello.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Fonseca, J. C.
Foster, R. B.
Frank, Madame Rose.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Hamilton, Miss A.
Harris, J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Hodges, G. H.
Howard, J.
Hoyles, H. W.
Hulton, Eustace.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.
Keane, Mrs.
Keay, Seymour.
Keys, R.
Kromer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Langdon. Mrs. N. E.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lonsdale, W.
Lucatos, Fanis.
Lutmann, F.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Malcolm, A.
Mann, J. C.
McCarthy, Florence
Mason, Mrs. A.
Merton, C. W.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Mulhalland, J H.
Murray, Miss.
Nebel, W. H.
Neven, Gus.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
O'Leary, C.
Parkinson, H.
Pascal, E. M.
Plunkett, W. S.
Raubal, Guido.
Rentoch, Wm.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Robert, W. J.
Roberts, P. M.
Roper, E. W.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, H.
Sagehomme Leon.
Schade, F.
Singlehurst, J. H., Mrs.
Slaven, C. E.
Spangen, Comte de.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stuart, Elyston.
Suzor, S.
Sykes, Mrs.
Templeton, Wm.
Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt. Fred.
Webster, Mrs.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Whitheld, E. J.
Wilson, Frank.
Wyatt, Dudley.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Delagramatikas, N. D.
European Life Assurance Society of Bombay and Calcutta.
Fillatran, Paul.
Landan, Leil.
Mahor, M.
Merton, C. W.
Phillips & Co.
Raubal, Guido.
Ross, Dr. A.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.
Andrews, James.
Abdul Rahim H. Sidick.
Allen, C. H.
Ajzbrek, Miss Edith.
Alaraki bin Tali.
Braine, Miss.
Blanche, Miss Emma.
Berkowich, Fanny.
Bobadeb Chakerjee, Babu.
Bancevich, J. B.
Bell, Capt. R. A.
Brandenbury, Ar.
Biges, E.
Baird, J. M.
Cheron, Mons. Henri.
Conningham, G. H.
Challinger, H. L.
Chappel, Dr. G. P.
Clark, Capt. A. C.
Davies, Sydney N.
Drewity, Hans.
Dunmora, Earl of.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.
Deamanti, O.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Forrester, A.
Fox, H. W.
Feriberg, Miss P.
Gibbs, F.
Gillour, Mrs.
Hall, Serg.-Capt. Geo.
Holt, Geo.
Hamilton, F., Mrs.
Hatihens, P.
Hamilton, F. W. D.
Hill, T. C.
Hashagen, Mrs. G.
Ioes, R. J.
Joyner, R.
Jones, Capt. R. W. P.
Kanurruther, F. S.
Lambert, F. G.
Lcao, Capt. A. M.
Legart, Mrs. E.
Laughton, E.
Mowis, Mrs.
Moritz, M.
Madge, D. F.
Montagwe, J. D.
Michel, Ch.
Minto, J.
O Reilly, Surg.-Col.
Orr, Geo.
Otto, J. E.
Paton, Fred. Norl.
P. O. Hinger, Mrs.
Pandolfini, D. Santino.
Peterson, P.
Pierze, O. Arerberg.
Pellon, F.
Rosenberg, M.
Reiter, Rebecca.
Roper, Miss C.
Rosenblum, M.
Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Shankland, J.
Snelling, T.
Shape, F. S.
Thornten, Mrs.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Van Oscrotraten, Mrs.
Vincent, G.
Warwick & Co.
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Whitby, E. G.
Williams, E. H.
Winckler, C. J.
Wells, Mids E. F.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, P.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th April, 1894.

Nil.

The 21st April, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	25th Apl.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	24th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	25th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	28th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	1st May	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	27th Apl.	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Per Steamer *Nuddea.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th "	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	25th "	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	24th "	*Via* Rangoon.
Mauritius	27th "	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tuskers, as per following description :—

Name.	Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
	Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz .	50	9′ 3″	Good.
2. Pown Guz . .	53	9′ 3″	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur .	53	9′ 0″	Good.
4. Captain Gunning .	48	8′ 3″	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Vizagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*), the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 30th March, 1894.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 19th April, 1894.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent,

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Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1892-93. R2 (4a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93. R6 (R1 4a.)

Map of Bengal, 1873. R2 (2a.)

Ditto, 1874-75. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1892. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1892. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1889-90. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—

In English. Price R1 (3a.)
In Kaithi. Ditto R1 (4a.)
In Nagri. Ditto R1 (4a.)
In Bengali. Ditto R1 (4a.)

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Dispensary Manual, 1892. 12a. (3a.)

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Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1893. 8a. (2a.)

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Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.)

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Rules under sections 21, 50, and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

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Vol. II. Bankura.
Vol. III. Birbhum.
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Vol. IX. Nadia.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1893, being the First Quarter of the year 1893 94, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1892.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1893.			For the quarter ending 31st July 1892.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		a.	p.		a.	p.	R	a.	p.		a.	p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter . .	1,24,77,829	11	2	1,21,50,920	14	8	3,26,908	12	6			
ADD RECEIPTS—												
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Widows' Fund	1,34,689	11	9	1,31,264	9	9	3,425	2	0			
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Children's Fund	86,903	1	3	85,997	0	9	906	0	6			
Entrance fees, etc., from 1st May to 31st July .	348	9	1	318	4	3	30	4	10			
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	678	6	0	756	0	0				77	10	0
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear				2	2	0				2	2	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,22,619	12	1	2,18,338	0	9	4,361	7	4	79	12	0
GRAND TOTAL .	1,27,00,449	7	3	1,23,69,258	15	5	A 3,31,270	3	10	79	12	0
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—												
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,14,117	6	6	1,11,452	13	11	2,664	8	7			
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	77,815	3	4	76,543	7	2	1,271	12	2			
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,348	5	8	9,398	4	4	......			49	14	8
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India .	18,667	7	0	19,974	4	1	......			1,306	13	1
Commission paid on account of money-orders .	538	8	6	525	11	6	12	13	0			
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund . .	2,20,481	8	0	2,55,938	4	0				35,456	12	0
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund . .	1,11,539	4	0	1,41,221	4	0				29,682	0	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,52,507	11	0	6,15,054	1	0	3,949			66,495	7	9
Balance in favour of the Fund	,47,941	12	3	1,17,54,204	14	5	C 3,27,321	2	1	66,415	11	9
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing .	83,005	3		99,289	14	0				16,284	11	0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Chi[illegible] F[illegible]d.		Children Fund.	Widow Fund.	C
Number of subscribers	1,517	1,023	1,518	1,017				
Ditto of incumbents	523	753	516	746	7			
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,259	810	1,234	802	25			

	R	a.	p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . .	3,31,190	7	10
B.—Net decrease in total disbursements . . .	62,546	6	0
C.—Net increase in balance	3,93,736	13	10

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants,*
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant,*
Auditors.

R. A. FINK,
Accountant.

FUND OFFICE:
NO. 15, KYD STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 20th March, 1894.

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 212466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,

Shahjahanpur.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 0	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 12	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 3	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 5	12 14	18 15	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	16 2	22 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 4	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 9	...	13 14	8 10	245 0	245 0	11 9	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	25 14	...	...	12 0	13 8	13 13	14 12	28 7	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 13	27 12	27 12	10 3	10 0	82 0	82 0	16 0	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 10	12 12	12 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	11 15	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	35 2	35 2	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	19 12	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 6	12 11	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	16 8	16 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	220 0	240 0	13 0	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 12	9 2	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	5 8	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 12	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	130 0	140 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																						
Eastern hill tracts—																						
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...																			
Hill Tippera(a) . . .		...	...															...	...	...		
Nága Hills . . .		...	...															...	...	...		
Eastern—																						
Backergunge . .					8 6	...	1 0	2 0					6 0							80 0	0 0	0 0
Noakhali . . .					9 4	0 0	1 0	1 4					12 8							...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong . . .	1 0	11 4			0 0	1 8	1 14	3 0					12 8	3 0			...	...		80 0	0 0	0 0
Tippera	0 0	9 8			9 0	9 8	0 8	11 4					4 0	6 0			8 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	0 0
Dacca	2 0	12 0			8 8	8 8	2 0	10 8					17 0	7 0			20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0
Mymensingh . .	9 8	9 8			9 0	9 0	0 0	10 0					12 8	2 8			13 0	13 0	00 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																						
Khulna	...	...		...	0 8	0 0	3 0	1 4	...				11 0	12 8	...	...	2 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
24-Parganas .	3 0	3 8		17 0	8 0	8 0	3 0	3 0	6 0			8 0	20 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore . .	1 0	1 0		...	0 2	0 2	5 10	5 10					16 0	16 0			8 8	18 8	100 0	200 0	0 4	10 4
Howrah . . .	...	...		...	0 0	11 4	2 0	2 8	...	...			...	...			1 5	11 10	105 0	105 0	0 0	10 0
Calcutta . . .	3 5	3 0		16 0	7 9	7 8	0 2	0 0	0 0	20 0		8 0	16 6	5 0			8 13	19 16	94 0	94 0	1 3	11 0
Hooghly . .	4 6	4 5		20 8	8 4	8 4	11 8	1 8					15 0	15 0			12 8 and 18 4	12 8 and 18 4	160 0	160	0 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	6 12	9 6			8 0	8 0	13 1	2 12					22 13	12 13			17 12	18 8	128 0	128	10 5	9 1
Jessore . . .	2 0	0 4			0 0	9 0	13 0	13 0					13 0	3 4			20 0	20 0	120 0	120	0 0	10 0
Faridpur . .	7 0	6 0		6 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	1 8					10 0	11 0					100 0	200	9 8	9 0
[C]entral—																						
Bankura	6 4	6 4			12 10	2 10	6 4	6 1					17 8	17 8			13 0	13 0	120 0	320 0	0 2	0 2
Burdwan	5 0	3 0			12 12	2 4	5 12	15 0					18 0	18 0			20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	0 8	0 8
Birbhum	9 12	9 12			2 0	2 0	5 12	15 12					16 8	16 8			13 8	13 8	100 0	200 0	1 0	11 0
Murshidab[ad]	5 0	5 0			0 0	0 0	14 0	14 0					20 0	10 0			20 0	20 0	100 0	200 0	0 8	10 8
Sonthal P[arganas]	2 8	2 8			12 0	2 0	6 0	16 0					16 0	6 0			19 0	19 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna .	8 12	8 0			6 0	6 0	2 6	12 6					16 0	7 0			20 0	20 10	100 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	5 12	13 8			9 12	9 12	12 12	13 8					16 14	15 0			...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahi			30 0										24 0				21 3	21 3	140 0	240		9 0
Malda .							5 0					0	16 0	4 0			13 0			120 0		9 0
[N]orthern—																						
Rangpur	3 0	3 0	...		9 0	9 0	3 4						17 0	7 0			9 0	9 0	80 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	2 0	1 0	13 0	...	1 0	0 12	4 8						14 12	3 0		...	19 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	0 0
Jalpaigur[i]	3 0	3 0	13 8	3 8	9 0	9 0	3 8						16 0	6 0		16 0	10 0	0 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeelin[g]	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	2 0						12 0	2 0		20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
[O]rissa—																						
Puri .	0 8				7 14	7 14	7 1						5 1	3 11			17 11	1	80 0		0 10	0 8
Cuttack	4 7				10 8	0 8	16 7						6 7	7 12†			19 0	0	80 0		0 12	9 4
		0 8						8 0											30 0	30 0	0 8	10 8
Chota-Nag[pur]																						
Singhbhum		0 .			2 0	2 0	14 0	6 0					2 (	...			6 0				8 0	8 0
Manbhum		0	20		10 8 to 3 0	10 8 to 4 0	14 8 to 16 0	5 8 to 7 0					7 0	6 0 to 7 0	18 0						9 2	9 2
	8 0 to 2 0	8 0 to 1 0	18 0 to 20 0	6 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	16 0 to 18 0	5 0 to 7 8								20	10 and 7	12 0 and 18 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Palámau .	4 10	3 8			1 4	1 4	15 3	[illegible]								23	8	20 4			8 7	9 0
Hazáribág					8 0		3 0				14 0			6 0		18	4				8 0	8 0

No — No

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11 to 15 12	15 12 to 17 5	21 0	16 13 to 17 14	10 8	10 0 to 12 0	14 11	14 11 to 15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 10	24 0	22 0 to 24 2	22 0	19 15 to 21 0	23 1	16 13 to 21 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 8	10 0
Gaya	14 8	13 0	19 4	23 0	10 4	11 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	14 4	14 4	22 0	22 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna	17 0 and 18 0	17 0 and 18 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 0	16 6	21 7	20 3	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	20 3	21 4	16 6	16 6	125 4	126 8	10 0	10 1
Darbhanga	13 3	15 6	24 3	22 0	13 5	13 5	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	24 3	23 1	...	...	23 1	23 1	19 12	20 14	24 3	23 1	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	21 4	22 0	20 8	20 8	24 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0
Champaran	12 4	13 8	24 0	...	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	23 8	21 0	17 10	18 0	22 12	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	16 4½	16 0	21 6½	20 10	8 15	8 15	11 6	11 15	21 11	21 2	19 13½	19 12	...	...	15 9½	15 5	20 5	20 5	23 5	22 8	20 9½	20 5	110 0	110 0	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	14 0	14 8	20 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	12 0	11 4	20 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 8	15 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	21 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	14 6	14 8	22 4	21 0	9 0	10 8	13 12	13 14	24 0	24 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 8	27 0	...	...	21 8	20 8	95 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 8	13 0	20 0	...	7 8	8 0	13 0	14 0	27 8	28 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	15 0	14 12	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Hamírpur	15 8	15 12	21 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore	17 8	18 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	19 8	26 0	27 0	24 8	26 0	23 8	25 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Etáwah	16 12	16 12	23 4	23 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	25 12	25 0	24 8	24 4	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 4	24 4	28 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 12	15 12	25 0	24 0	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	26 12	24 0	28 0	26 12	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 0	...	25 0	26 12	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	18 8	18 0	26 0	24 4	4 8	4 8	11 0	10 0	25 8	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...			27 8	27 0	25 0	25 8	...	27 0	160 0	160 0	27 8	10 4
Etah	18 8	18 8	27 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	24 8	21 8	22 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	27 8	27 8	16 8	16 8	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	14 4	15 4	25 0	24 4	6 12	7 0	12 0	12 4	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 12	24 0	24 1	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	17 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	7 0	7 8	11 8	11 0	32 0	29 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	36 0	34 0	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Aligarh	19 0	18 0	35 0	28 0	5 4	6 0	11 0	9 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	36 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	31 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	20 10	20 8	31 0	29 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	33 8	34 8	30 0	30 8	19 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	21 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	20 0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	20 10	20 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 10	11 10	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 14	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 4	13 4	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	28 0‡	26 0‡	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 4	32 0	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	27 0	25 0	26 0	24 4	...	...	28 0	24 0	26 4	25 4	25 0	25 0	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	26 0	25 4	25 0	24 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 12
Pilibhit	16 11	16 6	30 0	25 0	13 12	12 8	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	24 6	27 8	27 8	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0

Bareilly	15 4	15 4	22 14	23 7	5 0	5 5	11 8	11 5	23 9	24 1	22 4	20 0	...	...	15 10	16 14	25 12	25 12	24 10	24 10	25 0	19 2	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6
Morádabad	17 0	16 12	25 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	26 4	26 4	21 4	22 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	30 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 0	11 0	14 12	15 4	8 12	9 0	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0§	10 0§	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	18 9	18 4	33 12	32 1	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	22 8	24 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	29 4	25 14	22 8	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 2	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	21 8	21 0	35 3	32 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	27 8	26 6	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	29 10	27 8	26 6	13 3	13 2	132 0	132 0	10 4	11 0
Meerut	18 12	18 12	31 0	29 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Sahâranpur	20 0	20 0	35 0	33 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 7	9 8	9 15	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	..	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	5 10
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 4	16 8	22 8	20 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 4	...	21 8	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	9 15	9 13
Sultanpur	17 8	17 0	23 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae Bareli	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 4
Hardoi	21 0	17 8	35 0	26 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	17 4	16 7	25 5	24 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	22 12	22 8	21 2½	21 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 4	25 12	23 6½	23 2½	24 0	24 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 4	7 8	7 12	14 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 8	23 0	21 8	21 8	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Bahraich	13 0	14 8	23 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	10 8	11 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	26 4	26 8	25 8	25 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partâbgarh	11 14	13 12	25 0	28 2	10 0	9 6	11 14	11 4	18 12	18 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	...	23 2	25 0	31 4	...	...	14 1	14 2
Bánswara	16 14	17 8		22 8	7 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	13 12	13 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	13 4	34 6	37 8	9 6	10 15	10 15	11 11	31 4	35 15	18 12	19 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	16 6½	17 3	26 9	25 0	31 4	34 6	10 2½	10 2	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 5½	16 5½	29 0	24 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9
Ajmere	18 0	15 13	32 0	29 3	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	29 0	32 0	25 5	22 11	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 5	29 0	29 13	31 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	14 1½	14 1	21 8	22 8	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 4	17 0	17 5	14 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	17 8	17 8	32 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	33 8	34 8	24 0	23 8	†	†	†	†	31 8	29 4	32 4	33 0	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 4
Boondee	15 0	13 8	40 8	37 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 4	31 4	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 4	45 0	50 0	41 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	8 12
Kotah	14 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 0
Jhallawar	13 1	13 10	21 14	21 14	7 5½	7 13½	10 14	10 14	23 9	23 13½	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	29 13	29 6½	25 7	25 6½	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	8 14	8 6
Tonk	16 6	12 8	37 0	32 0	4 8	4 0	9 0	7 0	41 0	36 8	24 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	32 8	40 0	38 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	9 4
Jeypore	16 4	16 12	31 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	33 8	33 0	23 12	22 8	†	†	17 0	17 0	29-0 & 31 0	30-8 & 31 0	35 0	32 0	21 8	28 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Karowlee	18 6	15 15	28 12	28 12	9 10½	9 11	10 0	10 0	31 4	30 0	26 4	25 5	...	...	18 12	18 12	31 0	31 4	...	...	37 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 5
Dholpur	17 5½	17 7	29 4	29 4	8 2½	8 2½	10 9½	10 11	29 4	29 7	26 10½	27 9	...	...	16 14	15 12	30 3¼	30 3	...	...	33 12	33 12	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 15
Bhurtpore	19 5	19 0	32 13	31 6½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	34 0	32 9½	25 0	24 2¾	...	...	11 12	11 12	36 5	35 4	28 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 6
Ulwar	20 8	20 0	35 12	35 11	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	37 11	37 6	25 10	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	38 7	37 4	35 1	36 3	30 10	30 10	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 2	15 0	40 15	37 5	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	36 12	37 12	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	31 15½	..	...	...	...	190 0	190 0	11 4	11 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	15 1	15 1	...	..	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 8
Anádra	15 5½	16 2	23 0	23 0	6 1	6 0	8 5	8 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 0	12 0	39 8	38 0	10 4	9 4	10 8	10 4	26 8	30 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 8	39 4	38 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	16 14 and 18 2	15 0 and 16 14	28 2	27 8	6 4	6 4	7 13	7 8	22 8	22 8	20 10 and 21 14	20 10 and 21 14	...	...	...	..	27 8 and 28 12	26 9 and 20 14	22 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 13	12 13
Jeysulmere	14 0	14 0	...	.	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 8	12 8	...	..	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	19 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	24 8	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	28 0	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	29 8	27 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	14 0	15 6½	23 6	22 5	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 7	24 2¾	24 7	23 14½	...	...	13 13	12 12	19 10½	19 10½	21 4	21 4	18 1	18 1	191 0	191 4	10 6	10 14½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ,Unhusked. § Husked. ‡ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholá, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	24 0	22 0	54 0	50 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	45 0	44 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	25 0	26 0	53 0	51 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	42 0	43 0	43 0	39 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 8
Montgomery	23 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	34 0	33 0	25 0	25 0	‡	†	35 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	12 12	12 12
Central—																										
Gurgáon	24 0	23 0	38 0	39 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	35 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Delhi	22 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	34 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	24 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	22 0	21 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	34 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	24 0	25 0	45 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	26 0	25 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	38 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	41 0	38 0	42 0	39 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	28 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	46 0	44 0	46 0	42 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	28 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	25 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	37 0	38 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	26 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	33 0	37 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Gurdáspur	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	‡	‡	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	28 0	26 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	34 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8
Kángra	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	32 0	33 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	33 0	34 0	30 0	31 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	23 0	22 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	38 0	39 0	31 0	32 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 8
Gujrát	24 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	26 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	†	*	12 0	*	34 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	11 0	*	140 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ráwalpindi	23 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshávar	20 0	21 0	39 0	40 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	92 0	92 0	43 0	44 0
Kohát	23 0	22 0	50 0	46 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	‡	‡	260 0	300 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	42 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	24 0	24 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	20 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 4
Bannu	33 0	32 0	54 0	56 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	56 0	59 0	47 0	47 0	14 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	28 0	29 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	34 0	39 0	33 0	31 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	44 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	43 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	23 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	31 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	27 10	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0 and 11 0	9 0 and 11 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	18 0	21 12	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	7 15	...	...	...	...	116 6	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	14 0	15 0	24 0	23 8	4 12	5 0	9 0	9 0	29 8	30 0	16 0	18 0	‡	‡	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 8	9 0	10 0	55 10	60 15 and 71 2	9 4	9 4

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	11 9	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	14 9	15 14	14 2	14 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	*	...	...	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	*	112 0	99 9	12 12	12 12
Bombay	11 1	10 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	13 15	12 6	12 6	...	...	15 0	13 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 9	11 9
Tanna	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 0	10 3	13 14	11 2	*	*	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	15 13	14 15	...	...	9 14	10 6	10 13	11 5	20 4	20 4	22 8	22 8	*	*	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	20 6	19 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	10 14
Belgaum	16 11	16 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 1	10 1	19 11	20 4	20 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	18 2	17 10	86 15	92 7	11 0	11 8
Satara	13 0	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	...	15 3	15 14	114 0	114 0	12 10	12 10
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	21 7	23 4	19 11	19 11	*	*	...	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	19 3	18 4	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	25 3	25 3	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	20 1	20 1	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	20 13	22 1	86 14	86 14	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	...	...	8 13	10 5	10 9	12 1	22 0	23 6	16 1	19 0	*	*	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	22 2	20 10	91 7	85 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 12	15 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 10	11 10	...	...	15 9	15 9	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	116 6	128 0	12 0	12 0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	16 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	21 9	21 9	17 7	17 7	*	*	...	...	16 8	16 9	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 12	15 12	13 14	13 14	*	*	...	...	15 12	15 4	...	...	15 12	14 13	84 4	84 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 8	15 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	*	*	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	15 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	*	106 11	106 11	13 0	13 0
Baroda (Camp)	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	*	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	12 8	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 8	26 0	27 0	18 8	18 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	11 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	*	*	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 15	14 15	..	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	14 13	14 13	*	*	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	70 2	70 2
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	16 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	*	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 6	17 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 14	11 14	26 15	26 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	28 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	27 7	27 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 7	11 7	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	18 2	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 14	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	125 0	125 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	17 12	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	...	...	14 9	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	28 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 9	14 9	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 1	11 1	25 15	25 15	...	...	..	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	12 12	13 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 12	15 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 0	24 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	14 4	14 6	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Mandla	18 8	18 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	24 14	24 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	17 13	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	21 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	10 0	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Chánda	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 15
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	26 10	24 10	...	...	16 15	16 14	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	26 9	26 9	...	...	12 7	11 6	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 10	...	...	15 5	11 13	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	20 2	21 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	14 0	13 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 10	9 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 5	...	...	13 0	12 5	78 0	78 0	8 5	8 10
Akola	15 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	11 0	11 8
Ellichpur	14 8	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 4	7 12	9 8	10 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	11 12	13 8	86 0	86 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	14 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 [illegible]
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	11 4	11 4	*	*	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	*	*	12 15	12 15	*	*	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	8 12	8 12
Bolárum	11 11	11 1	*	*	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 8	16 12	14 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 7	14 1	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	8 12	9 2
Chadarghat	10 0	9 8	*	*	10 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	*	*	15 8	15 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	..	11 11	10 13	12 11	11 13	19 2	17 0	19 2	19 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	12 11	13 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 10	16 14	16 14	14 0	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	9 6	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 13	13 3	12 3	22 5	18 11	19 11	17 3	22 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 13	10 5	23 3	21 10	21 10	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	72 14	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 8	...	...	11 13	12 5	12 6	13 0	21 10	21 10	22 10	22 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	11 0	10 5	...	...	10 5	9 14	12 6	12 0	17 0	17 0	*	20 5	20 3	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 13	9 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 5	22 10	20 10	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	20 8	21 10	22 13	23 13	23 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	9 0	...	...	9 6	8 14	13 0	13 0	15 6	15 6	24 10	24 10	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	9 14	8 14	...	...	10 14	11 8	11 10	12 10	17 13	14 3	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	13 13	20 10	18 8	*	16 14	21 2	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	9 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	16 10	15 2	18 3	13 3	19 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 8	105 14	12 11	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 14	10 10	*	*	12 8	12 8	18 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 2	...	...	9 6	10 5	11 5	11 5	18 3	18 3	16 8	14 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 11	10 13	14 0	13 2	13 6	14 5	16 14	18 8	17 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 2	6 10	...	...	14 8	14 14	15 0	15 8	*	*	14 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 6	13 13	16 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 2	10 5	12 6	11 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 5	10 8	11 13	11 6	15 6	19 6	14 11	14 11	20 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	10 2	10 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	23 6	24 0	...	...	26 3	25 3	...	...	14 0	12 8	...	...	14 11	15 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 12	8 12	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 8
Tûmkûr	12 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Kadur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 0	10 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 6	27 13	29 6	...	...	35 11	34 10	...	...	15 12	16 4	...	...	17 14	22 1	272 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	30 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 12
Aden	7 0	8 0	...	...	5 14	6 3	6 9	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	56 0	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

F NANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

'ndian Sea and Land Custom 'evenue (excl:ding S lt Revenue, he 've hs of the officia year 893-94 and of the twenty-two preced. g years.

In Thousands of Rupees.)

TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH

MAI

YEAR.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72		70,95		11		48,75	,66					89	74	12,57	14	,62	1,82			30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	1,60	'1-72
1872-73		68,43		,54		46,08				1,22	2,02	,31	1	12,55	12,	,81	3,01			43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	40,15	'2-73
[illegible]		65,09		97,51		51,69	4,34	62,74		1,00	1,40	3,70	9	14,02	15,	,01	3,40			39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72		36,59	'3-
			10.42	,07,57		51,92	5,44	64,93		1,00	1,72	3,	6	13,22	14	,20	3,86			36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	44,58	'4-75
										1,02	1,20	3,	3	13,44	11	,04	3,77			43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	6,39	'5-76
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42		43,93	4,43	62,8		--	28	2,	55	11,83	6,	,93	4,24	1		41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	3,21	76-77
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16		49,56	1,51	59,6		89						,94	4,93	6		41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	9,00	77-78
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54		2,53	55,5	96			11				,84	6,96	1		47,33	35,35	1,24,70	1,61,05		23,02	78-79
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	3,47		2,57	52,5				9		17		,62	8,31			52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03		20,13	79-80
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	3,04		2,81	67,7				5		43		,98	5.37		,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,	45,19	
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41		10,47	,19	2,06	57,74	4,01	24	51	5,76	,01	20	4,99	9,20	7,53	69	7,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,	2, 40	881-82
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11		0,49	·96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	4,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,	1,	882-83
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71		0,97		1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4.31	4,39	10	6,07	1,06	8,11	13	3,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,	1,	883-84
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40		1,09		2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4.73	4,44	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	4	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57		884-85
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	3	,08		1,59	14,23		8	97	5,41		12	3,85	9,00	6,96			56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	15,	885-86
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	3	2,46		1,95	14,98	5.3			6,50		15	5,16	2,18	9,72			56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	20,3	886-87
1887-88	13,39	1,03	20,55	3.	4,65	1,	2,37	18,18	5,1	8	84	6,10		17	4,84	15,14	9,08			55,25	52,43	2,72	55,15	74,49	,6,	887-88
1888-89	14,76	6,30	16,24	3	14,92	4,5	1,93	21,35	5,3	74	56	6,62		86	5.39	16,63	8,96			46,32	54,39	13,39	67,78	60,49	28,27	888-89
1889-90	14,86	8,83	15,77	39	15,82	4,6	2,44	22,88	5,5	65	78	6,98		86	6,15	17,30	8,98	,09		57,81	55,50	17,05	72,55	71,88	44.43	889-90
1890-91	16,07	9,64	20,19	15,90	17,42	4,	2,06	24,41	6,2	,25	85	8,36	,093	,20	4,56	16,69	9,09	77	,89	72,75	59,77	17,79	77,56	90,55	,11	1890-91
1891-92	15,95	10,81	21,41	18,17	7,25	4,	1,91	23,79	6,3	92	84	8,09	,437	,60	3,72	15,69	8,67	77		67,66	58,57	18,73	77,30	86,10	,40	1891-92
1892-93	16,68	13,29	18,25	18,22	7,48	5,	2,79	25,52	5,7	,06	82	7,61	,439	,07	4,24	15,70	10,33	,00		58,66	60,61	21,67	82,28	73,43	,71	1892-93
1893-94	16,38	18,43	16,98	1,79	8,58	3,	2,29	34,62	5,8	,72	62	8,14	,553	,81	5,20	16,54	8,82	,61		50,77	59,11	37,32	96,43	65,43	,86	1893-94

NANCE AND COMMER DEPARTMENT

(Statistical B anch);

Calcutta, 19th Ap il 1894.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, leave of absence from 7th April 1894 to 1st November 1894, or until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. R. A. Nelson, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Principal of the Law College, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kenworthy Brown, or until further orders.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 9.—Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June 1893, recommended the Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Chap. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the first sentence of Home Department Notification No. 591, dated the 29th April 1886, so far as it relates to bullets, and the second sentence of that Notification altogether.

No. 734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that leaden bird-shot and bullets, when possessed in quantities exceeding 1 cwt. at any one time throughout India and in any quantity in Burma, shall be deemed to be military stores within the meaning of the said Act, and shall be subject to the same restrictions as those placed on lead by clause (*b*) of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 215.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 16th April 1894:

Mr. Henry Babington Smith to be Private Secretary.

MEDICAL.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 237.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 239.—Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, to officiate as Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Sanders, with effect from the 24th April 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 426.—Under section 26, sub-section (2), of the Petroleum Act, 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules relating to Upper Burma under the Act shall be published:

(*a*) When the authority making the rules is the Chief Commissioner, in one issue of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and

(*b*) When the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in one issue of the *Gazette of India* in English and in one issue of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 443.—Mr. H. W. Gordon, Indian Civil Service, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 9th April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 16th April, 1894.

No. 134.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend Act XII of 1850 (for avoiding loss by the default of public Accountants) to the whole of Upper Burma (except the Shan States).

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 1007.—The services of Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

No. 1010.—The appointment of Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Branch, is abolished, with effect from 1st May 1894.

Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to be Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, with effect from the same date.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 12-S.I.

The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated the 23rd February, 1894, is republished for general information:

INDIA OFFICE, *February 23rd, 1894.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Saiyid Hamad-bin-Thoweni, Sultan of Zanzibar, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. WILLIAMS,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1894.

No. 543-*G.*—Lieutenant E. G. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 557-*G.*—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is reappointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

The 17th April, 1894.

No. 562-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointments of Messrs. A. Rehling and R. Tocke as Acting Vice-Consuls for Denmark at Bassein and Moulmein respectively.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th April, 1894.

No. 566-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 25th December, 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Major D. R. Ross, M.D., retired.

No. 1299-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877), and of all subsequent amending Acts, to the lands (hereinafter styled the railway lands) in the territory of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which are or may be hereafter occupied by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the Dhond-Manmad Railway, and by the Madras Railway respectively (including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other railway purposes), subject to the following modifications:

(1) The third paragraph of section 1 and section 2 shall be omitted.

(2) References to British India and a Local Government shall be read respectively as referring to the aforesaid railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(3) For the first paragraph of section 17 the following shall be read:

"The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered if the property to which they relate is situate within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory (that is to say,)"—

(4) For clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of section 33 the following clauses shall be read:

"(*a*) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney resides within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory;

"(*b*) If the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district, as defined in the said Act, the principal resides;

"(*c*) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory or in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India."

(5) For the words "clauses (*a*) and (*b*)" in the proviso to section 33 the words "clause (*a*)" shall be read.

(6) In section 4 for the words "territories subject to such Government" and in section 69 for the words "territories under the Local Government," the words "railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory" shall be read.

So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1144-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, Part I, as relates to Act III of 1877 is hereby superseded.

No. 1300-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, and in supersession of the orders contained in clause (6) under heading A of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1015-I., dated the 26th March, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification No. 4344-S. R., dated the 6th October, 1893, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), section 35, shall apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1301-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 213-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, and in supersession of the orders contained in clause (6) under heading A of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1244-I., dated the 19th March, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification No. 4344-S. R., dated the 16th October, 1893, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), section 35, shall apply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

No. 1304-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Stephen H. Kearsey, Wesleyan Chaplain at Jhansi, to solemnise marriages within the Central India Agency; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Stephen H. Kearsey authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said Agency.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 800-F.—The following letter is published for information :

No. 766-F., dated Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—SIR H. MORTIMER DURAND, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

I am directed to convey to you the acknowledgment by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government of the very efficient manner in which your recent special duty in Kabul was performed.

2. The Government of India thus expressed themselves in writing on this subject to the Secretary of State—"We desire to place upon record our high sense of the service rendered by Sir Mortimer Durand in discharging the arduous and difficult task confided to him. A settlement such as that which has been arrived at would, in our opinion, have been altogether unattainable but for the confidence with which Sir Mortimer Durand was able to inspire the Amir. That confidence was probably in some measure due to Sir Mortimer Durand's decision to enter Afghan territory without any escort and as the Amir's guest, and there can be no doubt that, as the negotiations proceeded, His Highness became more and more impressed with the sincerity and goodwill of our representative and of the British Government, and gradually abandoned all idea of suspicion or mistrust. To conduct a protracted negotiation of this kind to a successful close required no ordinary qualities of tact and patience—qualities which, together with all others required for so exceptional a negotiation, have been found united to a remarkable degree in Sir Mortimer Durand." To this Lord Kimberley replied—"The warm terms in which your Government acknowledge the services of Sir M. Durand and of the officers attached to him are fully deserved by the admirable tact and discretion with which this most difficult negotiation has been carried through from the beginning to its very satisfactory conclusion. I despatched to you on the 10th November the telegram quoted on the margin, and I now take this opportunity of requesting that you will communicate to Sir M. Durand the entire approval by Her

Telegram, dated the 10th November, 1893.

From—The Secretary of State,

To—The Viceroy.

"Your telegram of 8th. I congratulate Your Excellency and Sir Mortimer Durand on the successful result of the mission to the Amir. The arrangements seem very satisfactory. I await detailed report before commenting on them."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Moderate to heavy showers in most parts, except in South Carnatic. Cultivation commencing on the West Coast and to a small extent in other parts, where recent rain has fallen. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest still yielding moderately. Water-supply seasonable. Pasture scarcer, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or high winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing in thirteen, and ploughing and sowing operations in fourteen, districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in two districts. Prices generally steady. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 609.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—There was rain in the greater part of East Bengal during the week, and a few local showers are also reported from North and South-West Bengal and Orissa. Except in East Bengal, more rain is generally much wanted for ploughing and early sowings. Indigo and spring rice also require rain in some districts. The planting of sugarcane is in progress. The spring harvest is over with a fair outturn for the whole province. The opium weighments indicate that the general yield will be somewhat deficient. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) has yielded well in Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is generally sufficient. The price of common rice is almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th April.*—No rain. Weather cloudy at times. Harvesting nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing in full swing. Sugarcane and other summer crops being irrigated. Opium collections are over and weighments have commenced. Prospects good. Markets well stocked. Fodder abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Reaping of spring crops going on and sowings of extra spring crops in hand. Sowings and weedings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Standing crops are promising, and their prospects are generally said to be good. Spring crops have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by hail in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop has ripened. Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting completed in Saugor, continues in Jabalpur, Seoni,

Hoshangabad, Raipur, and Bilaspur, and nearly completed in Nimar. Wheat outturn estimated at about one anna and linseed at five annas in a rupee in Damoh. In Jabalpur the former varies from two to eight annas and the latter is one anna. Some pressure is apprehended now in Saugor, where imports of grain have nearly doubled. Imports of wheat commenced in Damoh. Water-supply reported to be insufficient in parts of Raipur. Prices rising in Saugor, Nagpur, and one tehsil of Seoni.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Rain has fallen in two districts of Lower Burma and in most districts of Upper Burma. The showers were in most cases light. In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues, and sowing of early wet-weather paddy and preparation of hill clearings for paddy commenced. Plucking of pulse crops nearly completed. Standing crops healthy, but slight damage by insects and floods is reported from three districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab and risen considerably in Bassein and Pokokko.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th April.*—MYSORE : Slight rain has fallen throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition. Rice harvested in parts of the Tumkur district. No material change in prices.

COORG :—Rainfall heavy. Prospect of coffee crops less favourable owing to rain. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th April.*—BERAR : Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion in the Amraoti district. Threshing of wheat and linseed continues in parts of the Melghat taluka. Land under preparation for ensuing crop. Water-supply sufficient. Fodder insufficient in the Akot and Akola talukas. Prices fallen in Buldana owing to the good harvest.

HYDERABAD : Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Slight rain during the week in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Western Malwa. Harvesting continues in the Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand Agencies ; the probable outturn in these Agencies will be below average. Pasturage good in nearly all parts of Central India. The price of food-grains is rising in Goona; steady in other Agencies. Opium gathered in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior; condition generally fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rainfall moderate in parts of Bikanir. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and prospects generally satisfactory, but damage to crops by insects is reported from Dholpur. Harvesting continues. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Rainfall moderate. Weather again fine. Standing crops in good condition. Ploughing for the autumn crop going on. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Weather fine. Crops in good condition, but require rain.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 2/39.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

Read—

Letter No. 426, dated 14th February 1894, from the Director, Geological Survey of India, submitting the Annual Report of the Geological Department and Museum for the year 1893.

RESOLUTION.

1. The work upon which the officers of the Department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table:

Name of officer.	Locality where employed.	Character of work.	Whether main object scientific or practical.
Dr. King ...	Sukkur	Inspection of oil borings ...	Practical.
	Tenasserim ...	" of coal exploitation ...	"
	Warora ...	" of the colliery ...	"
	Madras	Examination of hypersthenic igneous rocks.	Scientific.
	Katha	Examination of gold occurrences ...	Practical.
Mr. Griesbach ...	Baluchistan ...	Geological survey	Chiefly scientific and partly practical.
" Oldham ...	Calcutta	Revision of the Manual of Geology	Scientific.
	Rangoon ...	Preparation of a scheme for artisian water-supply.	Practical.
	Yenangyaung ...	Inspection of oil region ...	"
Dr. Noetling ...	Upper Burma ...	Exploration of gold, lead, and coal...	Chiefly practical and partly scientific.
	Dandot	Investigation into causes of accidents at the colliery.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. LaTouche ...	Bhaganwalla ...	Coal boring	Practical.
" Bose ...	Tenasserim ...	Coal exploration	Chiefly practical.
" Middlemiss ...	Hazara	Geological survey	Scientific.
" Datta ...	Tenasserim ...	Coal exploration	Chiefly practical.
" Holland ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts.	Field petrology and mineral survey	Scientific.
	Calcutta ...	In charge of Museum and Lectures to Geological students at the Presidency College.	Scientific and educational.
" Edwards ...	Quetta	Geological survey	Scientific.
" Smith ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Rewa	Ditto	Scientific and partly practical.

The rule determining the distribution of the officers of the Department for scientific and practical work was laid down in this Department Resolution

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1894:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill, as amended by us, annexed thereto.

From Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 3rd March, 1894, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, dated 6th March, 1894 [Paper No. 2].
Telegrams from Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 6th March, 1894; from Bombay Trades Association, dated 6th March, 1894; from Millowners' Association, Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894; from Madras Trades Association, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, dated 6th March, 1894; from Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, dated 7th March, 1894 [Papers No 3].
From Messrs. W. H. Harton & Co., dated 7th March, 1894 [Paper No. 4].
From Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, dated 7th March, 1894, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From the Manager, New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Ld., dated 6th March, 1894 [Paper No. 6].
Telegram from Messrs. Best & Co., Madras, dated 7th March, 1894 [Paper No. 7].

2. In the eleven sections of the Bill we have proposed no substantive alteration except in section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a), which we have made applicable to Foreign European Settlements in India generally.

3. *Schedules.*—We have proposed several alterations in the schedules. Those in Schedule I call for no remark.

4. *Schedule II—Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.*—We have varied Exception II with reference to exemptions now in force in pursuance of remissive orders of the Governor General in Council.

5. *Schedule III, Article 1, Wine.*—Following English laws, we have reduced from forty-five to forty-two per cent. the percentage of proof spirit in wines which is to regulate the rate of duty to be levied on them.

6. *Schedule III, Article 4, Salted Fish.*—We have removed the word "ngapi" as superfluous.

7. *Schedule IV, Article 5, Sugar.*—We have re-classified "sugar," leaving duty to be levied *ad valorem* on all kinds which are not China candy, loaf or crystallised beet. We have added crystallised beet with a tariff valuation of Rs. 14 per cwt.

8. *Schedule IV, Article 10, Agricultural Implements.*—We have removed this article from separate enumeration in the schedule.

9. *Schedule IV, Article 12 (now 11), Metals.*—We have proposed to reduce from five to one per cent. the duty on iron and steel of all kinds.

We have also proposed to make the duty on "lametta, single reels," payable *ad valorem*: and have added words expressly excluding gold bullion and coin from the list of dutiable metals.

10. *Schedule IV, Article 13 (now 12), Oils.*—We have added benzoline to the articles enumerated in the definition of petroleum, and have proposed to make the duty on batching and lubricating petroleum five per cent. *ad valorem* instead of half an anna a gallon.

11. *Schedule IV, Articles 30 (now 29) and (new) 38, Flax and Lac.*—We have proposed that there shall be an uniform duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on all flax and articles made of flax (including linen-thread). We have also separately enumerated lac of all sorts.

12. *Schedule IV, Article 38 (now 37), Jute.*—We have proposed to remove the exception in favour of gunny-bags.

13. *Schedule IV, Article 45, Paper.*—We propose that a duty of five per centum *ad valorem* be levied on paper of all kinds.

14. *Schedule IV, Article 61, Wood and Timber.*—We have proposed to except railway sleepers and firewood and leave them free.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{2}{39}$.

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1. The work upon which the officers of the Department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table:

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	Warora ...	" of the colliery ...	"
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The rule determining the distribution of the officers of the Department for scientific and practical work was laid down in this Department Resolution

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1894 —

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From Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association dated 3rd March, 1894 and enclosure (Papers No 1]
From Messrs Birkmyre Brothers, dated 6th March, 1894 [Paper No 2]
Telegrams from Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 6th March 1894, from Bombay Trades Association, dated 6th March 1894 from Millowners Association, Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894, from Madras Trades Association, dated 6th March 1894, from Chamber of Commerce Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894, from Chamber of Commerce Karachi, dated 6th March, 1894 from Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, dated 6th March 1894 from Poona Sarvajanik Sabha dated 7th March, 1894 [Papers No 3]
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6 *Schedule III, Article 4, Salted Fish*—We have removed the word "ngapi" as superfluous.

7 *Schedule IV, Article 5, Sugar.*—We have re-classified "sugar," leaving duty to be levied *ad valorem* on all kinds which are not China candy, loaf or crystallised beet. We have added crystallised beet with a tariff valuation of Rs 14 per cwt.

8. *Schedule IV, Article 10, Agricultural Implements.*—We have removed this article from separate enumeration in the schedule.

9 *Schedule IV, Article 12 (now 11), Metals.*—We have proposed to reduce from five to one per cent. the duty on iron and steel of all kinds.

We have also proposed to make the duty on "lametta, single reels," payable *ad valorem* and have added words expressly excluding gold bullion and coin from the list of dutiable metals.

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14. *Schedule IV, Article 61, Wood and Timber*—We have proposed to except railway sleepers and firewood and leave them free.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India . .	3rd March, 1894.
Fort St. George Gazette .	6th March, 1894.
Bombay Government Gazette	6th March, 1894
Calcutta Gazette . . .	7th March, 1894.
Burma Gazette . . .	8th March, 1894.

Publication in the remaining local Gazettes has been ordered, but dates of publication have not yet been reported, and they will be later than the date of this Report.

16. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

C. B. PRITCHARD.

H. F. CLOGSTOUN.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

P. PLAYFAIR.

The 9th March, 1894.

We accept this Report as far as it goes, but we desire to dissent in so far as it does not include our recommendation for the imposition of customs-duties on cotton fabrics. yarns and thread.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

P. PLAYFAIR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 3—74, dated 8th March 1893, and it has since been explained by the Government of India that in future eleven out of the fifteen executive officers above the grade of Sub-Assistant should be employed on the scientific work of the survey and four on practical investigation.

2. The most important of the scientific enquiries carried on during the season were in Baluchistan, the Salt Range, Hazara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, and in Upper and Lower Burma. The connected survey of Baluchistan was continued under Mr. Griesbach, with the result that a completely mapped and reported record of the area from Sibi to Mangi along the line of the Sind-Pishin Railway has been obtained. Valuable information on the geology of the Salt Range has been furnished by Mr. LaTouche, and the survey of Hazara was brought to a close by Mr. Middlemiss, who has prepared an organised account and a complete map of the geology of the whole district. The petrology of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts has been examined by Mr. Holland. The geology of Northern Burma has been explored by Dr. Noetling; and Messrs. Bose and Datta, while engaged on the search for coal on the Great Tenasserim river, have devoted a considerable part of their time in working out the geology of the neighbouring region.

3. At the same time investigations of economic importance have not been neglected. The coal in the neighbourhood of Quetta and in the Harnai Valley has been examined: and satisfactory reports have been prepared on the estimated resources of the Bhaganwalla colliery in the Salt Range and of the Tenasserim coal area. An expert, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to be Inspector of Mines in India, reached the country towards the close of the year under report, and has been placed under the Director of the Geological Survey.

The auriferous tracts in Wuntho, in Upper Burma, were visited by Dr. Noetling, who was able also to devote his attention to the coal and lead found in the Katha district. Inquiry has also been made as to the presence of lead in Rewa, and the extended occurrence of corundum and iron ores in the Madras Presidency has received a certain amount of attention.

4. At head-quarters Mr. Holland was in charge of the Museum, and the Government of India have learnt with satisfaction that he has made considerable progress in the classification and microscopic description of the large series of rocks collected by officers of the Department and private individuals. Mr. Oldham has brought out a revised edition of the Manual of Indian Geology, in which the letter-press has been largely re-written and the number of plates, maps, and page illustrations has been considerably increased.

The records of the Department and the *Palæontologia Indica* have at the same time continued to maintain their standard of excellence.

5. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the Director and the other officers of the Department for their exertions during the year. His Excellency in Council has it in contemplation to define still further the policy which should guide the Department and Local Governments in connexion with the prosecution of geological enquiries and the better development of the mineral resources of the country.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 7TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	First 8 days of April 1893. Mean mileage worked.	First 8 days of April 1893. Earnings. Total.	First 8 days of April 1893. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 7th April 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th April 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th April 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 8th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 7th April 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	12,18,986	740	1,634	11,39,262	697	1,43,80,323	1,56,04,458	12,24,135	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	2,38,406	276	862	1,72,310	200	23,17,367	24,49,090	1,31,723	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,40,993	187	752	1,16,258	155	15,84,142	16,52,072	67,630	...
Bezwáda Extension	96	21	2,228	100	21	1,552	74	31,449	26,485	...	10,961
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	5,48,222	323	1,710	5,29,040	308	60,90,447	73,21,644	3,22,197	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,83,598	170	1,042	1,42,058	139	21,04,001	18,76,271	...	3,18,690
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	100	1,107	1,55,653	141	1,104	1,33,000	114	15,07,226	16,84,155	86,929	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	102	756	1,38,470	183	750	1,37,190	181	16,95,228	15,81,102	...	1,14,066
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	18,844	85	231	29,639	128	2,28,432	2,91,753	63,321	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	..		...	.	17	910	54	...	11,111	11,111	...
TOTAL	272	8,098	26,45,406	327	8,193	24,01,219	203	1,10,28,875	3,24,92,204	14,63,329	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	7,02,639	280	2,507	6,76,962	270	81,60,669	88,97,961	7,37,292	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,44,981	354	741	2,30,390	311	26,10,478	28,75,714	2,65,236	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	250	777	2,21,006	284	813	2,18,970	269	28,22,916	34,18,393	5,95,477	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	16,001	136	125	15,220	122	2,20,211	2,08,443	...	11,768
East Coast (state)	55	91	8,090	89	200	19,851	75	(*f*) 35,098	2,74,865	2,39,167	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,78,505	250	730	1,28,143	170	26,64,167	23,42,372	...	3,21,795
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,508	51	28	1,036	37	14,782	15,158	376	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	656	82	8	412	51	7,046	6,378	...	668
TOTAL	231	4,945	13,74,370	278	5,218	12,90,084	247	1,65,35,667	1,80,39,284	15,03,317	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,400	11,73,082	787	1,400	8,03,940	601	1,27,38,851	1,30,86,288	3,47,437	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	461	4,50,912	978	461	3,71,000	805	45,13,684	45,62,673	48,989	...
Madras	242	840	2,31,530	276	840	1,75,876	209	28,79,781	26,82,690	...	1,07,091
TOTAL	525	2,701	18,55,524	665	2,791	14,42,816	517	2,01,32,316	2,03,31,651	1,99,335	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,834	58,75,306	372	16,207	51,35,019	317	6,76,97,158	7,08,63,139	31,65,981	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	36,384	226	161	92,010	571	3,17,343	4,00,776	83,433	...
Tarkessur	277	22	9,909	453	22	9,782	445	88,042	91,377	3,335	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	15,620	233	67	9,519	142	89,940	1,28,378	38,438	...
Dibru-Sadiya	120	78	11,273	145	78	12,255	157	1,34,023	1,47,812	13,789	...
TOTAL	142	328	73,246	223	328	1,23,566	377	6,29,348	7,68,343	1,38,995	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	84,407	253	333	58,716	176	8,36,052	8,04,396	...	31,656
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,570	121	13	1,210	93	19,568	17,046	...	2,522
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	19,552	181	108	15,068	140	1,78,577	2,12,052	33,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	36,652	111	362	29,422	81	4,80,428	4,17,681	...	62,747
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	10,907	117	93	10,150	109	1,04,999	1,26,267	21,268	...
Kolhápur	83	29	2,837	98	29	7,080	244	34,631	35,640	1,009	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	12,506	174	72	4,980	69	85,112	75,062	...	10,050
TOTAL	125	979	1,68,431	172	1,010	1,26,626	125	17,39,307	16,88,144	...	51,223
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	65,722	197	334	46,052	138	6,41,224	5,97,943	...	43,281
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	...	...	...	46	2,584	56	...	40,330	40,330	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	23,106	63	363	30,700	85	2,62,352	3,73,440	1,11,088	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,414	58	94	5,933	63	85,296	92,034	6,738	...
TOTAL	93	792	94,242	119	837	85,269	102	9,88,872	11,03,747	1,14,875	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,933	62,11,225	346	18,382	54,70,480	298	7,10,54,745	7,44,23,373	33,68,628	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvántpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I of 1894-95.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	First 8 days of April 1893.			Week ending 7th April 1894.			Earnings from 1st to 8th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 7th April 1894.	Increases in 1894-95.	Decreases in 1894-95.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	12,18,986	746	1,634	11,39,262	697	12,18,986	11,39,262	...	79,724
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	2,38,406	276	862	1,72,310	200	2,38,406	1,72,310	...	66,096
Indian Midland	129	752	1,40,993	187	752	1,16,258	155	1,40,993	1,16,258	...	24,735
Bezwáda Extension	80	21	2,228	106	21	1,552	74	2,228	1,552	...	676
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	5,48,222	323	1,719	5,29,040	308	5,48,222	5,29,040	...	19,182
South Indian	139	1,043	1,83,598	176	1,042	1,42,058	136	1,83,598	1,42,058	...	41,540
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,107	1,55,653	141	1,164	1,33,000	114	1,55,653	1,33,000	...	22,653
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,38,476	183	756	1,37,190	181	1,38,476	1,37,190	...	1,286
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	18,844	85	231	29,639	128	18,844	29,639	10,795	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	17	910	54	...	910	910	...
TOTAL	243	8,098	26,45,406	327	8,198	24,01,219	293	26,45,406	24,01,219	...	2,44,187
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,509	7,02,639	280	2,507	6,76,962	270	7,02,639	6,76,962	...	25,677
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,44,981	354	741	2,30,390	311	2,44,981	2,30,390	...	14,591
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,21,006	284	813	2,18,970	269	2,21,006	2,18,970	...	2,036
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	16,991	136	125	15,220	122	16,991	15,220	...	1,771
East Coast (state)	...	91	8,090	89	266	19,851	75	(*f*) 8,090	19,851	11,761	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,78,505	250	730	1,28,143	176	1,78,505	1,28,143	...	50,362
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,508	54	28	1,036	37	1,508	1,036	...	472
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	656	82	8	412	51	656	412	...	244
TOTAL	217	4,945	13,74,376	278	5,218	12,90,984	247	13,74,376	12,90,984	...	83,392
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,490	11,73,082	787	1,490	8,95,940	601	11,73,082	8,95,940	...	2,77,142
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,50,912	978	461	3,71,000	805	4,50,912	3,71,000	...	79,912
Madras	226	840	2,31,530	276	840	1,75,876	209	2,31,530	1,75,876	...	55,654
TOTAL	442	2,791	18,55,524	665	2,791	14,42,816	517	18,55,524	14,42,816	...	4,12,708
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	58,75,306	372	16,207	51,35,019	317	58,75,306	51,35,019	...	7,40,287
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	36,384	226	161	92,010	571	36,384	92,010	55,626	...
Tarkessur	252	22	9,969	453	22	9,782	445	9,969	9,782	...	187
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	15,620	233	67	9,519	142	15,620	9,519	...	6,101
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,273	145	78	12,255	157	11,273	12,255	982	...
TOTAL	135	328	73,246	223	328	1,23,566	377	73,246	1,23,566	50,320	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizám's guaranteed state	151	333	84,407	253	333	58,716	176	84,407	58,716	...	25,691
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,570	121	13	1,210	93	1,570	1,210	...	360
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	19,552	181	108	15,068	140	19,552	15,068	...	4,484
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	36,652	111	362	29,422	81	36,652	29,422	...	7,230
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	10,907	117	93	10,150	109	10,907	10,150	...	757
Kolhápur	67	29	2,837	98	29	7,080	244	2,837	7,080	4,243	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	12,506	174	72	4,980	69	12,506	4,980	...	7,526
TOTAL	107	979	1,68,431	172	1,010	1,26,626	125	1,68,431	1,26,626	...	41,805
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	65,722	197	334	46,052	138	65,722	46,052	...	19,670
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,584	56	...	2,584	2,584	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	23,106	63	363	30,700	85	23,106	30,700	7,594	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,414	58	94	5,933	63	5,414	5,933	519	...
TOTAL	80	792	94,242	119	837	85,269	102	94,242	85,269	...	8,973
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,933	62,11,225	346	18,382	54,70,480	298	62,11,225	54,70,480	...	7,40,745

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 19th April, 1894.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

Majesty's Government of his conduct of the important and difficult mission entrusted to him." The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in thus complying with His Lordship's request.

3. The Government of India cannot but regret, however, that the occasion for conveying to you the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government should also be that on which they must bid you farewell on your departure from India.

4. You entered the Foreign Department Secretariat twenty years ago, and have almost uninterruptedly served in the same office with conspicuous merit and great distinction, occupying in quick succession all grades up to the highest, to which you attained nine years ago. You have, however, been more than once employed for a time outside this office; and your distinguished service on the occasion of your mission to Kabul last year was not the first which you had rendered to your country in Afghanistan, where you served as political officer in the field with credit in the years 1879 and 1880.

5. During your whole service you have sought little relaxation by taking leave of absence, and only when your health temporarily broke under the severe strain of your duties did you once remain absent for any long time. Besides the protracted and critical negotiations which have resulted in the settlement of the boundary and improved relations with Afghanistan, you have had to deal with many matters of the highest importance, among which may be mentioned the settlement of the boundary between Afghan-Turkistan and the Russian dominions, coupled with the negotiations conducted with the Amir on the occasion of His Highness's visit to India in 1885; the conquest, annexation, and consolidation of the administration of Upper Burma; the altered relations of the Government of India with Kashmir; the reconstitution of the Gilgit Agency and extension of political influence in Chitral, Hunza, and Nagar; the negotiations with China relative to the Sikkim frontier; the institution of a British protectorate on the Somali Coast and improvement of British relations with the tribes round Aden; the negotiations relating to the boundary of Burma with Siam and China; and the association of Native States in India with the British Government in furnishing troops for the defence of the Empire.

6. A record so distinguished as the history of your service in India cannot be closed without feelings of regret on both sides. The Governor-General in Council rejoices, however, to think that in the high office to which you have been called in Persia you will still be in a position materially to serve the interests of India, and that this country will not lie altogether beyond the horizon of your regard.

7. The Governor-General in Council now bids you a cordial farewell. You have before you the opportunity of winning great fame and distinction in a career which offers far wider scope than service in India can; and you leave behind you a record which gives brilliant promise of success in the future, while it is one upon which you may always look back with pride.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 1942-*P*.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from 1st April 1894:

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to Class I;
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to Class II;
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to Class III;
Mr. D. J. Burbridge to Class IV;
Mr. M. A. Hydari to Class V; and
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to Class VI.

No. 1992-*P*.—Mr. Chuni Lal is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from 30th March 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 348.—The following appointment has been made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

Captain and Brevet Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, to be station staff officer, Rawal Pindi, *vice* Major Watson. Dated the 22nd January 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 349.—*1st Lancers*—

Lieutenant F. W. C. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Armstrong. Dated 3rd March 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 350.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 890 of 1893, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Gordon Travers Birdwood ... 27th October 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 351.—Second-Lieutenant Maxwell Hume Henderson, 7th Dragoon Guards, squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Henderson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 352.—Second-Lieutenant Archibald Henry Tylden Rouse, Royal West Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 30th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Rouse will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 353.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Arthur Berkeley Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 39th (the Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—18th August 1892.

Oswald Head Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—18th September 1892.

No. 354.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Hopton Arthur Scott, Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, 11th Madras Infantry,—17th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Hazelwood Butler, Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Madras Infantry,—28th August 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Butler will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th August 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 355.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Edward Barnes Peacock, officiating wing officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th March 1894.

No. 356.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Alleyn Robert Seymour Methven, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers,—22nd March 1894.

Alan Hewlett, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers,—23rd March 1894.

William Alfrey Light, wing officer, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—24th March 1894.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 357.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duck to be Principal Veterinary Officer in India, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Russell, whose tour of Indian service has expired. Dated 22nd March 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

358.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under article 704, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I:

Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, (p. a.) for eight months.

359.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Major S. B. Beatson, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Inspecting officer, Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 360.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant G. R. Lamb, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, for one year. Pension service 9th year commenced 29th April 1893.

No. 361.—Mr. Saishia R. Naidoo, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Bombay Circle, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 362.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March 1894, page 1793.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th March, 1894.

Hong Kong Regiment.—The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 28th November 1893:

The undermentioned appointments to the rank of Jemadar are antedated as follows, such antedates not to carry precedence in the regiment prior to 7th June 1893:

Muhammad Abdullah to 1st April 1892.

Sirdar Khan to 1st April 1892.

Ghulam Jilani Khan to 1st March 1892.

Pay-Havildar Zarif Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Din, deceased. Dated 15th December 1893.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George Augustus Way is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 6th March 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 363.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., with effect from the 2nd April 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel E. O. Tandy, retired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 364.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Thomas Green is absorbed in the grade of conductor and sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) George Tacchi is absorbed in the grade of sub-conductor, with effect from the 5th March 1894, *vice* Conductor Barnard Smith Crummy, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 365.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rajendra Sáhi to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bahádur Ràna to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Hávildar Mardbír Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajbir Gurúng, deceased, with effect from the 28th March 1894.

Color-Havildar Dhup Chand Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishnabir Gurúng, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 366.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Adrias Davidson Gordon, General List, Infantry, commandant, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 367.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick Palmer, Esquire, to be Honorary Captain.

William Colebrooke Costley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pearce, resigned.

No. 368.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Percy Hamilton Beechey, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mills, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 369.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Henry Mills to be Captain, *vice* Gairdner, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 370.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. Palmer resigns his commission.

No. 371.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Surgeon-Captain C. G. R. Naylor resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—Sub-Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, to be an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, who has vacated.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant T. A. L. de Berry, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Sub-Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 31st March and the 20th April 1894:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Staff .	Surgeon-Captain F. L. Carte .	2nd April 1894 .	Allahabad.		
Ordnance Department, Bengal.	Sub-Conductor J. R. P. Evans	11th April 1894 .	Allahabad.		

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1894.

No. 171.—Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Local Administration List, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th April 1894.

The 18th April, 1894.

No. 173.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1894.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 17th April, 1894.

No. 172.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
C. H. Reynolds . .	Director, Class III . . .	Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, Class II, officiating.	20th March 1894.
W. F. Melhuish . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV	Director, Class III, temporary rank.	20th March 1894.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 174.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
H. W. Smith . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	13th March 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 14th, 1894.

General Summary.—The meteorology of the week affords interesting examples of the changes in temperature and consequently of pressure to be expected at this season of the year. The depression in Bengal noticed at the close of the previous week was by the morning of the 8th intensified; doubtless in part by the considerable increase of temperature in that area caused by the westerly winds it produced; but by the morning of the 9th the heavy rain received in Assam (Silchar alone registering 8·70 inches in the previous 48 hours) had commenced to show its effects by lowering the temperature in that part of the country, and thus causing a brisk rise of pressure. The area of greatest defect of pressure was thereby transferred from Assam, where it was on the 8th, eastwards to North Bengal; and easterly winds commenced to blow from the area of comparatively high pressure in Assam into Bengal, carrying cool air with them. The westerly winds which had been prevailing hitherto began to give way in Central Bengal. By next morning temperature had fallen over the whole of Bengal and the barometer had risen briskly; and, though the depression was still visible, it was steadily filling up, and by the morning of the 11th it had disappeared. At the same time temperature in Sind and North-West India, where it had hitherto been in defect, had commenced to rise; and simultaneously with this rise the Sind hot weather depression again made its appearance. On the morning of the 12th temperature in Sind was nearly 4° in excess, and pressure at Jacobabad was ·10 inch in defect. During the next 24 hours temperature rose more rapidly in the Punjab, and the Sind depression was in consequence transferred eastwards, causing duststorms and thunderstorms in Upper India, and giving heavy rain to the greater part of the North Punjab and adjacent hills. These storms in their turn caused a very rapid fall of temperature in the Punjab and Sind, followed by a rapid rise of pressure and the consequent disappearance of the depression, which had completely filled up by the morning of the 14th.

Rain continued to fall during the week in the south of the Peninsula, chiefly during thunderstorms; but the showers were mostly small in amount and not of any great importance. The most important rainfall of the week was in Assam, where Silchar received 19·59 inches during the six days ending at 8 A.M. on the 12th. Frequent duststorms and thunderstorms caused considerable changes of temperature from day to day; but the mean temperature for the week for the whole of India was normal, being only a tenth of a degree in excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had again fallen over the whole of India. The fall was brisk in Assam, thus intensifying the depression which had formed in North-Eastern India, and transferring its centre eastwards, where pressure was more than a quarter of an inch in defect. Strong winds with a cyclonic tendency continued in Bengal, and temperature continued to rise owing to the westerly winds generated by the disturbance. Humidity decreased from the same cause, and the lowest humidity percentage in India was that day recorded by Chaibassa in Western Bengal, *viz.*, 18 per cent. Rain fell in Cachar and Upper Assam, Silchar receiving the heavy fall of 5·34 inches. Rain was also reported from Ceylon and Southern India, the largest fall being that of 2·33 inches at Colombo.

Monday.—The depression in North-Eastern India had commenced to fill up, though pressure was still two-tenths of an inch below the normal in North Bengal and East Assam. Winds had decreased in strength in Bengal, and humidity had commenced to increase. Temperature had decreased, though it was still above the normal, the highest maximum temperature of the previous day being registered at Chaibassa. The area of lowest humidity was being transferred westwards, and the lowest humidity percentages were registered at

Sutna, Jhansi, and Patna. Rainfall was almost entirely restricted to Upper Assam and Cachar, and Silchar registered another heavy fall of 3·36 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure continued in defect in Bengal and Assam, but the depression in that area was steadily filling up. Pressure differed but little from the normal in all other parts of India. Winds were weaker and unsteady in the interior of Bengal. Temperature continued to decrease in Bengal, but it had commenced to rise in Upper India, and there was a marked tendency to the establishment of a feeble cyclonic circulation of winds in Sind and Rajputana. Another heavy fall of rain (3·8 inches) was reported from Silchar, and showers fell in Madras and Mysore, Wellington receiving 1·2 inches and Masulipatam 1·15 inches.

Wednesday.—Pressure had again increased over the whole of India, the rise being greatest in the north-east, where the depression of the past few days had completely filled up. There was a still further rise of temperature in North-Western India, while the decrease in North-Eastern India continued. Silchar again registered the heaviest rainfall (3·84 inches), which made a total of 19·09 inches during the past five days. Rain also fell in Upper Burma, the Deccan, and Southern India, but none of the falls were heavy.

Thursday.—A further rise of the barometer in North-Eastern India had raised pressure in that area to excess of the normal, while a rapid increase of temperature in North-Western India had occasioned a decrease of pressure there and the formation of the Sind hot weather depression. Light to moderate showers of rain fell in Eastern Bengal, Cachar, Central Burma, and Mysore.

Friday.—The changes of pressure were unusually irregular. A rapid increase of temperature in the Punjab had caused pressure to give way briskly in that area, and the Sind depression was hence transferred eastwards, and was advancing towards the Punjab Hills. Duststorms and thunderstorms occurred in Upper India, the Deccan, and Southern India. The following falls of rain exceeding half an inch were reported:—Quetta ·90 inch, Mysore ·85 inch, and Akyab ·55 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had changed irregularly and by large amounts in North-Western India, and the depression of the day before had disappeared after giving thunderstorms and heavy rain to the greater part of the North Punjab and adjacent hills. The rainfall at Cherat amounted to 2 inches, at Murree 1·66 inches, Dera Ismail Khan 1·41 inches, Rawalpindi 1·22 inches, Peshawar 1·13 inches, and Srinagar 1·09 inches. The changes of pressure in the Peninsula and North-Eastern India had led to the formation of a low pressure area in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar. Temperature had in consequence of the rainfall fallen very rapidly in the Punjab, and the mean temperature of that province was 11° lower than on the previous day. It was upwards of 16° lower at the stations of Cherat and Sialkot. Abnormally strong winds prevailed at Murree and Cherat.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+2·4	+1·9	+0·2	+0·7	—2·0	—0·7	+0·6
Bengal and Assam . . .	+3·1	+3·2	+2·5	+1·4	—0·7	—0·7	+0·1	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+1·0	—2·1	—2·7	—3·1	—2·1	+1·3	+2·3	—0·8
Punjab	—1·7	—3·1	—2·6	—0·7	+2·5	+6·5	—4·6	—0·5
Bombay	—0·6	—2·1	—1·4	—1·1	—0·3	+1·4	—0·4	—0·6
Central Provinces and Berar .	+2·7	—0·3	—0·7	—1·8	—2·0	+1·0	+3·4	+0·3
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·3	—0·4	—1·8	—1·5	—0·1	+1·2	+1·8	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·2	—1·5	—2·0	—0·6	+3·2	+3·4	—0·9	+0·2
Madras	+0·4	+2·2	+1·1	—2·4	—0·1	—0·3	—1·4	—0·1
Mean for whole of India .	+0·9	—0·2	—0·6	—1·1	+0·1	+1·3	0	+0·1

The mean temperature of the week was practically normal in all provinces, except in Bengal and Assam, where it was slightly in excess. The changes from day to day were, however, in some provinces considerable, especially in the Punjab, where at the close of the week temperature fell 11° in 24 hours. Temperature was most constant in Central India and Gujarat, where the variation from the normal on no day exceeded 1·8°. The mean temperature for the whole of India was exactly normal on the 14th, and was nearly normal on all other days of the week, except on the 11th, when it was slightly in defect, and the 13th, when it was slightly in excess. For the whole week it was also practically normal, being only 0·1° in excess.

Rainfall.—The only division in which heavy rain was received during the week was Assam (Surma), the average rainfall of which for the week was 9·80 inches. This was the only average fall exceeding one inch. Of the remaining thirty divisions which received any rain, the average fall in eight did not exceed one-tenth of an inch, in fourteen others it was less than half an inch, and in the remaining eight the fall varied between half and nine-tenths of an inch. In fourteen divisions the rainfall was in excess of the normal fall for the week, but the excess in all cases, except Assam (Surma), was small, and in only seven was it in excess by more than quarter of an inch.

For the period 4th March to 14th April the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam (Surma), Punjab Hill Districts, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Madras, and the Central and South Divisions of the Madras East Coast.

The depression lying over North Bengal and Assam at the commencement of the week gave abnormally heavy rain in the Surma Valley, the fall at Silchar amounting to 16·84 inches during the first five days of the week, and at Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills to 14·04 inches. The rainfall caused by this disturbance was almost entirely restricted to this area, the fall in the contiguous Brahmaputra Valley being comparatively small. The only other noteworthy amounts received during the week are 3·35 inches at Alleppy (Travancore) and 3·07 inches at Alipur (Jalpaiguri).

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahr Division, Simla, in an interesting report on the snowfall in the Upper Sutlej Valley during the past winter, states that an unusual number of snowstorms occurred between the 1st December and beginning of March, which were in every case ushered in by high westerly winds. The average depth of each fall was about two feet. The accumulation of snow on the higher passes at the end of March was very large. The snowfall at high elevations is considered to have been greater than the very heavy fall of last winter; but at elevations below 7,000 feet the fall was lighter, and did not descend so low as it did last winter.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 14th, 1894.			Rainfall data from March 4th to April 14th, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·62	− 0·62	0·85	1·45	− 41
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	− 0·42	0	0·92	− 100
	Central Burma	0·26	0·23	+ 0·03	0·26	0·51	− 49
	Upper Burma	0·32	?	?	0·99	?	?
	Arakan	0·67	0·29	+ 0·38	0·79	0·81	− 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·36	0·75	− 0·39	2·99	3·68	− 19
	Assam (Surma)	9·80	4·22	+ 5·58	17·36	16·03	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·80	1·38	− 0·58	4·86	6·44	− 25
	Deltaic Bengal	0·13	0·43	− 0·30	1·20	2·29	− 48
	Central Bengal	0	0·32	− 0·32	0·55	1·38	− 60
	North Bengal	0·34	0·51	− 0·17	0·76	2·46	− 69
	Orissa	0·03	0·29	− 0·26	0·63	1·42	− 56
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	− 0·15	0·03	1·14	− 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·01	0·43	− 98
	Do. (North)	0	0·17	− 0·17	0	0·61	− 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·09	0·31	− 71
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·09	− 0·09	0·02	0·39	− 95
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·02	0·38	− 97
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·23	0·53	− 57
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·09	0·33	− 73
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·12	0·46	− 74
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·19	− 0·19	0·94	1·42	− 34
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·16	− 0·15	0·13	0·65	− 80
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0·13	− 0·09	0·30	0·63	− 52
	Do. (Submontane)	0·18	0·28	− 0·10	1·13	1·32	− 14
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·15	0·81	− 0·66	4·49	3·75	+ 20
	Do. (North-West)	0·71	0·52	+ 0·19	3·15	2·61	+ 21
	Do. (West)	0·25	0·18	+ 0·07	1·37	0·87	+ 57
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·89	0·56	+ 0·33	4·43	1·88	+ 130
	Madras (South Central)	0·72	0·29	+ 0·43	2·91	1·43	+ 103
	Coorg	0·58	0·52	+ 0·06	3·11	1·93	+ 61
	Mysore	0·52	0·17	+ 0·35	1·57	0·64	+ 145
	Konkan	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·24	0·09	+ 167
	Bombay Deccan	0·10	0·12	− 0·02	1·33	0·43	+ 209
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·42	0·07	+ 500
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·02	0·05	− 0·03	0·49	0·42	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·07	− 0·06	0·53	0·38	+ 39
	Ditto (Central)	0·08	0·10	− 0·02	0·27	0·66	− 59
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	− 0·19	0·01	0·92	− 100
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	− 0·10	0·04	0·18	− 78
	Sind	0	0·11	− 0·11	0·04	0·32	− 88
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·02	− 0·01	0·07	0·15	− 53
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·05	0·17	− 71
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·08	− 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·31	0·08	+ 0·23	0·61	0·66	− 8
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·45	0·12	+ 0·33	0·75	1·19	− 38
	Hyderabad (South)	0·13	0·26	− 0·13	0·15	0·96	− 84
	Madras (Central)	0·25	0·05	+ 0·20	0·48	0·24	+ 100
	East Coast (Central)	0·51	0·03	+ 0·48	0·60	0·35	+ 72
	Ditto (South)	0·16	0·10	+ 0·06	0·56	0·52	+ 8
	Madras (South)	0·22	0·28	− 0·06	3·19	1·52	+ 110

SIMLA, *19th April, 1894.*

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

218	Ghose, Gooroo Prosono ...	Zamindar ...	Jorabagan ...	ditto
219	Ghose, Kali Prosono ...	ditto ...	Jorabagan Street ...	ditto
220	Ghose, Kali Prosono ...	ditto ...	75, Beadon Street ...	ditto
221	Ghose, Motilal ...	Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika* ...	2, Ananda Chunder Chatterjee's Lane, Bagbazar.	ditto
222	Ghose, Sarut Chunder ...	ditto ...	Baranussy Ghose's Street, Jorasanko.	ditto
223	Ghose, Ganendra Chunder	ditto ...	1, Simla Street ...	ditto
224	Goho, Tara Charn ...	Banian, Duncan Brothers ...	Clive Street ...	ditto
225	Gossain, Hem Chundra ..	Landholder ...	Park Street ...	ditto
226	Gupta, Bepin Behari ...	Assistant Professor, Presidency College	College Square ...	ditto
227	Gupta, Gopal Chunder ...	House-owner and Merchant ...	Gupta's Lane, Jorasanko ...	ditto
	K			
228	Khan, Kanailal ...	Merchant and Landholder ...	Hatkhola ...	ditto
229	Khettry, Mokundy Lal ...	Banian, Kerr, Tarruck & Co ...	37, Banstolla Street ...	ditto
230	Kumar, Denendronarain Roy.	Landholder ...	1, Goopta's Lane, Jorasanko ..	ditto
231	Kumar, Dowlat Chunder Roy	ditto ...	Kassipore ...	ditto
232	Kumar, Monmotho Nath Mitter.	ditto ...	Jhamapukur Lane ...	ditto
233	Kumar Boopendra Krishna Deb.	ditto ...	Rajah Nobokissen's Street ...	ditto
234	Kumar Shushil Krishna Deb	ditto ...	ditto	ditto
235	Kumar, Surut Chunder Singh.	ditto ...	39, Chowringhee Road ...	ditto
	L			
236	Law, Ambica Churn ...	Merchant ...	Bachoo Chatterjee's Street, Tuntunia.	ditto
237	Law, Chandi Churn ...	ditto ...	Cornwallis Street, Tuntunia ...	ditto
238	Law, Joygobindo ...	ditto ...	Sookea's Street ...	ditto
239	Law, Kristo Dass ...	ditto ...	Tuntunia ...	ditto
240	Law, Reshee Case ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto
241	Mitter, Ashutosh ...	Retired District Engineer ...	Cornwallis Street, Shambazar	ditto
242	Mitter, Hurrish Chunder (Roy Bahadur).	Chief Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	Treasury Buildings ...	ditto
243	Mitter, Kumed Krishna ...	Landholder ...	Doorga Churn Mitter's Street	ditto
244	Mitter, Nilmadhub ...	Banian, Duncan Brothers ...	14, Clive Street ...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or calling.	Residence or place of business.	Religion.	Remarks.
	M				
245	Mitter, Omirto Lall ...	Merchant ...	5, Juggonath Sooree's Lane, Hogulkooria.	Hindu	
246	Mitter, Pryanath ...	Zamindar ...	Ashcroft Hall, Raj Bullub's Street.	ditto	
247	Mitter, Sharat Chunder ...	ditto ...	98, Machooa Bazar Street ...	ditto	
248	Mitter, Sures Chundra ...	Firm of Dutt and Mitter ...	2, Swallow Lane ...	ditto	
249	Mitter, Sures Chundra ...	Banian ...	11, Radha Bazar Lane ...	ditto	
250	Moharaj Kumar Benoy Krishna.	Landholder ...	Raja Naba Kissen's Street ...	ditto	
251	Mookerjee, Nilcomol ...	Assistant, Graham & Co ...	9, Clive Street ...	ditto	
252	Mookerjee, Nilmoney ...	Professor, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	ditto	
253	Mookerjee, Prosonno Coomar.	Senior Assistant, Carritt & Co ...	9, Mission Row ...	ditto	
254	Mozoomdar, Hem Chunder	Assistant, George Henderson & Co ...	100, Clive Street ...	ditto	
255	Mozoomdar, Nilkantho ...	Temporary Lecturer, Presidency College.	College Square ...	ditto	
256	Mozoomdar, U L ...	Assistant Accountant-General ...	Treasury ...	ditto	
257	Mullick, Charoo Chunder ...	Landholder ...	Putuldanga ...	ditto	
258	Mullick, Gobin Lall ...	ditto ...	Upper Chtipur Road, opposite Shama Churn Mullick's house.	ditto	
259	Mullick, Hem Chunder ...	ditto ...	Putuldanga ...	ditto	
260	Mullick, Jogendronath ...	ditto ...	Parsee Bagan, Upper Circular Road.	ditto	
261	Mullick, Nogendronath ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto	
262	Mullick, Prosad Das ...	ditto ...	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	
263	Mutylall, Nundogopal ...	ditto ...	Bow Bazar, Mullangah ...	ditto	
	P				
264	Paul, Bholanath ...	Head Master, Hare School ...	College Square ...	ditto	
265	Paul, Radha Churn ...	Landholder ...	Baranushee Ghose's Street ...	ditto	
	R				
266	Roy, Bepin Behary Mitter	Landholder ...	226, Upper Circular Road ...	ditto	
267	Roy, Kiron Chunder ...	ditto ...	Cassipore ...	ditto	
268	Roy, P C, Dr. ...	Assistant Professor, Presidency College.	College Square ...	Brahmo	

269	Roy, Peary Mohun ...	Zamindar ...	Amherst Street ...	Hindu
270	Roy, P K, Dr ...	Professor, Presidency College ...	College Square ...	Brahmo
271	Roy, Promotho Nath Mitter	Landholder ...	226, Upper Circular Road ...	Hindu
272	Roy, S R ...	Professor, Metropolitan Institution ...	Sunker Ghose's Lane, Bar Simla	ditto
273	Rustomjee, H M ...	Merchant ...	Chowringhee Road ...	Parsee
	S			
274	Sein, Wooma Kanto ...	Firm of Tacoor Dass Sein and Raj Narain Dhur.	14, Old Court House Lane ...	Hindu
275	Sen, Beny Madhub ...	Landholder ...	Cotton Street ...	ditto
276	Sen, Doorga Churn ...	Banian ...	Chorebagan ...	ditto
277	Sen, Gopal Dass ...	Merchant ...	ditto ...	ditto
278	Sen, Monee Madhub ...	Banian, Andrew Yule & Co ...	Clive Row ...	ditto
279	Sen, Narayenkissen ...	Store-keeper of Stamps, Office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	5, Church Lane ...	ditto
280	Sen, Rakhaldass ...	Cashier, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	16, Strand ...	ditto
281	Sen, Roma Kanta ...	Inhabitant ...	Mathaghussa Gully ...	ditto
282	Sen, Sunut Coomar ...	Banian, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.	102, Clive Street ...	ditto
283	Shastri, Hara Prosad ...	Librarian, Bengal Library ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto
284	Sircar, Nolin Behary ...	Firm of Kerr, Tarruck & Co ...	11, Clive Street ...	ditto
285	Sircar, Pulin Behary ...	Manager, ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto
	T			
286	Tagore, Borendra Nath ...	Zamindar ...	51, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.	ditto
287	Tagore, Degendro Nath ...	ditto ...	Dwarkanath Tagore's Street ...	ditto
288	Tagore, Gayanendra Nath ...	ditto ...	6, ditto ditto ...	ditto
289	Tagore, Joytindra Nath ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto
290	Tagore, Robindro Nath ...	ditto ...	6, ditto ditio ...	ditto

J. G. APCAR,
Clerk of the Crown.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 112466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,
Shahjahanpur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1075P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 21st April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No. 127 of 1894.—William Henry Grant and William Ward Hill, Drapers, 13-1, Government Place, East, Calcutta, for solah topees.

No. 128 of 1894.—John Henry Rose Harley, Merchant, of No. 20, China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved life-belt.

No. 1076P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 101 of 1893.—Albert Angelo Lacey, of 116, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for extracting fibre from the agave or aloe, pineapple, and other fibrous plants. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 187 of 1893.—King Charles Edmunds, residing at 6, Creek Row, in Calcutta, British India, Merchant and Agent, for an improved method of freezing liquids, and apparatus therefor, to be called " Edmunds' Excelsior Freezer." (Filed 15th March 1894.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickman, of 32, Clerkenwell Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in railway carriage lamps. (Filed 10th April 1894.)

No 255 of 1893.—Hugh Iorwerth Roberts, Engineer, of 33, Telkul Ghât Road, Howrah, near Calcutta, for a furnace to consume its own smoke. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 278 of 1893.—Thomas Orme Colles, of Belmont, Higher Broughton, Manchester, in the

County of Lancaster, England, billiard table-maker, for improvements in outside seats for tramcars, omnibuses and similar vehicles, and other exposed seats. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 359 of 1893.—Frederick Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11 Grittleton Road, St. Peter's Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, coal-cutting and like machines. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No. 360 of 1893.—Frederick Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11, Grittleton Road, St. Peter's Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, electromotors or generators. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for an improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 34 of 1894.—Edmund Charrington, of 5, Broad Street Avenue, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods, such as those which work railway points or signals and the like. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 41 of 1894.—Julius Moeller, of No. 14, Palmer Street, Westminster, in the County of London, England, Manager, for a process for the manufacture of oil gas. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 65 of 1894.—Fritz Bernhard Behr, of 10, Drapers Gardens, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in vehicles and electric locomotives for single line elevated railways. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 69 of 1894.—The Phonopore Company, Limited, of Faraday House, Charing Cross Road, in the County of London, England, for improvements in electrical receiving instruments and relays. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 70 of 1894.—Henry Chitty, of 5, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick, in the County of London, England, for improvements in dynamo electric machines. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 95 of 1894.—The Ruchill Chemical Company, Limited, of 6, Great Saint Helens, in the City of London, England, for apparatus for extracting substances by volatile solvents. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 97 of 1894.—Joseph David Everett, Professor of Natural Philosophy, of Dunbarton, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for cycles and other road vehicles. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 98 of 1894.—Samuel William Maquay, of 1, Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in primary batteries and in their application to miners and like portable electric lamps. (Filed 10th April 1894.)

No. 1077P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 13 of 1888.—William Lindsay Henderson, of Khangaum, West Berar, Engineer, and Frederick Walter Shallis, of 9, Marine Street, Bombay, Engineer, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1894 to 26th April 1895.)

No. 263 of 1889.—Alexander Dunbar, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Barrister-at-Law, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels, and the like. (From 17th April 1894 to 16th April 1895)

No. 1078P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 80 of 1889.—Mr. Hormusji Khurshedji Bana's invention for the patent roller oil mill. (Specification filed 9th January 1890.)

No. 312 of 1889.—Messrs. J. T. Penny and W. H. Richardson's invention for an improved machine for triturating and amalgamating gold and silver bearing and other ores. (Specification filed 21st January 1890.)

No. 333 of 1889.—Mr. E. L. W. Haskett-Smith's invention for improvements in telemeters or range-finders. (Specification filed 18th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, *Colonel,*

for *Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.*

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

No.	Name	Marks	School
	Abdul Ghafur, I ...	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Abul Fazl Muhammad Abul Jubbar.	15	Dacca Madrasa.
	Acharyya, Mukundananda	18·11	Habiganj High School.
	Acharyyachandhuri, Bidhubhushan.	17·4	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Adhikari, Pulinbihari ...	16·7	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Adhya, Ramacharan ...	16·7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	* Aikath, Amulyachandra ...	14·9	Ranchi Zila School.
	Alaha Newaz Khan ...	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Amiruddin Mandal ...	17	Midnapore Collegiate School.
10*	Anandrao Venkatesh Zingerday.	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Baborta, Kalidas .	19	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Bagchi, Sisirkumari		Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya.
	Ba Gyaw	17·10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Bairagi, Sagardas . .	16	Barrackpur Government School.
	Baisnab, Purnachanda . .	15·6	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	Baldeva Narayan Singh . .	17·9	Gaya Zila School.
	Bamanandan Prasad ...	15	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	16	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Anukulchandra.	14·5	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.
20	" Binodbihari.	16	Barasat Government School.
	" Girindranath.	14·2	City Collegiate School.
	" Gopeswar	16	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Haridas	15	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Harinarayan.	15·8	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Pramathanath.	16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Rangalal	18·9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Saratchandra. (Sr.)	16·7	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra.	14·7	Bhoita H. E. School.
	" Upendranath.	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
30	Banik, Balaichand	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Barma, Kailaschandra	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Basak, Kunjalal	16·7	Pabna Zila School.
	Basu, Amarendramohan	14	Garden Reach C. M. S. School.
	" Durgapada .	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Dwarakanath .	13	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Hrishikes .	16·4	Metropolitan Institution
	" Jagadbandhu .	16	Basirhât Municipal School.
	" Jatischandra (Jr.)	15·2	Hare School.
	" Jnanendranath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
40*	" Narendralal	14·11	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Nisikanta	14	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Sachindramohan ...	16·5	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	" Srischandra	15	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Upendranath	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	Basudeva Narayan .	14	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Bhaduri, Nalinimohan .	14	Santipur Municipal School.
	Bhar, Prandhan ..	15	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	15·8	City Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Aswinikumar.	14·6	Dacca Collegiate School.
50	" Basantakumar.	17	Habiganj High School.
	" Dwijendranath	15·5	Hare School.
	" Girischandra	15	Khararia High School.
	" Harinath	14·4	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Lalmohan	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Ramhari	15·8	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	" Satischandra.	15	Hoogly Branch School.
	" Satischandra.	16	Harinavi A. S School.
	" Trailokyanath.	13	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.
	" Tarakchandra.	15	Chittagong Municipal School.
60	Bhaumik, Dwijendranath	13·10	Bogra Zila School.
	Bhawani, Radhagobinda ...	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	Bhunia, Kshirodnarayan	14·8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Bishayi, Mahendralal ..	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Arunoday .	20	Dhankuria High English School.
	Mahitosh	12	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Nalininath .	17	Majdia Railbazar High English School.
	" Saradindu	15	Taki Government School.
	Bolst, Elsie	...	Miss O'Brien's School.
	Borthwick, H. E.	16·6	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
70	Bose, A. ...	13·9	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	15	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Benimadhab	16·2	Hindu School.
	" Gangasagar	19·7	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Girindrachandra.	16·2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Girischandra	18	Sylhet Government High School
	" Hemchandra	16·4	Pabna Zila School.
	" Indubhushan	14·6	Chatra High English School.
	Jadabchandra	18	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	Jibankrishna	16·2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
80	Kalikumar	15·7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Kunjabihari	13	Hooghly Branch School.
	Nabinmadhab.	14·1	Meherpur H. E. School.
	Narendrakumar.	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	Pyarimohan	13	Teghoria H. E. School.
	Rebatimohan.	14·5	Noakhali Zila School.
	Satischandra	17·2	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
	Chanda, Taraknath ...	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Chandra, Sukumar ...	14·3	Navadwip Hindu School.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhudeb	17·10	Bankura Zila School.
90	" Bisweswar.	17·3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur
	" Jogindranath.	14·3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Prabhatchandra	14·9	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Chattoraj, Mohinimohan	14·4	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	*Chaudhuri, Bhabendranarayan.	15·9	Maldah Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chaudhuri, Bharatchandra	18	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Jnanendranarayan	15-4	Pabna Zila School.
	Khargapati	20-2	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Krishnabihari	16	Maulvi Bazar High School.
100	" Natabar	17-10	City Collegiate School.
	Rajendranarayan	15-6	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Sanatkumar	16	Hindu School.
	Sitanath	17-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	Ugraprabha	15-2	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Christian, Lily	...	Loretto House.
	Chrysologus, Br. P.	21	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 2).
	Clerici, E.	16-9	St. Xavier's College.
	Connor, F. P.	16-2	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Cooke, G. W.	16-6	Doveton College.
110	Crow, C. R.	14-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Daliluddin Khan Thakur	18-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	Darshan Lall	13	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Das, Abinaschandra	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Brajanath	17-7	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Haridas	16-1	South Suburban School.
	" Mathuranath	16-4	Silchar Government H. School.
	" Mukundkrishna	17	Durbhanga Raj School.
	" Pasupatinath	12	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Radhaballabh	15	Santipur Municipal School.
120	" Radhacharan	16-9	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Rajanichandra	14	Sylhet Government H. School.
	" Rajendrachandra	15-6	Lalgola Vic. Jub. H. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan	14-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	" Satyabhushan	15	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Srinath	19-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Surendranath	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Syamacharan	22	Chatmohar S. N. H. E.
	Dasgupta, Bhupatichandra	19-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kaliprasanna	15-9	Barisal Zila School.
130	" Rajendrakumar	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Rameschandra	14-10	Shazadpur H E. School.
	" Surendranath	14-2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Datta, Adharchandra	16-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Akshaykumar	18-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Amarendranath	14	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Asutosh	18	Jessore Zila School.
	Asutosh	16-1	Kalighat H. E School.
	Bhupeschandra	16	Comilla Zila School.
	Hemendranath	21	Sunamganj Jubilee H. School.
140	" Jogindramohan	13-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Pannalal	15	New Indian School.
	Purnachandra	16-9	Hindu School.
	Sanyasibhushan	14-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Surendranath	18-2	Hindu School.
	Dattaray, Jatindramohan	13-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	De, Atulkrishna	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Krishnaprasad	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Mahendrachandra	16	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Nabinchandra	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
150	Deb Munindranath	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	DeVere, Claire	...	Loretto House.
	Dhar, Kaminikisor	18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Dharamdeva Narayan	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Dohory Ropmay	15	Shillong Normal School.
	Fayazuddin Ahmed	15	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	Ganes Lal	11	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	* Ganesh Panday	17	Saran Academy.
	Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	15	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.
	Gangopadhyay Satyacharan	15	Santipur Municipal School.
160	Ghosh, Asutosh	14	City Collegiate School.
	" Atulkrishna	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bhubaneswar	16-9	Barisal Zila School.
	" Birinchimohan	17-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Durgadas	14-3	New Indian School.
	" Gobindachandra	14	South Suburban School.
	" Jatindramohan	17-3	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	" Jogindranath	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Kotichandra	15-4	Darjeeling High School.
170	" Kunjabihari	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Manindranath	12	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Manmathanath	14-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	* " Nagendranath	14-8	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Nagendranath	16-1	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Phakirchandra	12-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra	16 8	Kandi School.
	" Radhakrishna	16-11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Rakhaldas	14-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Ramranjan	16-11	Berhampur Collegiate School.
180	" Ramranjan	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Rasbihari	12	Ripon Collegiate School.
	* " Sailendra	14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Saratkumar	14	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Satischandra	15-4	Daulatpur High English School.
	" Satischandra	18	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Surendranath	14 2	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendranath	12-7	Ariadaha High English School.
	Ghosal, Brindabanchandra	15	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Lalmohan	13-2	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
190	" Nanigopal	17-8	Hindu School.
	" Prasannakumar	16	Ditto.
	" Satyakumar	15	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Ghulam Ahmed	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Gibson, A. W.	17-5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Godfrey, W. C.	17-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Goldenstein, J.	15-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Goonerutne, V. D.	19-8	Private student (Roll. Ran. P. 2).
	Goswami, Bhagabatkumar	17-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Ramchandra	16	Santipur Municipal School.
200	Guha, Surendrachandra	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Gupta, Anukulchandra	17	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	" Janakinath	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Prankumar	15-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajendrakumar	15	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Sasikanta	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	16-9	Hindu School.
	" Surendranath	14-6	Barasat Govt. School.
	Hafizullah	17	Rangpur Zila School.
	Hajra, Bhutnath	17-3	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
210	Haldar, Jaminikumar	17-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	Har, Kunjabihari	15-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Harichand	18-4	Lahore Central Model School.
	Harihar Prosad	13	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Harihar Tiwari	16	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Jageshwar Persad	15	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	John, A. M. N.	16-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Kar, Upendranath	16-2	Hindu School.
	Kumar, Asutosh	16	Ditto.
	Kundu, Bhupendranath	14-10	Oriental Seminary.
220	" Kesabchandra	15	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	12-9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Lennox, W.	17-5	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Mackertoom, A.	17-11	Diocesan High School, Rangoon.
	Madak, Taraknath	14	Taki Govt. School.
	Mahadeo Ambadas Umraotkar.	15	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Maitra, Dwijendranath	15-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindranath	14-11	Dumka Zila School.
	" Mohinimohan	13-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Nagendranath	12-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
230	" Purnachandra	17-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath	18-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Brajendrakumar.	13	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Dwijendrakumar.	14-2	Hare School.
	" Gobindachandra	15-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Goshthabihari	13 9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendralal	14-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prakaschandra.	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Sasimohan	17-2	Sylhet Govt. H. School.
	" Sitalchandra	17-4	Faridpur Zila School
240	" Taraknath	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Tinkari	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	Mallik, Gopinath	13-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Mallikchaudhuri, Bankabihari.	19-4	Barisal Zila School.
	Mandal, Gaurchandra	17-1	Hitampur H. E. School.
	Manna, Manmathanath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendranath	15-5	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Mary, Br. C. ...	21-7	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 1).
	Mills, F. H.	16-7	La Martiniere College.
	Mitra, Asutosh	15	Albert Collegiate School.
250	" Atalbihari	16-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra	15-2	Hare School.
	" Ganendranath	15	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Girindrachandra	16-4	Noakhali Rajkumar Jub. School.
	" Jatindranath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Khagendranath	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School
	" Nibaranchandra	13-6	City Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	16-8	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Rajanikanta	16-8	Khulna Zila School.
	" Ramchandra	13-4	New Indian School.
260	" Subodhchandra	14	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Surendralal	16	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	Muhammad Abdullah	14	Dacca Madrasa.
	Muhammad Asad	14-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	Muhammad Umer Khan	18	Gaya Zila School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	14-3	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Asutosh	15-6	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Baradaprasanna.	16	Senhati High School.
	" Chandrabhushan.	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Charuchandra.	13-6	Sibsagar Govt. H. School.
270	" Chunilal	13-6	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Gokulchandra.	15	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Hiralal	12-2	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Jnanendramohan	16-2	Chatra H. C E. School.
	" Jnanendranath.	14	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kshetragopal.	15-6	Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
	" Mahendrachandra.	16-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Manmathanath.	16-3	Konnagar H E. School.
	" Narendrakumar.	15-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Narendranath.	16	Khararia H. School.
280	" Pramathanath.	13-1	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	Radhaprasad	13-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Satischandra	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyasaran	15-6	Gushtia K. N. H. E. School.
	" Sukhamay	15-3	Murgachha H. E. School.
	" Surendranath	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Trailokyanath.	16	Ripon Collegiate School, H Branch.
	Muralidhar	15	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mustafi, Lalitmohan	14-10	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Nag, Lalbihari	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
290	Nandi, Biswanath	14	Senhati H. E. School.
	" Girischandra	16-11	Sylhet Govt. School.
	" Surendranath	14	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	Narhari Kashinath Tanko	14-2	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Navalkisorlal Srivastava	13-3	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Nemdhari Sinha	15	Monghyr Vic. Jubilee School.
	Niranjan Das	14-10	Central Model School, Lahore.
	O'Brien, C. R.	14-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	O'Brien, G. W.	15-11	Ditto.
	Oehme, Bertha Ameline ...		Diocesan H. School, Rangoon.
300	Pal, Asutosh	17	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Aswinikumar	15	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Bhubaneswar	14-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Mahimchandra	16-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra	14-6	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Ramanath	16	Senhati High School.
	" Sasikumar	18-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Palit, Kshitibhushan	15	Muragchha H. E. School.
	Pereira, C. ...	15-9	St. Josephi Boarding School.
	Phani, Nilmadhab	13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
310	Pitambar Lall	14	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Po Han ...	16-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Po Kyaw ...	16	Ditto.
	Preminger, A	17-8	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Purashurama Vinayak Thatte.	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Purushottom Keshavarao Kotval	14-4	Indore English Madrasa.
	Quazi Mohamed Abdul Ghani.	14	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Raha, A. ...	16-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Raj Narain ...	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Rajpati Singh	18-1	Patna Collegiate School.
320	Rama Nand ...	18-6	Lahore Mission H. School.
	Ramprakash Lal	16-3	Dinapur Aided School.
	Ray Amritalal	17	Khararia H. School.
	" Amulyachandra	15	Hare School.
	* " Atrikumar	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Baikunthachandra	16-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Barendrakumar	14-10	Contai H. E. School.
	" Brajagopal	15	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Jagatchandra	14	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School
	" Jnanendranarayan	16 3	Aryan Institution
330	" Krishnasundar	14-11	Pabna Zila School.
	" Lalmohan	15-10	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Nisikanta	16-8	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Nityagopal	17	Mindapur Collegiate School.
	" Panchanan	15-4	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Prabodhchandra	14-10	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Rajendrakumar	16	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surendranath	14-6	Purulia Zila School.
	" Surendranath	15-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Trailokyanath	12-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
340	" Umanath	13	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	Raychaudhuri, Prabhashchandra.	14	Taki Government School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Marks	School
	Rebeiro, C. W.	15-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Ryper, Amy	......	Doveton Institution.
	Saha, Haridas	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Mukundalal	15-6	Hare School.
	" Prabaschandra	13	Kushthia H. E. School.
	Samarakoon, E. R. A.	16-5	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sanyal, Basantakumar	17	Howrah Municipal School.
350	Sarkar, Bipinchandra	17	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	" Nilkanta	17-6	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Panchanan	14	Ranaghat H. A.-V. School.
	" Rajanikanta	16-9	Rangpur Zila School.
	Sarkhel, Bhubanmohan	18	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	Sarma, Ruhindranath	16-2	Silchar Government H. School.
	Schmidt, Mary	...	Loretto House.
	Sen, Brajanath	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Gananath	16-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Jatindramohan	14-7	Dinapur Zila School.
360	" Jatindramohan	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Jatindranath	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Lalitkumar	14	Keshab Academy.
	" Phanindralal	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Ratneswar	15-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Saileswar	13-9	Hare School
	" Saratkumar	17-5	B.M Institution, Barisal.
	" Satischandra	17-3	Golaghat Bezbaruya H. School
	" Satyendrachandra	16	Comilla Zila School.
370	" Sukumar	16-5	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Surendrakumar	14	Senhati High School.
	" Sureschandra	2-8	Kalia H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Asutosh (No. 1)	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Harendrakumar	20-3	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jagadis	15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Nalinikanta	15	Baharu H. E School.
	" Nalinikanta	15	Mohisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Rajanikanta	14	Narit H E. School.
380	" Rajkumar	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	11-9	Noakhali Zila School.
	Set, Goshthabihari	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Shaikh Abdul Aziz	17-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	Sheo Nandan Prasad	17	Saran Academy.
	Sinha, Aswinikumar	16	Comilla Zila School.
	Syed Abdus Sattar	15	Nator Municipal High School.
	* Syed Akhtor Hossain Ahmed	16	Patna City School.
	Syed Muqbool Ali	16	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
	Syed Nural Hossain	14	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
390	Talapatra, Haripada	16-7	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Talbot, P.	15 8	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Tulsiprasad	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Tun Maung	17-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ukil, Rajendrakumar	15	Netrokona Dutt. H. E. School.
	Wells, N. S.	17	Diocesan High School, Rangoon.
	Whitham, C.	16-8	St. Xavier's College.
	Williams, Ellen Mabel	...	Alexandra School, Amritsar.
	Wilson, E. D.	16-10	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
399*	Wince, W. G.	15-7	Doveton College.

* Passed in Drawing

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

No.	Name	Marks	School
	Abdul Gaffoor Khan	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Abdul Hamid Chanea	17-1	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
	Abdul Hamid Khan	18-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	Abdul Majeed	14-5	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	Abdul Rahman	13	Chapra Zila School.
	Abdul Wadud	15	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Abdul Waseq	15	Basirhat Municipal School.
	Abdur Rahman	18-1	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Abdur Rahoman	14	Purulia Zila School.
10	Abdur Raub	15-7	Nowgong High School.
	Abdus Subhan	20-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Adak Harischandra	13-5	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Brajendrachandra.	13-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kumudinikanta	14-7	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Phatikchandra	15	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Adhya, Lakshminarayan	14-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Ahmad Hossain	16-9	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Alfred, Abigail	...	(Roll. Agr. P. 4.) Private Student.
	Ali Ahmad	13	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
20	Ambali, Kaminikumar	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Aosafali	15	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.
	Asadullah Khan	15-4	Gaya Zila School.
	Ataur Rahman	14 9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Atmaram Virayya Upalurwar.	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Aung Gwe	17-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Azizur Rahman	15	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Babusingh Ganpat Singh	17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Bagchi, Banamali	12-6	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Nalinimohan	15	Naogan K. D. School.
30	* " Pulinchandra	15-5	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Baidyanath Sahay	14	Arrah Zila School.
	Baijnath Sahay	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bakhshi, Sivaprasad Sinha	15-2	Arrah Zila School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akhilchandra.	16-4	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
	" Amulyanath.	15	Matihari Zila School.
	" Asitaranjan.	13-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Atulchandra.	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Basantakumar.	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Bhupatibhushan.	17	Saran Academy.
40	" Bhupendranath.	13-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bidhubhushan.	16-8	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari.	19-7	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Brindaban.	17	Barasat Government School.
	" Charuchandra.	14-6	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	18-2	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Dhananjay.	15-3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Haralal	17	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Haridas	14	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Haridas	15-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
50	Hemantakumar.	14	South Suburban School.
	Hemantakumar.	14-10	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Hiralal	16	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	Hiralal	16	Central Institution.
	Jadunath	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	Jatindramohan.	15-1	Hooghly Collegiate School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Bandyopadhyay, Joganath	14-2	City Collegiate School.
	" Jogeschandra.	15-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jogindrachandra.	17	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	" Jogindranath.	13-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
60	" Jogindranath.	16	New Indian School.
	" Jyotishchandra.	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Kaminikumar.	15	Central Institution.
	" Kshetranath.	20-5	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Kumarischandra.	13-4	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Kunjabihari.	16-5	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Manmohan.	13-5	Sylhet Government School.
	" Mrinalmohan.	15-11	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Nalini ...		Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Nalinimohan.	14-2	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
70	" Nityahari.	14-4	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Prabhatchandra.	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Ramanimohan.	13-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Ramchandra.	15-4	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Rasiklal	14	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Sachindranath.	16-6	Nilphamari H. E School.
	" Saradacharan.	18-1	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Saratchandra.	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra.	16	Central Institution.
	" Satiskumar.	15-7	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
80	" Satyadas	16	Baharu H. E School.
	" Satyaprasad.	16	Aryan Institution.
	" Subodhchandra.	14-10	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath.	15-2	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Surendranath.	15	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	17	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra.	16-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Baral, Birinchipada	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
90	Barat, Amritalal	14-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Bhupendranath	16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Barkatki, Benudhar	17-3	Sibsagar Govt. High School.
	" Surakanta	16	Sibsagar Bezbaruya High School.
	Barui, Rasiklal	20-3	Salkia A. S. School.
	Baruya, Dayalchandra	17-3	Jorhat High School.
	" Dhananjay	15-8	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Kamalabhiram	15	City Collegiate School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	16	Private student, (Roll. Bha., P. 1).
	Asitcharan	18	Khararia High School.
100	Balaram	14-4	Katak P. M Academy.
	Durgamohan	17 6	Barisal Zila School.
	Hemantakumar ...	17-11	Private student, (Roll. Bur., P. 3.)
	Basu, Hemantakumar ...	16-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Jatindrakumar ...	16-9	Comilla Zila School.
	" Jogindrakumar ...	18-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jyotishchandra (Sr.)	16	Hare School.
	" Kalipada ...	14	Taki Government School.
	" Kumudnath ...	15-3	General Assembly's Institution.
	Loknath .	17-6	Faridpur Zila School.
110	Manindrakumar .	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Mohinimohan .	16-3	Howrah Municipal School.
	Mohinimohan .	14-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Mohininath .	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nagendrakumar	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Nagendranath	16-4	Hare School.
	Narendrakumar	13-3	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Pannalal ...	14-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Rameschandra ...	15	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Rangalal ...	17	City Collegiate School.
120	Saralkumar ...	14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	Saratchandra ...	15-8	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Saratchandra ...	16-4	Barasat Government School.
	Sasadhar	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Basuari, Jyotishchandra ...	16-8	Albert Collegiate School.
	Belletty, S. ...	16-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Benipersad Singh ..	20	Private student, (Roll. Pat., P. 3)
	Benodeuddin Ahmed ...	17	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	Bhaduri, Taraknath ...	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Bhaiyaji Laxman Permanand.	16	Raipur High School.
130	Bhanja Nibaran Chandra	17	City Collegiate School.
	Bhar, Srischandra ...	15-11	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	Bhatta, Krishnagopal ..	19	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	Bhattacharyya, Abaniranjan.	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Basantakumar.	16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Basantakumar.	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bhababhushan.	15-6	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Bharsteswar	14-5	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	" Bholanath	18-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Bijaykrishna.	16	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
140	" Birajacharan.	16	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath.	15	Baluti H. E. School.
	" Haranchandra.	16	Khararia High School.
	" Haridas ..	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Harihar ...	15	Andul H. E School.
	" Jyotirmay	16-1	Muragachha H. E. School.
	" Kalichandra	14	Agartala High School
	" Kamalakanta.	19	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	" Mahadeb ...	15	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Nibaranchandra.	15-6	Hare School.
150	" Purnachandra.	16	Nator Municipal High School
	" Rasamay	15-7	Gauhati High School.
	" Sailajananda.	15-5	Hetampur H E. School.
	" Saratchandra.	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra.	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Sasibhushan.	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan.	15-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Sasikanta	18	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Srimanta	16-7	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Surendranath.	17-6	Banwaribad H. E. School.

No.	Name	Age	School
160	Bhattacharyya, Syamacharan	16-6	Naihati Mahendra School.
	Upendranath	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Biharilal	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Bhawani Sinha	16-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Bindeshwary Prasad	15	Hutwa Eden School.
	Biswas, Abinaschandra	16	Majdia Rail Bazar H. E. School.
	" Chandraprabha	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	" E.	17-10	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	" Haricharan	15-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendrakisor	18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
170	" Kantichandra	14	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School
	" Kunjabihari	17-11	Barasat Government School.
	" Pramathanath	17	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Pramodakanta	21	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Priyanath	14	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	Ramchandra	... 19	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	Brahmachari, Bhabataran	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Brajabihari Sahay	... 17	Chapra Institution.
	Cardozo A.	... 18-2	St. Xavier's College.
	Cawasji Muncherji	... 21-4	Private student, (Roll. Nag. P. 6.)
180	Chakrabarti, Abhayacharan	15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Annadacharan	15	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Annukulchandra	13	Monghyr Zila School.
	Bankimchandra	13-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basantakumar	16	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	Benimadhab	15	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	Bhushanchandra	16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bhutnath	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	Bibhutibhushan	17-10	Dumka Zila School.
	Bipranath	... 15	Dacca Pogose School.
190	Debendranath	17-4	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Dinabandhu	... 14	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	Girischandra	15	Shillong Government High School.
	Gobindachandra	18	Cotton Institution.
	Haricharan	... 18-4	Bagnan H. E. School.
	Haricharan	... 17-8	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	Hemchandra	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Kantibhushan	16-8	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.
	Kasinath	17	Purulia Zila School.
	Kripanath	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
200	Krishnabandhu	15	Shahazadpur H. E. School
	Kumudbandhab	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	Mahendranath	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	Makhanlal	... 15-11	Baharu H. E. School.
	Narendranath	13-2	Bagbazar Model School.
	Nibaranchandra	17	City Collegiate School.
	Panchanan	... 16-2	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	Paresnath	... 21-10	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	Purnachandra	18-8	Faridpur Zila School.
	Rajanikumar	15-3	Dacca Pogose School.
210	Rajendranath	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Ramakanta	... 15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Ramanimohan	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	Ramsasi	... 14	Senhati High School.
	Sitanath	... 14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	Sitikanta	... 18-8	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	Surendranath	16-3	Sherpur H. E. School.
	Surendranath	15-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Suryyakumar	17	Banoripara Union Institution.
220	" Syamacharan	15	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	" Taraknath	... 15	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	Chaliha, Baradaprasad	... 21-2	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Chanda, Priyanath	... 22	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Charavanamuttoe, A.	... 15-10	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	18-2	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	" Anangaranjan	14	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Annadacharan	20	Garbhabanipur H. E. School.
	" Annadaprasad	18	Darjeeling High School.
	" Anukulchandra	16-3	Kalighat H. E. School.
230	" Atulchandra	16-5	Mahestala H. E. School.
	" Bilaschandra	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Binaykrishna	15-5	Behala H. E. School.
	" Binodbihari	14	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Chintaharan	15	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Girindrachandra	17-4	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Haridas	... 15	Behala H. E. School.
	" Haripada	18-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jagatjiban	14-5	New Indian School.
	" Jatiprasad	16	Barrackpur Government School.
240	Jogeschandra	16-7	Searsole H. E. School.
	Jogeschandra	16	Mankar H. E. School.
	Kshetrachandra	15-3	Salkia A. S. School.
	Lalbihari	17	Serampore Union Institution.
	Madhusudan	17	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Mohinimohan	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Nagendranath	13	Jara H. E. School.
	Nalinchandra	14	Satkhira P. N. School.
	Narayanchandra	17	Kyekala H. E. School.
	Nibaranchandra	15	Albert Collegiate School.
250	Prabodhchandra	17	Narit H. E. School.
	Prasannagopal	18	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	Rajanikanta	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Ramaprasad	16-5	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Sachipati	17	Gauhati High School.
	Saratchandra	15-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Satischandra	15	Basirhat Municipal School.
	Satischandra	17-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Surendranath	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Sureschandra	15	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
260	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	17-6	Private Student, (Roll. Cal. P. 6.
	Birojanath	16	Sylhet Government School.
	Brajendrakumar	15-4	Kandi School.
	Janakinath	18-4	Sylhet National Institution.
	Jatindrakumar	15	Rangamati Government H. E. School.
	Jogindralal	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kalikrishna	17	Gaya Zila School.

	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Rajkumar	15-6	New Indian School.
	" Rameschandra.	15	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
270	" Saratchandra	15-8	Arrah Zila School.
	" Satischandra	16	Hare School.
	" Sonaram	18-6	Gauhati High School.
	" Surendranath	14	New Indian School.
	" Trailokyanath	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chhatradhar Persad	18-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Chongdar, Madhusudan	18	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	Clarke, A. L.	16-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Coomarasamy, A. C.	18-2	Jaffna College.
	* Curtis, H. L.	18-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling
280	Dabiruddin Ahmed	16-5	Nator Municipal High School.
	Damodar Sahay	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Das, Adharchandra	14-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Ajodhyanath	18-10	Contai H. E. School.
	" Amritalal	18	Nibodhia H. E. School.
	" Anathchandra	16-5	Bankura Zila School.
	" Anukulchandra	16-6	Contai H. E. School.
	" Asutosh	16-6	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	17-2	Ditto
	" Badrinarayan	19	Darbhanga Raj School.
290	" Bamadeb	16	RavenshawCollegiateSchool
	" Basantakumar	13-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bholanath	16	Purulia Zila School.
	" Bhupendranarayan	14	Shambazar H.C.E. School.
	" Binodbihari	15-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bipinbihari	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Bisweswar	21	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Brajanath	15	Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Debendrakisor	15-5	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Girischandra	14*	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
300	Haramohan	14-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Haranath	16	Habiganj High School.
	Haripada	15	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Jaminikumar	13-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Kalimohan	17-1	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Kalimohan	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Kshirodchandra	12	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Manmathanath	16-7	Hindu School.
	Nagendranath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nagendranath	17	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
310	Nagendranath	14-6	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	" Nandakisor	16	Puri Zila School.
	" Pramathanath	16	Gauhati High School.
	" Premada	...	Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.
	" Pulinbihari	16-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Sakhicharan	19-8	Aryya Mission Institution
	" Satischandra	16	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	12-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" *Sudhanyachandra	16	Barisal Zila School.
	" Syamacharan	20	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
320	" Taraprasanna	18	Faridpur Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Akshaykumar	17-1	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Asutosh	18	Ditto
	Atulchandra	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Baikunthanath	15	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	Bipinchandra	16-3	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Gopalgobinda	22-11	Barisal Zila School.
	Hemchandra	17-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	Jogeschandra	16	Gaila H. C. E. School.
	Ratanlal	16-6	Barisal Zila School.
330	Datta, Abanikumar	15	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
	" Abinaschandra	20	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Akhilchandra	19-3	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Amarnath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Amareschandra	15-11	Khulna Zila School.
	Datta, Apurbachandra	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Aswinikumar	16-3	City Collegiate School.
	" Atulchandra	17	National Institution, Chittagong.
	" Bamapada	16-1	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Dhurjatikumar	13-10	New Indian School.
340	" Dwarkanath	17	Comilla Zila School.
	" Gopeswar	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Goshthabihari	14-5	Oriental Seminary.
	" Haradhan	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	13-5	Bansbaria H. E. School.
	" Janakiballabh	18-4	Balasore Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra	14	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kaminikumar	12-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Kiranchandra	15	New Indian School.
	" Kshirodchandra	16-2	Dacca Pogose School.
350	" Kunjakisor	17-2	Sylhet Government School.
	Manmathanath	16-6	Howrah Municipal School.
	Manmathanath	13	New Indian School.
	Prakaschandra	16	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Pyarimohan	15	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Radhakrishna	15-4	Meherpur H. E. School.
	Raicharan	18	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Rajanichandra	16	Habiganj High School.
	Rajendrachandra	17-4	Sylhet Government School.
	Rajendrakumar	19	Sylhet National Institution.
360	Rajkumar	13-6	Kalia H. E. School.
	Sadananda	15	Pakur H. E. School.
	Saraswati	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Satischandra	14-9	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	Satyendranath	14	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Sridhar	16-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	* Surendranath (Sr.)	17-7	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Dattagupta Prasannakumar.	15-6	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	David, C. H. B.	18-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	De, Akshaykumar	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
370	" Biratchandra	15	New Indian School.
	Birojamohan	15	Sylhet National Institution.
	Dulalchandra	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Haridas	15	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Harischandra	17	Baluti H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	15-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Hridaykumar	15	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Iswarchandra	15-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Lalbihari	20-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Manoranjan	16	Sylhet Government School.
380	" Mukundalal	15	Bhagyakul H. C. E. School.
	" Nabakumar	15-6	Century School.
	" Nagendranath	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Purnachandra, II	17-3	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Ramtanu	18	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Sanatan	19	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Surendranath, II	15-10	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Umeschandra	21	Sylhet National Institution.
	Debi Prasad	15	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	*D'Cruz, C.	16-3	Welland Memorial High School.
390	" Lilian	...	Doveton Institution.
	De Monte, Agnes	...	Ditto.
	Deo Rao Rajaram Lankewar.	22	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Dewanji Kaminikumar	16-6	Bishop's College High School.
	Duchamp, L.	18-8	St. Xavier's College.
	Ephraums, D. C.	18-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Fateh Bahadoor	18	Purnia Zila School.
	Ferdinands, F. C. B.	16-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Fink, E. W.	15-3	Doveton College.
	Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra.	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
400	" Atulchandra	14-2	Kuch Kuchia High School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Gangopadhyay, Harataran ...	16	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Harendrakumar	14-7	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Haripada ...	18	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Jnanendragopal	14	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Kalimohan ...	13-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Krishnakisor ..	13-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Manindranath	17	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	" Manmathanath	16	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Phanindranath	14	Albert Collegiate School.
410	" Ramlal ...	18	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	14	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	George, Amelia Geraldine ...		LaMartiniere, Calcutta.
	" Helen		Rangoon Convent High School.
	Ghatak, Jagatchandra ...	21	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Rakhaldas ...	16-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Ghosh, Aprakaschandra ...	16-10	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	" Apurbachandra ...	15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh ...	16	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Atulchandra ...	15	Barisal Zila School.
420	" Atulkrishna ...	15-4	South Suburban School.
	" Basantakumar ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	16-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Debendranath ...	18-3	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Harendranath ...	15-11	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Harigopal ...	16	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Hariprasanna ...	15	Purulia Zila School.
	" Hemchandra ...	13	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra ...	15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Jasodakumar ...	14-2	Noakhali Zila School.
430	" Jatindranath ...	15-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Kshetramohan ...	15	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	" Kuladaprasad ...	17	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	" Lakshminarayan ...	18	Garhbeta H. E. School.
	" Lalitkumar ..	13-6	New Indian School.
	" Mahendranath ...	16-9	Khulna Zila School.
	" Manindranath ...	13-7	Bankura Zila School.
	" Nalinikanta ...	16	Muragachha H. E School.
	" Narendranath ...	17-6	Debrugarh High School.
	" Phakirchandra ...	15	Islampur H. E. School.
440	" Prabhatchandra ...	14-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Pramathanath ...	17-8	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Pramodbaran ...	14	Raja S. K. Institution, Kajbari.
	" Prankrishna ...	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Praphullakrishna	13	South Suburban School.
	" Priyanidhan ...	14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Rajanikanta ...	17	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	" Ramanimohan ...	15	Taki Government School.
	" Rasbihari ...	15	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Rasiklal ...	16-6	Burdwan Municipal School.
450	" Sachindraprasad ...	14-11	City College School.
	" Saradacharan ...	18	National Institution, Chittagong.
	" Saralata		Christ Church School, Calcutta.
	" Sarojini		Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath ...	16	Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Tareschandra ...	17	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	Ghoshal Surendranath ...	15	Satkhira P. N. School.
	Gobindpershad ...	21	Private student, (Roll. Pat. P. 7.)
	Golam Hossein Mollah ...	14	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Gopalkrishna Joshi ..	15-4	Nagpur High School.
460	Goswami Sureschandra ..	16-2	Rangpur Zila School.
	Govindswamy Erulappen	19-9	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Guha Anupamchandra ...	14	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Bankimbihari ...	15-11	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Debendranath	16-1	Dasghara H. E. School.
	Guha, Durgamohan ...	17	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Janakinath ...	18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Jogindrakumar ...	14-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Prakaschandra ...	17-10	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Saratchandra ...	15-6	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
470	" Satischandra ...	14	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Sitanath ...	19-5	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra ...	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Akshaykumar ...	15-9	Barrisal Zila School.
	" Haranchandra ...	12-10	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Jagatjyoti ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Jogindramohan ...	19-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	Lalitmohan ..	15-5	Century School.
	Lalitmohan ...	17	Sylhet Government School.
	Margaret ...		La. Martiniere.
480	" Nalinimohan ...	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Prasaddas ...	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Ranendranath ...	16-3	Patriotic Institution.
	" Sachindranath ...	16-5	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Habeeb, Raza ...	14	Arrah Zila School.
	Hajra, Asutosh ...	17-6	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	Haldar, Saratchandra ...	17	Monghyr Zila School.
	Hamidur, Rohman ...	18	Dacca Madrasa.
	Haridas, Ram ...	18	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Hariharcharan Lal ...	16-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
490	Harrold, W. ...	17-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hasseebuddin, Ahmed ..	13-9	City Collegiate School.
	*Higgs, R. ...	16-3	Welland Memorial High School.
	Hodgkins, Margaret ...		Loretto House.
	Hosain Baksh ...	14-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Howard, Rachel ...		Miss O'Brien's School.
	Hunt, J. S. ...	17-5	Jaffna College.
	Ilangantilike, J. H. ...	16-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Jadunandanparshad ...	15	Muzaffarpur Mukerji's Seminary.
	Jagadananda Sahay ...	16-9	Patna Collegiate School.
500	Jankiprasad ...	14	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Johnson, A. ...	16	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Jore, A. ...	14-10	Welland Memorial High School.
	Kadvar Ali ...	16-6	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Kailaspati ...	18-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kale, Jaladhar ...	16	Serampore Union Institution
	Kamaldhari Sahay ...	17	Gaya Zila School.
	Kamaruddin ..	17-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kanagaratnam, V. ...	15-8	Jaffna College.
	Kar, Dakshinaranjan ...	15	New Indian School.
510	Karmakar, Baishnabcharan.	16	Ditto.
	" Bamacharan ...	14	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	Kashinath Govind Kayanday.	15	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Kathiresu, S. ...	17-3	Jaffna College.
	Kedarnath ...	16-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Khadasay Lakshman Sadashive.	18	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Khariat Ahmad Khan ...	20-3	Gaya Zila School.
	Khajeh, Mohamed Afzul	17	Dacca Madrasa.
	Khandu, Ganpat Rao Gharpuray.	13	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Khanna, Motilal	16-11	Lahore Central Model School.
520	Kirk, J. ...	17-1	St. Xavier's School.
	Koar Narendrachandra	17 9	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Korper, E. M.	15-2	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Krishnaji Govind Vaidya	17-8	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Kuladip Sahay ...	16	Arrah Zila School.
	Kundu, Jyotindranath ...	16	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	" Kunjabihari ...	17-6	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Makhanchandra ...	17	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	Kunja Lal	18-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	K. V. Lakshman Rao ...	16-10	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

* Passed in Drawing.

530	Laha, Sureschandra ...	15-6	Hindu School.
	Lahiri Abinaschandra ...	16-3	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Annadaprasanna ...	16	Maldah Zila School.
	,, Jogeschandra ...	13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Prabodhchandra ...	15-5	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Rai Bibhutibhushan	12-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Lakshamiprasad	14	Chapra Zila School.
	Laxman Rao, V. ...	15-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Lima, D. J.	15-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Lungley, R. B. ..	17-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
540	Mackay, E. G. ..	16-8	Ditto.
	Madak, Dinanath ...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Mahadeo Saran ...	17	Saran Academy.
	Maitre, Asutosh ...	17	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	Majumdar, Abhaysankar	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	,, Abinaschandra	15-8	Salkia A. S. School.
	Basantakumar	17	Darbhanga Raj School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17	Maju R. N. Basu's School.
	,, Hemantakumar ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kailaschandra	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
550	,, *Manindranath	14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Nalinibhushan	14-9	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Nikunjamadhab ...	19-3	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
	,, Panchanan ...	13-6	New Indian School.
	,, Rajaninath ...	19-5	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Ramanimohan	18	Dumka Zila School.
	,, Sasibhushan ...	19	National Institution, Chittagong.
	,, Satyaprasanna	14	South Subarban School.
	,, Srischandra ...	15	Khelatchandra, Calcutta Institution.
	Malhari Balkrishna Likhitkar	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
560	Mallik, Amarendranath	14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	,, Amulyabhushan	18	Majdia R. B. School.
	,, Panchugopal ..	17	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Sachindranath ..	13	New Indian School.
	,, Sibchandra ..	17	Chinsurah F. C. School.
	,, Sureschandra ..	15	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	Mandal, Binodbihari ..	17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Birendranath ..	15	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
	,, Ghanasyam ..	16	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	Manna, Anandachandra ..	17-8	Hindu School
570	,, Rakhalchandra ..	16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Mahomed Ali Karim .	16	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Mardaraj, Brajasundar .	17-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Masharaff Hossain ..	14-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Mathura Prasad ..	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Maung Ba, I ..	16	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Maung Hla Aung ..	16-3	Moulmein Govt. High School.
	Maung Kyaw Khine ..	16-11	Doveton College.
	Maung Kyaw Zan ..	16-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Pu	23-5	Teacher (Roll. Man. T. I.).
580	Maung Po Yauk ..	17-4	Maulmein Govt. High School.
	McDonald, F. R. ..	17-10	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	McLaughlin, T. J ..	16-10	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Mendis, J. W. E. ..	16-2	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Miller, E. ...	16-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Misra, Goberdhan ...	15-6	Gaya Training Institution.
	,, Kampal ..	14-3	Jajpur H. E. School.
	,, Pyarilal ...	14-8	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mistri, Ramdas ...	13-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Mitra, Akshaykumar .	17-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Bhubanmohan	16	Sarisa H. E. School.
	,, Birendranath	13-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	,, Dwarkanath .	19	Feni H. E. School.
	,, Haraprasad .	15	Bagbazar Model School.
	,, Jitendranath .	15-10	Konnagar H. E. School.
	,, Jitendranath .	16-4	Central Institution.
	Mitra, Mahendrachandra	16-2	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	Manmathanath	14	Janai Training School.
	Mathuranath	16-4	Albert Collegiate School.
	Nalinchandra	17-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
600	Nareschandra	13-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Saratchandra	14-8	Metropolitian Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	Surendranath	14	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	,, Surendranath	16-7	Metropolitian Institution.
	*Mizaj Husein ...	18	Jorhat, High School.
	Mohamed Nasrullah Khan	17	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Mokaddas Hossein ...	13	Comilla Victoria School.
	Moshreff Hossain ...	13	Ditto.
	Mufizur Rahman ...	14-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Enayet Karim	19-11	Patna Collegiate School.
610	,, Ishaque ...	14-8	Arrah Zila School.
	Ismail ...	16	Arrah Town School.
	Mustafa ...	15	Patna High School.
	Mustafa ...	15	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Nazeer Hassain.	17	Arrah Zila School.
	Noor ...	14	Arrah Town School.
	Sayeed ...	13-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Yusuf ...	16	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
	Mukhopadhyay Amulyacharan.	15-16	Barasat Government School.
	,, Asutosh ...	17	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
620	,, Atalbihari	14	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	,, Banamali	14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	,, Benimadhab.	14-5	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	,, Bhudeb ...	19-5	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	Bijaykesab	16-7	Konnagar H. E. School.
	Binodlal	12-6	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	Chandrabhushan.	12-2	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Harakumar	16-6	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	Harendramohan	16	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	Harimohan	16-4	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
630	*Hemchandra.	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Hiralal	18	Barrackpur Government School.
	Hrishikes	15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Jnanadaprasanna.	14-3	Bhola H. E. School.
	Jnanendranath.	15	Behala H. E. School.
	Jogindrachandra	16-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Jogindramohan.	16-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Kalikisor	18	Bhastara School.
	Kalipada	16-11	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Kalipada	14-1	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
640	Kiranchandra.	14	Senhati High School.
	Kisenlal	16-2	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Kisorimohan.	14	Hooghly Branch School.
	Kunjabihari.	15	Gaibandha H. E. School.
	Lalgopal ...	16	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Manmathanath.	14-3	South Subarban School.
	Mihirkumar.	13-8	Aryan Institution.
	Narendranath.	17-10	Monghyr Zila School.
	Nibaranchandra.	15-3	Lauhajang H. C. E. School.
	Nilabjakumar	17	Hindu School.
650	Prakaschandra.	14-3	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Praphullakumar.	16-4	Gobardanga H. E. School.

	Sur, Surendranath	14	Bagbazar Model School.
	Syamji Pande	15	Arrah Zila School.
	Syamsunder Prashad	16	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Syed Esharal Husain	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Syed Hamidan Nabi	16	Hooghly Branch School.
	Syed Mohamed Nazir-uddin	16-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Mozafferuddin Hossin	15	Barisal Zila School.
910	Syed Nural Huda	17	Dacca Madrasa.
	Tagore, Nikunjanath	13-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	Talapatra, Rasiklal	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Telebor, Rahman	17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College
	Tarafdar, Radhikanath	17	Muragachha H.E. School.
	" Panchanan	16-9	Ranaghat H.A.V School.
	*Tejsinha Hirasinha Powar	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Thampapilly, S.	16-3	Jaffna College.
	Thokdar Anadicharan	19	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	Tiwari Srigobinda	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
920	Trimbag Govindrao Vaidya	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Turner, E.	16-11	St. Xavier's College.
	Ulfat Hossain Khan	19-4	M.A.A. School, Patna.
	Valupillai Supprirama-niam	18-7	Jaffna Hindu High School.
	Vasudeo Narayan Joshi	18	Indore English Madrasa.
	Wahidul Huq	17	Dalton Institution, Darbhanga.
	Wali Muhammad	16-3	Monghyr Zila School.
	*Wawn, C. J.	17-2	La Martiniere College.
	Weingartner, G. A.	15-5	Ditto.
	Wilcox, N. C.	17-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling
930	Williams, D. E.	17	Batala Baring High School.
	Wittinbaker, H. H.	16-4	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Yadgarali	15	Matihari Zila School.
933	Yet Thai Oung	16	Rangoon Collegiate School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	14	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Abdul Ghafur	16	Patna High School.
	Abdul Jubbar	14	Behar National Collegiate School
	Abdul Karim	18	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Abdul Majid	13	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.
	Abdul Waheed	14	Motihari Zila School.
	Abdur Rashid	12	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Abdus Sattar	15	Chapra Zila School.
	Abul Fasl Ahmed	17	Jorhat High School.
10	*Abul Hussein	19	Akyab Govt. H. School.
	Acharyya, Rajendramohan	14-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Saratchandra	17-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Achhoota Nand	15	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Achuta Nand	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Adhikari, Aswinikanta	15-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Kisorimohan	15-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Adhya, Pulinbihari	14-2	Badla H. E. School.
	Aftabuddin Ahmad	16	City Collegiate School.
	Aich, Prasannakumar	14	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
20	Akhoury Narendranarayan Sinha.	20	Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala.
	Aminullah	17	Akyab Govt. High School.
	Anand Govind Rao Pandripande.	14	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Anantaprasada	13	Chapra Zila School.
	Armstrong, D. T.	16-2	Jaffna College.
	Arunasalam, K.	18-7	Ditto.
	A. S. Damodar	17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ash, Durgadas	15	Narit H. E. School.
	Ata Elahi Khan	18	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Audhbehari Saran	15	Arrah Town School.
30	Awadhkishore	15	Gaya Zila School.
	Badiuszaman	14-6	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Badrinath	18	Arrah Town School.
	Bagchi, Arddhendusekhar	17-6	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna	14-5	Magura H. E. School.
	*" Sudhendumohan	15-7	Hare School.
	Bah Aye	16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Balaji Dadoobhut Mohankal.	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Balkrishna Laxman	21-3	Private Student, (Roll. Nag., p. 8.)
	Bandyopadhyay, Abhayapada.	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
40	" Aghornath.	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Anukulchandra.	18-4	Barisal Zila School.
	" Baladeb	15	Bali River's Thompson School
	Bandyopadhyay Balaichandra.	14-6	Hare School.
	Bhabanicharan.	17	Private Student, (Roll. Kat., p. 12.)
	Bipinendranath.	16-2	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Girindrachandra.	14-4	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Haripada.	15-8	City Collegiate School.
	Harischandra.	20	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Hiralal	15-3	Boral H. C E. School.
50	Hridaychand.	15-4	Aryan Institution.
	Jatindranath.	14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Jogeschandra.	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Jogindranath.	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Kamadakanta.	15	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Krishnadhan.	17-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Kunjabihari.	17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Manilal	15	Amta H. E. School.
	Matilal	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Nagendranath.	18-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Narendranath.	14-5	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	Nisapati	14-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Phanindranath.	15-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Pramathanath.	16-8	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Pramodchandra.	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	Rajendranath.	15	Simla Bengal Academy.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Bandyopadhyay, Rampada	16	Rajagram A. S. School.
	,, Santoshkumar	15-2	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Saradaprasad	17	Jahanabad H. E. School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18-6	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
70	,, Satischandra	12	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	,, Satischandra	14	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Satischandra	13-9	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	,, Satischandra	17-6	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Satischandra	15	Metropolitan Institution, Balakhana Branch.
	,, Surendranath	13-11	City Collegiate School.
	,, Tarapada	15-9	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Banik, Kamalakanta ..	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	,, Rakhalchandra ...	16	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	Baral, Santosh ...	14-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
80	Barat, Surendranath ...	15-7	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Baruya, Kamalakanta ...	16-4	Golaghat Bezbaruya High School.
	Basant Narayan ...	16-4	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Basu, Anukulchandra ...	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Asutosh ...	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Atulkrishna ...	15-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	,, Baradakanta ...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	,, Basantakumar ...	15-6	Hindu School.
	,, Bisweswar ...	20	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	,, Debendranath ...	14-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
90	,, Jadunath ...	13-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	,, Jagadischandra	20	Private Student, (Roll. Cal., p. 15.)
	,, Jatindrakumar	17	Taki Government School.
	,, Jnanendrakrishna	15	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kailaschandra	17-3	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Kesablal	16	Kharari High School.
	,, Kisorimohan	16-8	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Nalinchandra .	15-4	Oriental Seminary.
	Narayanchandra	16-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Nibaranchandra .	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Nisikanta .	14	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Panchanan .	16-6	City Collegiate School.
	Prakasnath	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	Prakhareswar .	16	Ditto.
	Pramathanath .	13-3	Oriental Seminary.
	Pramathanath .	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Pulinbihari .	16-3	Hare School.
	Purnachandra	18	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Purnachandra .	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	Rajanimohan	13-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
110	,, Ramanimohan .	17-2	City Collegiate School.
	Rameschandra .	17-2	Barisal Zila School,
	Rasiklal	19	Rangpur Zila School.
	Satischandra .	14	Midnapur Town School.
	Surendranath	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	Surendranath .	14-1	South Subarban School.
	,, Upendranarayan .	13-7	Dacca Jubilee School
	Basumallik, Anukulchandra	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	Batabyal, Surendranath	15-9	Aryan Institution.
	Beddewela, C. B.	17-1	Buddhist H. School, Kandy.
120	Bejbaruya, Jogakanta ...	15	Golaghat Bejbarua H. School.
	Bernard, P. ...	15-7	St. Francis De Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Bhadra, Hrishikes ...	15	Tala B. De. Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan ...	17	Kesab Academy.
	Bhaduri Niradnath ...	14-6	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.
	,, Surendranath ...	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Bhanuprakash Singh ...	19	Private Student, (Roll. Pat., p. 2.)
	Bhar, Jugalkisor ...	16	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	Bhatta, Bhupendranarayan	16-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Matiram	17-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
130	Rajkumar	18-4	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Abhaykisor	15	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Aghornath	14	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	,, Ambikacharan	16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	,, Anukulchandra	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Asutosh	19	South Subarban School.
	,, Bijaygopal	14	Senhati High School.
	,, Biswajiban	12	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	,, Durganath	16-9	Commilla Zila School.
	,, Haripada	14-7	Birsinha Bhagabati Bidyalay.
140	,, Harshanath	18	Serampur Union Institution.
	,, Janakinath	15-10	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	,, Kalijay	19	Sylhet National Institution.
	Kaminikumar	16	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Kartikchandra	18-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Kunjabihari	16-2	Pabna Zila School.
	Lalitmohan	16	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Narendranarayan	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Praphullakumar	15	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Rajanikanta	17	Dhankuria H. E. School.
150	Rasiklal ...	17	Senhati High School.
	Sadananda	16	Hare School.
	Satischandra	15-4	Magura H. E. School.
	Satyanarayan	17-10	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Siddheswar	14-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Srischandra	21	Private student, (Roll Dac. p. 3.)
	Srischandra	21	Kushthia H. E. School.
	Surendranath	16	Kyekala H. E. School.
	Tridebdas	14-5	Musaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Bhaumik, Saratchandra ...	20-9	Commila Zila School.
160	Bhawani, Nagendrakumar	14	Patriotic Institution.
	Bhubaneswar Prasad	14	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Bindheswari Parashad	15	Arrah Zila School.
	Birjkishore Parshad .	16	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bishun Prakash Narain	16	Do.
	Bishunprasad .	14	Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala.
	Biswas, Abinaschandra .	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Sasibhushan .	15	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	Bose, H. T. .	16-3	St. James' High School
	Brahma, Panchanan .	15	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari
170	Brajabansi Panday	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Brijkishore Sahay	18	Barh Bayley H. E. School.
	Brindaprasad	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Brown, H. C. W.	17	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Cameron, A. A.	15-9	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.

	Cameron, S. S.	17-6	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Chaki, Priyanath	15-7	Pabna Zila School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra.	18	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	" Anukulchandra.	19	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Baikunthachandra.	16	Chandpar Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
180	" Bipinbihari	17	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Bipinbihari	17	T. K Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Chandrakanta	18-6	Gauhati High School.
	" Chintaharan	14	Lauhajang H. C. E. School.
	" Debendranarayan.	17	Pabna Zila School.
	" Ghanasyam	17-1	Dhubri High School.
	" Haridas	16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Harigopal	15-2	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Jatadhar	15	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.
	" Kanailal	16	Chakdighi S. P. Instit.
190	" Matimohan	13-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nilratan	16-2	South Suburban School.
	" Nisikanta	17	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Pyarimohan	19-10	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	" Pulinchandra	16	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Raicharan	17	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Rameschandra	15	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Saradindu	16-6	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	15	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Sasibhushan..	17	New Indian School.
200	" Sasibhushan...	18	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Satindramohan	15	Oriental Seminary.
	Chanda, Rasbihari	17-9	Commilla Zila School.
	Chandra Bhanu	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Chandra, Durgadas	15	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Chandrika Prasad	18-8	Chapra Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra.	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Asutosh	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Asutosh	17-6	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Aswinimohan.	16	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
210	" Binaykrishna	15-9	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Bishnudas...	15-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Bishnupada	14	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Bisweswar	14-9	Kuch Kuchia H. School.
	" Debendranath.	16	Oriental Seminary.
	" Gokulchandra.	15-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Haridas	15	Nimta H. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna	16-5	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Lalitmohan	16-2	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	" Mohitkumar	15-4	Konnagar H. E. School.
220	" Narendranath.	16-11	Private Student, (Roll. Cal., p. 16.)
	" Narendranath.	18	Deogarh H. C. E. School.
	" Panchanan	16-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Prasaddas	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Pundarikaksha.	16-7	Barisal Zila School.
	" Pyarimohan.	16	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra.	16	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Saratranjan.	17	Central Institution.
	" Satyacharan.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sibchandra.	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
230	" Siddhinath.	15-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	Chattoraj, Chandrabhushan	17	Kandi School.
	Chaturbhuj Sahay	18	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Chaudhuri, Haridas	14	Amta H. E. School.
	" Lalitmohan	16-4	South Suburban School.
	" Mahimchandra	20	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Mohinimohan	13-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Narayanchandra.	14-6	Hare School.
	" Purnachandra	11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikumar	18	Sylhet National Institution.
240	" Rajaninath	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Rasikchandra	19	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Sachindranath	14	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Satischandra...	19	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Surendramohan.	11-4	Private Student, (Roll. Bau., p. 2.)
	" Syamlal	18	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Tarakgobinda.	14-4	Pabna Zila School.
	" Umanath	16	Baharu H. E. School.
	Coit, N. S.	17-7	Jaffna College.
	Connolly, C. W. E.	14-10	Calcutta Boys' School.
250	Court, J. H.	18-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Crow, C.	17-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Dabiruddin Ahmad	19-3	Faridpur Zila School.
	Dalal, Chandrasekhar	14-5	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Damodar Madhao Soman	17-8	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Das, Anantakumar	19-2	Deoghar H. C. E. School.
	" Anathnath	14-6	Hare School.
	" Biharilal	16-10	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Binodbihari	18	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	" Brajendramohan	17	Sylhet Government H. School.
260	" Charuchandra	16-5	Hare School.
	" Dayanidhi	17-6	Sambalpur H. School.
	" Dharanikanta	18-2	Dhubri H. School.
	" Ghansyam	16	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	" Girischandra	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Haralal	15-9	Hashara K. K. H. School
	" Harischandra	16-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	" Jagannath	19	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Janakinath	13	Barpeta High School.
	" Jatiprasad	14	Rangpur Zila School.
270	" Jogindrachandra	16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jogindramohan	16-9	Sylhet Government School.
	" Jogindranath	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jogindranath	15-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kasinath	18	Purnia Zila School.
	" Lingaraj	16	Ravenshaw Collegiate. School.
	" Mahendrakumar	16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Mahendranarayan	18	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Manindranath	16	New Indian School.
	" Muralidhar	14-3	Commilla Zila School.
280	" Nitaichand	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nityananda	18	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Parmeswar	18-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Philemon	15	Katak Mission High School.
	" Purnachandra	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Purnachandra	18-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	" Radhakanta	17-7	Hindu School.
	" Rasmohan	18-6	Faridpur Hindu Institution.
	" Srinath	15-4	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Srinathchandra	16-7	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
290	" Surendranarayan	17-8	Balasore Zila School.
	" Taraknath	18	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	15	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Dasgupta, Benimadhab ...	16	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Dakshinaranjan	15-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Gangacharan ...	17	Gaila H. C. E. School.
	" Gopalchandra ...	19	B. M. I: stitution, Barisal.
	" Jagadis ...	17	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	Dasmajumdar, Pratapohandra.	16-6	Barari Rai H. M. T Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	Daspal, Kalipada .	16-3	Barisa H. C. E. School.
300	Datta, Akshaykumar ..	15	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Brindabanchandra	15-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakisor ..	18	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	" Debsantosh ..	14	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Deokinandan .	15-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Dwarkanath .	13-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Gaurhari ..	19	Kesab Academy.
	" Hridaynath .	18	Senhati High School.
	" Jogindranath ..	14-4	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Kanailal ..	15	Metropolitian Institution.
310	" Kartikchandra ..	14	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Kumudinikanta .	17-5	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Mihirlal .	16	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	" Prasannakumar ..	17-3	Sylhet Government School.
	" Rajanikanta ..	20	Bandgora H. E. School.
	" Ratnadhar ..	14-3	Debrugarh High School.
	" Saradakumar ..	14-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Saratchandra ..	17-4	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Satischandra .	16-8	Dacca Collegiate School
	" Srigopal ..	16	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Jnstitution.
320	" Surendranath .	16	Garbeta H. F. School.
	" Tarakchandra .	16	Sylhet Government School.
	Dattachaudhuri, Lalitmohan	14-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Dattatraya Nilkanth Parkhi	20-10	Indore English Madrasa.
	De, Abinaschandra ...	15-2	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Atulkrishna ...	16	Central Institution.
	" Basantakumar ...	16-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Bhupendranath ...	15-2	Hindu School.
	" Brajendrakumar ...	16	Metropolitian Institution, S Branch.
	" Chatulal ...	16	Hare School.
330	" Hemchandra ...	16	St. Mary's Institution, Chandranagar.
	" Jadunath ...	14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Kalimohan ...	14	Bhagyakul H C. E. School
	" Kalipada ...	15-1	Jaynagar Institution
	" Kunjalal ...	17	Barasat Government School.
	" Nalininath ...	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Nanilal ...	16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Narendrakisor	19-2	Sylhet Government School.
	" Prabhatchandra	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Sailacharan	16-3	South Suburban School.
340	" Saratchandra	15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Sasimohan	20	Santosh Jahnabhi School
	" Swarnakumar	20	Banoripara Union Institution.
	De Almeida, T.	16-2	St. Xavier's College.
	De Magry, G. C.	16-2	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Deb, Bhupendrakrishna	15	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Jogindranath ...	18	Simla Bengal Academy.
	" Nagendranath ...	15	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Pasupatinath ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendralal ...	12	Metropolitan Institution.

No.	Name	Age	School
350	De Costa, S. ...	18-8	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Delawar Ali Khan ...	14	Bogra Zila School.
	De Odiris, W. M. ...	20-8	Richmond College, Galle.
	Deokumar ...	17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Deshker Hari Sitaram ...	17-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Dhar, Ramdhan ...	18	Hare School.
	Dikshit Moreshwer Rajaram.	12-9	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Dowera, Chenichandra ...	13	Golaghat Besbarnya H. School.
	Durga Pershad Tiwari ..	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Ekram Hussian ...	16	Kendrapara H. E. School.
360	Elahi-Bux Shah ...	17	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Emmer, F. A. ...	13-7	Doveton College.
	Engapurti, S. ...	19	Ranchi Zila School,
	Faizuddin Ahmad ...	17	Commilla Zila School.
	Fatah Narayan Sinha ...	18-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gangopadhyay, Anangamohan.	15	Senhati High School.
	" Bhubanmohan.	14-2	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Kshirodlal	15	Konnagar H E. School.
	" Kshirodnath.	16	Amta H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra.	16	Barasat Government School.
370	" Manmathanath.	16-3	Sodepur H. E. School.
	" Nirapada	13 4	Arrah Zila School.
	" Prasaddas	14-5	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Rebatimohan.	18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Satyakumar.	16-2	Meherpur H. E. School.
	" Upendrachandra.	14	Dainhat H. E. School.
	Ganpat Sakharam Dugwekar.	14-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ghattak, Debendranarayan	17-5	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra ...	16	Hare School.
	" Adharchandra ...	17-1	Debrugar High School.
380	" Atmananda ...	19-5	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Atulkrishna ...	12	Taki Government School.
	" Atulkumar ...	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Bhupendranath ...	13-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bipinbihari ...	19-9	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	.. Chandramohan ...	15-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	Ganeschandra	16-8	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.
	Gopalchandra	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Haladhar	20	Santosh Jahnabhi School
	Hemchandra	15-4	Kandi School.
390	Hridayranjan	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Jagadischandra	18	Commilla Zila School.
	Jatindramohan	15	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Jatindramohan	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jatindramohan	20-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	Jogeschandra	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jogindranath	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Jogindrachandra	14-9	Dhubri High School.
	Jyotishchandra	14	Aryan Institution.
	Kalimohan	16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
400	Kartikchandra(B)...	14-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Khagendranath	16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Kiranchandra	15-2	Khulna Zila School.
	Kshitindranath	14-8	Contai H. E. School.
	Lakshminarayan	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Manmathanath	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Manmathanath	18	Garden Reach C. M. S. School.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	16	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
	" Nilmadhab ...	15	Jahanabad H. E. School.
	" P. A. ...	16-10	Barrackpur W. T. School.
410	" Prakaschandra ...	16	Tala B. De Institution.
	" Prankrishna ...	14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.

	Ghosh, Pratapchandra	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Rajanikanta	17	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Rajendrakrishna	15	New Indian School.
	" Rakhalchandra	20	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	" Rukminimohan	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Sailasikhar	13	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Sasibhushan	15-4	Dacca Pagose School.
	" Sasikumar	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
420	" Satischandra	19	Kandi School.
	" Satischandra	16-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Sibdas	16	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Srinath	14	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Sudhirchandra	14-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	14-6	New Indian School.
	" Syamaprasanna	19-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Taraknath	17	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Tarapada	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Taraprasanna	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
430	Ghoshal, Haripada	15	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Hiralal	16-7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	18	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	Girdhari Lall	15-8	Lahore Central Model School.
	Girwerdhari Lall	16	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Golab Sinha	16	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Golam Muhammed	15-2	Muzuffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Gopal Trimbak Dhavale	18-8	Indore English Madrasa.
	Gorakh Parshad	16-6	Durbhanga Raj School.
	Gorset, R.	18-6	St. James' High School.
440	Goswami, Atindranath	18-8	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	" Binodbihari	17	Central Institution.
	" Krishnalal	19	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Upendranath	17	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Govind Pandurang Dehadrai.	14-3	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Govind Waman Munshi	16	Indore English Madrasa.
	Guha, Bipinbihari	16	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Durgaprasanna	20-5	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Jnanendrachandra	14-2	Dacca Collegiate School
	Narendranath	15	Patriotic Institution.
450	Upendrachandra	17	Private Student. (Roll. Cal. p. 2).
	Gulab Singh Dhirpal Singh.	18-3	Raipur High School.
	Gupta, Durgacharan	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Gopeswar	15 5	Hitampur H. E. School.
	Haricharan	20	Barisal Zila School
	Lakshminaryan	14	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Prabhendramohan	15-4	Islampur H. E. School.
	Praphullachandra	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Satischandra	14 7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Surendranath	15	Matihari Zila School.
460	Guruprasad	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Habeebul Hassan	20-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Haiderali	13	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Hajra, Sailabala		Bethune Collegiate School.
	Haldar, Annadaprasad	14-3	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Arjunlall	16-8	Hare School.
	Mahendranath	18	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	Harihar Pathak	16-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Hati, Ramranjan	17	Bandgora H. E. School.
	Hislop, Mary	...	St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay.
470	Imam Bukhsh	21	Patna High School.
	Jadunandan Prasad	13	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Jagannath Sahay	17-9	Arrah Town School.
	Janardanprasad Narayan Sinha.	20-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jang Bahadur	18-5	Purnia Zila School.
	Janky Misra	15	Arrah Town School.
	J. B. Sahay	13-8	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	J. Hari Laxman	15-10	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
	Jha, Tejeshwar	18-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School,
	Johannes, Mary		St. Joseph's Convent Mandalay.
480	John, I.	16-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Jugalkishore	18	Monghyr Zila School.
	Jugdeo Narain Sinha	20	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Jush, Shashthidas	13-7	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution
	Kalicharan	18	Gaya Training Institution.
	Kanangoi, Saradakumar	17	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Kapali, Nabinchandra	18	Muraruchand Collegiate School.
	Kar, Jaygobinda	19	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Madanmohan	15	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Nilkrishna	15-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
490	" Saratchandra	19-9	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	" Sasimohan	17-5	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Karfarma, Sureschandra	16	Katwa H. E. School.
	Karmakar, Nakulchandra	16-2	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	" Pratapchandra	15-4	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Keshao Dajiba Akotkar	15-6	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Kirkpatrick, W. C. F.	16-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Konar, Jyotirmay	19	Mankar H. E. School.
	Kripal, Rudranath	20-2	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Krishnaji Rungrao Alekar	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
500	Kumar, Danabari	16-1	Bomchi B. L. Institution.
	" Rebendra Narain	22	Private Student, (Roll. Coo. p. 1).
	Kundu, Hemchandra	14	Ranaghat H. A. School.
	" Rebatimohan	18	Deogarh H. C. E. School.
	Kya Gnun	19	Bassein S. K. H. School.
	Lahiri, Binodbihari	17	Chatra H. C. School.
	" Manmathanath	16	New Indian School.
	" Praphullanath	19	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Sureschandra	18	Nawab's H. School, Mursidabad.
	Lala, Bholanath	16	Dumka Zila School.
510	Lewis, U.	21-3	Teacher Roll. Shi. T. I.
	Loha, Gobindachandra	18	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Lyman, C	19-10	Jaffna College.
	Madanmohan Lal	17	Palamau Zila School.
	Madhao Bapurao Kinkhede	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Mahabir Prasad	18	Chapra Institution.
	Mahadeva Babaji Puranick	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Mahapatra, Hiralal	18	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahanti, Biswanath	19-3	Private student Roll. Kat. p. 10
	" Narayan	19	Puri Zila School.
520	Mahendraprasad	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Mahmooduzzaman Chaudhuri.	14-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Amritalal	16-4	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	" Kalidas	16-8	Pabna Zila School.
	" Niradchandra	19	City Collegiate School.
	" Radhikaprasad	15	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Majhi, Parameswar	14-11	Sil's Free College.
	Majumdar, Asutosh	13-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Atalbihari	15-8	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Bankubihari	16-1	Ditto.
530	" Bipinbihari	16	Aryan Institution.
	" Makhanlal	17	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
	" Manmathanath	15	Jenkin's School, Cooch Bihar.
	" Saratchandra	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Satischandra	16	Central Institution.
	Mallik, Charuchandra	16-3	City Collegiate School.
	" Naderchand	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	" Narendrakumar	15	Hindu School.
	" Upendranath	15	Andul H. E. School.
	Mandal, Manindrachandra	15-6	Jangipur H. E. School.
540	" Sukhlal	15	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Surendranath	14	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Mangal Das	22-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mangal Parasad	16	Muzaffarpur Zila School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Martin, Mary		Welland Memorial High School.
	Mathura Parsad ...	15	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Mathra Das ...	19-11	Patiala Collegiate High School.
	Matiur Rahman ...	15-6	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	Maulik, Panchanan ...	16-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Maung Ba, II ...	16-6	Baptist College, Rangoon.
550	Maung Bah, II ...	19-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Gyi, II ...	16-4	Ditto.
	Maung Maung ...	19	Bassein Government High School.
	Maung Thin ...	18-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Md. Anees ...	15	Chapra Zila School.
	Md. Ismail, II ..	17	Ditto.
	Muhammad Yawar Hossain.	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mehtha, Gauricharan	19	Private Student (Roll Rac., p. 2).
	Mir Wahed Ali	13-9	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Misra, Jagadananda	13-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
560	Mitra, Amritalal	15-6	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Anathnath	14-2	New Indian School.
	" Barendralal	13-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Bhupendranath ...	15	New Indian School.
	Bhupendranath ...	16-4	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Bibhutinath ...	14	Hooghly Branch School.
	Brajabandhu ...	16 8	Hindu School.
	Hemkumar ...	18	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Jnanendrakumar ..	16-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kshetramohan ...	19	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
570	" Mangalaprasad ...	14-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Mrinalini ..		Alexandra School, Amritsar.
	" Nibaranchandra ..	16	Sil's Free College.
	" Nilmadhab ..	20	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath ..	15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Pratapchandra .	16	New Indian School.
	" Rakhaldas ..	20	Purulia Zila School.
	" Saralabala ..		Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhushan ..	21-7	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Surendranath ..	14	Purulia Zila School.
580	" Surendranath ..	15-2	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Tarakdas ..	16-6	Hare School.
	" Upendranath ..	18-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	Mohan Singha ..	16-2	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Mojibar Rahman ..	17-7	Pabna Zila School.
	Mongal Prashad Chaubc ...	19-5	Hajipur H. E School.
	Moreshwar Martand Mohrir.	18	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Moses, G.	16-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Motisem Billah	12-10	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Mufeezuddin	17-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
590	Muhammad Abdul Jebbar	16-8	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Muhammad Aboozaffar ...	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur
	Muhammad Abu Nayim ...	18	Saran Academy.
	Muhammad Amir ...	17	Saran Academy.
	Muhammad Ebrahim ...	17	Rangpur Zila School.
	Muhammad Hossezzoman	16	Ripon Collegiate School K. Branch.
	Muhammad Iltaf Hossain	20	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Muhammad Mahmud ...	15-6	Hooghly Collegiate School
	Muhammad Masroff ...	17-3	Sylhet Govt. School.
	Muhammad Mohsin ...	18-4	Patna Collegiate School.
600	Muhammad Rafiul Husain	19-2	Jorhat High School.
	Muhammad Shafi ...	18-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Yusuf Khan...	15-4	Arrah Zila School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Amritanath.	14-7	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	" Annadaprasad.	16	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anutankalal.	15	Kalna Mahraja's School.
	" Asutosh ...	16	Ditto.
	" Atulchandra.	18-1	Darjeeling High School.
	" Bamacharan.	17	Kuch Kuchia H. School.
610	" Bhubaneswar.	16-5	Aryan Institution.
	" Bhudharnath.	17	Boral H. C. E School.
	" Bhutnath	18	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	" Biharilal ...	16-3	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Bimalakinkar.	19-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Chunilal	14-6	Janai Training School.
	" Gaganchandra.	18	Gaya Zila School.
	" Giridhar ...	16	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Gopalchandra.	18	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Guruprasanna.	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
620	" Haradhan	15-6	Halisahar H. C. E School.
	" Haranchandra.	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Harendrakrishna.	13-6	South Suburban School.
	" Haricharan.	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Jaharlal	14	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Jatindramohan.	14	Laubajang High School.
	Jibankrishna.	15	Serampur Union Instn.
	Jnanendranath.	1	Howrah Municipal School.
	Jogindranath.	14-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Kailaschandra.	16-2	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
630	Kunjabihari.	18-6	Bandipur Gobinda Seminary.
	Kusumkumar.	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Lalitmohan.	16	Narit H. E. School.
	Manmathanath.	16	Sodepur H. E. School.
	Manmathanath.	17	New Indian School.
	Manmohan.	15-6	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Mohinimohan.	16	Birbhum Zila School.
	Nagendranath.	14	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Narendranath.	16	Baidyabati H. C. E. School
	Nirmalchandra.	18	Basirhat Municipal School.
640	Panchanan.	15-4	Kesab Academy.
	Pannalal	16	Ditto.
	Prabodhnarayan.	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur
	Purnachandra.	14-3	Bankura Zila School.
	Rakhaldas	17-8	City Collegiate School.
	Ranaraghu.	16-10	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	Sailendranath.	16	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	Saktisadhan.	15	Amta H. E. School.
	Saratchandra.	20	Private Student (Roll Kat P. 4).
	Satischandra.	14	Oriental Seminary.
650	Sitalakanta.	15-7	Hashara Kalkisor H. E. School.
	Sripati ...	16	Kuch Kuchia H. School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath.	16	Malda Zila School.
	„ Tarinicharan.	17-6	Bali Rivers' Thompson School
	Nag, Anukulkanta ...	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	19-3	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	Nanda, Anandaram ...	20-4	Contai H. E. School.
	Nandi, Achyutakumar ...	12-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	13	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Jugalkisor ...	15-3	Badla H. E. School.
660	„ Ramsaran ...	19-6	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	Nanhoo Lall ...	13	Patna City School.
	Narain Rao Raghava ...	30	Private Student (Roll Nag. p. 2).
	Narayan Kashinath Vaidya.	17-4	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Narayan Ramchandra Bhruguwar.	17-8	Ditto.
	Narayan Sadashive Pande	17	Ditto.
	Nasir Ahmed ...	20-6	Patna City School.
	Nath, Ambikacharan ...	13-2	Dacca Pagose School.
	„ Arabindabandhu ...	16-6	Baduria L. M. S. School.
	Nathprasad ..	16	Dalton Institution, Darbhanga.
670	Nazarat Hosain ...	16-5	Purnea Zila School.
	Nehmaiah, E. ...	16-7	Batala Baring H. School.
	Nicholas, D. S. ...	18-1	Jaffna College.
	Niyogi, Narendranath ...	13	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	„ Purnachandra ...	13	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Ramanikanta ...	14-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	O'Sullivan, W. G. ...	15-2	St. James' High School.
	Pal, Brajendranath ...	18	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Chunilal ...	15	Century School.
	„ Durganath ...	17	Tangail Bindubasini School.
680	„ *Indrakumar	14-1	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Jatindranath	15-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	„ Nisichandra	15-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	14	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Raicharan	15-5	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasadhar	18	Ditto.
	Palit, Haricharan	17-8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Panda, Sindhunath ...	18-9	Contai H. E. School.
	Panday, Biswaswar Prasada	17-4	Gaya Zila School.
690	Pandit, Ganendranath ...	18	Rangpur Zila School.
	Parsons, R. C. ...	17	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Pattanayak, Satyanarayan	16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnaswamy	17 8	Katak Mission High School.
	*Potter, L. R. ...	16-9	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Pramanik, Harimohan ...	18	Taki Government School.
	„ Rajendranath ...	14-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Puhan, Sarbeswar ...	19-4	Private Student Roll .Kat. p 9.
	Pundalik Duyaneshwar Joshi.	15-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Pujahari, Brajamohan ...	18	Sambulpur High School.
700	Purushottam Ganesh Jadi	18	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Qaiyum, S. A. ...	16-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Radhakrishna Jairam ...	17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Radha Lal ...	18	Gaya-Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	Radhikaprasad ...	12	Chapra Zila School.
	Raghunandan Prasad ...	16-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Raghunath Sahay ...	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Raghunath Sahay ...	21	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Ray Paw U. ...	19	Akyab Govt. H. School.
	Rajakariar, A. ...	17-9	Jaffna College.
710	Rajbansi Lal ...	15	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Rajeshwar Yadeo Konker	15	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Rajram Sárup Lal ...	16	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramalingam, V. ...	18-2	Jaffna College.
	Ramanuj Sahay ...	14-6	Tikari H. C. E School.
	Ramaprakas Lal ...	15-8	Arrah Zila School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Ramchandra Janardhan Gon.	14-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Prasad	13-4	Chapra Zila School.
	Ram Eqbal Sinha	18	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramkhelawan Lal	18	Chapra Zila School.
720	Ram Khelawan Singha	18	Do.
	Ram Lal Laxminath	17-9	Raipur High School.
	Ramshewak Lal	20-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ratnadhar Khound	20	Nowgong High School.
	Ray, Asutosh	14-6	Barasat Govt. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	18-8	Rangamati Govt. H. E. School.
	Bhujangabhushan, II	18	Kandi School.
	Biharilal ...	16-8	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Dineschandra	19-8	Jorhat High School.
	„ Dwijendranath	16-1	Albert Collegiate School.
730	„ Gopalchandra	17-5	Khararia High School.
	„ Gopalchandra	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Gunendranath	16	Giridih H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	14	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	„ Hemantakumar	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	15	Hare School.
	„ Hemchandra	16-4	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Jadunath	17-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Jaminikisor	12-4	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	15	Dainhat H. E. School.
740	„ Jnanendrakumar	15	Agartala High School.
	„ Jogananda	18-5	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	14-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	„ Kalidas (I)	16	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	14-1	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Manoranjan	17-5	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Mohinimohan	14	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Nanigopal	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Nripendranath	15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Panchanan	21	Tála B. De Institution.
750	„ Priyanath	17-6	Private Student, (Roll. Cal. P. 10).
	„ Purnachandra	18-8	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Pyarimohan	17-6	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Rameschandra	14	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Ramranjan	16-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	16	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
	„ Sudhansusekhar	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendrakumar	16-2	Bishop's College High School.
	„ Surendranath	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Suryyakumar	15	Dacca Pagose School.
760	„ Syamalchandra	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Taraknath	6	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	„ Upendranath	16 11	Faridpur Zila School.
	Raychaudhuri, Amulyaratan.	16-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Bankimbihari.	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Girindrakumar.	14	New Indian School.
	„ Ramanimohan.	18	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Ramchandra.	17	Taki Government School.
	„ Upendranath.	18-7	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	Rodrigues, J. ...	16-2	St. Xavier's College.
770	Sabarali ...	18	Brahmanberia Ananda H. E. School.
	Sadasheo Govind Rao Parkhi	19	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Saha, Abhaycharan ...	15-9	Ramendra H. School, Begumganj.
	„ Basantakumar ...	15-3	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Biharilal ...	19-8	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Dwijapada ...	16	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Jadunath ...	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Mohanbasi ...	19	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath ...	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Pulinchandra ...	18	Santosh Jalmabhi School.
780	Sahachaudhuri, Bipinbihari	19	Metropolitan Institution Bara Bazar Branch.
	Sahu, Kunjabihari	21-6	Balasore Zila School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Sai, Dakshineswar	19	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Jitendranath	15-9	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Samanta, Asutosh	16-2	Bhoita H. E. School.
	„ Satyndranath	17-5	Burdwan Municipal School
	Sampat Anand Rao Deshmuk.	20-9	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Sanyal, Sanjibchandra	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Sarangi, Jagannath	18	Private Student, (Roll. Kat P 8).
	Sarbadhikari, Sachindraprasad.	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
790	Sarkar, Akhshaykumar	15	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Anathnath	15	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Asutosh	16	Burdwan Collegiate School.
	„ Bamapada	13 1	Kesab Academy.
	„ Bimalacharan	16	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Bipinkrishna	16-5	Baranagar Victoria School.
	„ Gobindaprasad	14	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Harakrishna	16	Kumarkhali M N. H. E. School
	„ Haridas	17-8	Century School.
	„ Harimohan	16	Comilla Victoria School.
800	„ Jasodalal	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jogeschandra	16	Puthia H. E. School.
	„ Jogendrakumar	15	Dacca Pagose School
	„ Manmathanath	16	Ripon Collegiate School H. Branch.
	„ Natabar .	16	Goalanda High School, Rajbari
	„ Nilmadhab	15-9	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	18-5	Gaya Training Institution.
	„ Pulinbihari	14	Bangaon H. E School.
	„ Pulinbihari	14-6	New Indian School.
	„ Purnachandra	17	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Rajanikanta	13-3	Purulia Zila School.
810	„ Saratchandra	16	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	„ Satindranath	14	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	Sarma, Bedakantha	17-2	Jorhat High School.
	„ Biswanath	19-3	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	„ Tarachand	17	Murarichand Collegiate School.
	Sashibhushan Lal	16-9	Gaya Zila School.
	Satpati, Lakshmidhar	17-6	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	Schokman, A. G.	18-3	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Scutt, William	16-3	St. Francis deSales School.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
820	„ Abinaschandra	16-1	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Amulyachandra	13	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Anukulchandra	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Debendramohan	17-1	Dacca Pogoso School
	„ Hemchandra	13-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralal	15	Jamalpur H. C E. School.
	„ Jnanadaprasanna	13	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Manmathanath	15	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Nagendrakumar	15-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
830	„ Nalinimohan	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Praphullasankar	13	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkrishna	16	Giridih H. E. School.
	„ Rasamay	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rebatimohan	21	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	15	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sengupta, Biharilal	16	Patuakhali Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Binodkumar	15-8	Hindu School.
840	„ Bireswar	13-8	Kalia H. E. School,
	„ Dwijendranath	17	Purnia Zila School.
	„ Manoranjan	19	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Nakshatrabhushan.	14-8	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Nalini Kanta	14	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Priyanath	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pyarimohan	17	Gaila H. C. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	15-2	Rajshahai Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	17	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	Shaikh Abdul Rahman	22-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
850	Shaikh Abdul Aziz		Barasat Government School.
	Shaikh Dawood	16-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Shaikh Ferawatdin	18	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	Shaikh Kasimuddin	16-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Shaikh Muhammad Hossein	20	South Suburban School.
	Shee Rajendranath	16-10	Navadwip Hindu School.
	Shepherd, W. J.	16-4	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Shitaram Vishnu Joshi	17-8	Indore English Madrasa.
	Shivaprasad Sinha	19-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shurfuddin Khan	17-7	Patna Collegiate School.
860	Shwe Hnin	18-2	Bassein S. K. H. School.
	Shwe Yun	18	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Siabur Saran	15	Matihari Zila School.
	Siddhanta, Srischandra	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Sikdar, Jatindramohan	15	Goalanda High School Rajbari.
	Sil, Girijabhushan	15-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Trilochan	15	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
	Silwant Sahay	18	Ranchi Zila School.
	Simons, Mabel Clare		LaMartinière, Calcutta.
	Simpson, W. J.	14-5	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
870	Sinclair, H. D. B.	18-3	Mussoori School.
	Singheswar Prasad Sarkhel	19-4	Barari Rai, L. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	Sinha, Atulkrishna	16-5	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Awadhkumar	14-10	Bihar National Collegiate School.
	„ Balkrishna	13-2	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	„ Biswambharprasad	19	Private Student, (Roll Kat. P 8.)
	„ Chakradharprasad	16-6	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	„ Chandrasekar	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Charuchandra	15	Jhikra H. E. School.
	Giridhari	18	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
880	Gopalchandra	16-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Gopinath .	15	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Jatindrachandra	14-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Kisorimohan	16-10	Kandi School.
	„ Manmathanath	15-4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	15-7	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath	15	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Satischandra	16-4	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	„ Sripaticharan	13	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	16-7	Murrarichand Collegiate School.
890	„ Surendranath	16	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	„ Thakurchandra	14-6	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	Sinharay, Jnanchandra	18	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Sinniah Thuryappah	17-2	Jaffna Hindu High School.
	Sitaram Wasudeo Panday	17	Nagpur Neill City School.
	Som, Bankubihari	20-10	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	18	Barrackpur Govt. School
	Sparke, W.	15-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Stephens, J.	17-8	St. Xavier's College.
	Sukla, Rajkisor	16	Jajpur H. E. School.
900	Sukul Chandrasekhar	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Sur, Amulyaratna	13-5	Hughly Branch School.
	„ Chandicharan	16	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Upendranath	16	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	Suryyanarayan Sahay	15	Monghyr Zila School.
	Syam, Mathuramohan	16	Maulavibazar High School, Sylhet.
	Syed Abdul Ghani	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syed Faida Hossain	17-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.

No.	Name	Marks	School
	Syed Mohamed Hasim	... 17	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Syed Moinuddin	... 17-8	Patna Collegiate School.
910	Syed Mozuffer Ali	... 18	Dacca Madrasa.
	Syed Murtza	... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Baukipur.
	Tahamidazzama Chaudhuri	15-8	Bogra Zila School.
	Talukdar, Durgacharan	... 19	Pabna Zila School.
	Taran, Kailaschandra	... 17	Brahmanberia Annada H. E School.
	Tejeshwara Prasad	... 14	Monghyr Zilla School.
	Tek Bahadur Singh	... 17	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Thaker Singh	... 16-9	C. M. High School, Amritsar.
	Thakurprasad Misra	... 11-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Trimback Dhundiraj Dharmadhikari.	17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
920	Tum Pe ...	... 17-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	*Tun Win ...	... 15-3	Maulmein Govt. H. School.
	Udulagama, J. W.	... 16-9	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Upadhyay, Bipinbihari	... 18	Bandipur Gobinda Seminary.
	Venket Shriker	... 19-5	Raipur High School.
	Vettivaloo, M.	... 16-8	Jaffna College.
	Venayak Rangoba	... 15-8	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Vishwanath Krishna, Vokhandey.	15-6	Ditto.
	Visuvalingam, E.	... 17-8	Jaffna College.
	Vithal Balkrishna Tambhekar.	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
930	Vithal Jaganath Udhoji ...	16	Ditto.
	Wahed Bukht	... 16	Dacca Madrasa.
	Wakeel Chand	... 16	Arrah Zila School,
	Walters, E. B.	... 16-5	St. James' High School.
	Wanniasakarar, M. C.	... 20-11	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Wells, P. St. J. M.	... 18-10	Diocesan High School, Rangoon.
	Yadava Gopal Tamhan ...	16	Nagpur Neill City School.
937	Yeshwant Ram Rao Chitnavish.	17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.

* Passed in drawing.

W. GRIFFITHS, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 23rd April 1894.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Tagore Law Examination, held by Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., on the Law of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake in British India :—

1. Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra . . . . Extra Gold Medallist.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath . . . . Gold Medallist.
3. Ray, Lalitmohan . . . . Silver Medallist.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th April, 1894.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th April, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	94,55,808	8	0	1,67,98,870	13	6
Public Deposits at Branches	73,43,062	5	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,60,08,056	15	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,86,907	7	3
Sundries				30,59,371	2	9
RUPEES				8,20,53,206	7	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				38,52,471	0	0
Other authorized Investments				43,90,585	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,66,73,202	7	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,23,42,788	15	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,48,57,643	4	10
Balances with other Banks				9,41,009	11	5
Bullion				1,127	1	5
Dead Stock				13,04,090	6	1
Stamps				9,251	11	8
Sundries				18,71,456	4	4
				6,62,43,626	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	59,21,123	1	11	1,58,09,580	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	98,88,456	14	6			
RUPEES				8,20,53,206	7	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th April, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 28·

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st March, 1894	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	10,85,013	19,91,000	2,93,77,400	15,52,79,400	3,47,46,400	1,77,93,800	24,02,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	3,49,300	1,36,800	31,200	24,16,55,413
Add—																	
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	5,000	83,000	...	1,32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1894	...	25,000	25,000	...	...	40,300	40,000	51,000	...	1,31,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,300
	50,100	8,40,000	8,90,100	10,85,013	19,91,000	2,94,61,700	15,53,24,400	3,48,86,400	1,77,93,800	24,05,42,313	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	3,49,300	1,36,800	31,200	24,19,49,713
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	500	...	500	...	500	1,55,000	11,48,400	33,500	31,900	13,69,300	...	...	600	600	...	...	13,70,400
Balance on 15th April, 1894	49,600	8,40,000	8,89,600	10,85,013	19,90,500	2,93,06,700	15,41,76,000	3,48,52,900	1,77,61,900	23,91,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,88,700	3,48,700	1,36,800	31,200	24,05,79,313

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Feb., 1894, enfaced from India 8,45 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,327 lakhs.
" 16th Feb., 1894, " 28th " " ditto 13 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Mar., " " 15th Mar., " ditto 7 " ditto 37 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 7 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Apl., " " 15th Apl., " ditto 3 " ditto 13 "

8,487 lakhs. — 7,437 lakhs.
7437 "

Balance against India . 1,050 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th April, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catshrine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	......	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	......	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julia-B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal		Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal		Maria	50	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	5
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor		Emeline	50	0	1
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	69	14	0
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	[illegible]
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	1
Aug. 10, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	2
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	3
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	19
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	9
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	6
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	3
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	0
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.		Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest-Reuben	40	7	3
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	W.	6	12	10

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, *Major,*

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Statement of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes held on 31st March, 1894, by the Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway, from the employés and contractors of the railway under his control.

Number and Amount of Promissory Notes.				For whom held.	Why held.	With whom deposited.
No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount.			
127396	4	1842-43	5,000	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, contractors.	Security deposit	Comptroller-General, Calcutta.
127397	4	1842-43	5,000			
A017393	4	1879	1,000	Sonya Bapu, cash contractor	Ditto	Ditto.
234518	4	1865	500			
(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000			
314409	4	1865	1,000			
314410	4	1865	1,000			
(b)	3½	1893-94	27,000			
056930	4	1854-55	5,000	Gordon Stewart & Co., Calcutta, contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
152906	4	1842-43	1,000			
181233	4	1842-43	1,000			
300441	4	1865	100	Bamon Dass Mookerjee, contractor	Ditto	Ditto.
297513	4	1805	100			
297514	4	1865	100			
293935	4	1865	500			
297506	4	1865	100			
298223	4	1865	500	Laik Coal Co., contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
297515	4	1865	100			
298224	4	1865	500	Ram Bhunder Chatterjee, contractor	Ditto	Ditto.
297511	4	1865	100			
297512	4	1865	100			
061729	4	1854-55	500	Mouthdih Coal Company, contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
061730	4	1854-55	500			
318217	4	1865	100	McNeill & Co., Managing Agents for the Equitable Coal Company, contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
339590	4	1865	500			
339581	4	1865	500			
339589	4	1865	500			
(c)	4	1865	500	Wamon Trimbuck, Depôt Store-keeper	Ditto	Ditto.
223183	4	1842-43	5,000	Bengal Nagpur Coal Company, contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
218505	4	1842-43	1,000			
253117	4	1865	1,000			
198843	4	1842-43	100			
241112	4	1842-43	1,000	Hanmant Narayen Dixit, contractor	Ditto	Ditto.
(d)	4	1805	500	Chintamon Anant, Station Master	Ditto	Ditto.
(e)	4	1865	500	Sheoram Govind, Station Master	Ditto	Ditto.
(e)	3½	1893-94	500	E. O. Bingham, Assistant Station Master	Ditto	Ditto.
285463	4	1865	500	Schröder Smidt & Co, Cawnpore, contractors	Ditto	Agents, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
285464	4	1865	500			
094977	4	1854-55	100			
094978	4	1854-55	100			
190960	4	1865	1,000	Jadoo Roy & Co., Cawnpore, contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
B012645	4	1865	1,000			
B012615	4	1865	500			
L01751	4	1854-55	500			
280733	4	1865	100	Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta, contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
338494	4	1865	100			
304379	4	1865	100			
167316	4	1842-43	100			
194258	4	1842-43	100			
186188	4	1842-43	100			
189511	4	1842-43	100			
188681	4	1842-43	100			
213622	4	1842-43	100			
203124	4	1842-43	100			
132934	4	1865	1,000	E. A. Currim, contractor	Ditto	Ditto.

(a) As per Comptroller General's No. 171-P.C., dated 10th September, 1889, and No. 884-D., dated 14th October, 1889.
(b) As per Comptroller General's No. 114-P.C., dated 24th January, 1894.
(c) As per Comptroller General's No. 111-P.C., dated 9th January, 1894.
(d) As per Comptroller General's No. 138-P.C., dated 17th March, 1894.
(e) As per Comptroller General's No. 138-P.C., dated 17th March, 1894.

A. T. GOODFELLOW,
Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes, etc., remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1894, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent. 1893-94.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R.
	Stock.					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	28,100	...	...	28,100
	" " " Allahabad	...	23,700	...	...	23,700
	" " " Agra	...	20,600	...	...	20,600
	" " " Lucknow	...	33,000	...	...	33,000
	" " " Bareilly	...	20,500	...	...	20,500
	" " " Meerut	500	52,000	...	...	52,500
7	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	22,200	...	...	22,200
8	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
9	" Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharanpore	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
10	" Remount Rearing Depôt, Kurnal	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
11	" Army Clothing, Alipore	...	5,500	...	...	5,500
12	" Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	54,000	...	...	54,000
13	" Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehgarh	...	500	...	...	500
14	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
15	Ordnance Officer, Fort William	...	500	...	...	500
16	" Allahabad	...	300	...	...	300
17	" Agra	...	500	...	...	500
18	Officer Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, Lucknow	...	4,500	...	...	4,500
19	Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
20	Officer Commanding Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara	...	11,000	...	...	11,000
		500	2,91,900	...	...	2,92,400
	Cases not converted.					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meerut	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	1,100	1,300	...	2,400
	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
		...	5,100	1,300	...	6,400
	Safe Custody.		Various 4 per cent.			
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	12,100	1,900	...	14,000
2	" " " Agra	...	6,700	...	...	6,700
3	" " " Bareilly	...	200	...	...	200
4	" " " Lucknow	...	43,400	...	5,890	49,290
5	" " " Meerut	...	20,800	...	...	20,800
6	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	9,400	...	...	9,400
7	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
8	" Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
9	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
10	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	500	2,000	...	...	2,500
		500	1,11,800	1,900	5,890	1,20,090

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not brought to account owing to non-receipt of the lower parts during the quarter :—

		R
Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Bareilly	(Upper halves)	5,000
Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	(" half)	100

C. F. THOMAS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, EASTERN CIRCLE :
Calcutta, the 25th April, 1894.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Regd. No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE HISSAR DISTRICT. *Old coins of Pathan Sultans of Delhi.*				
230	Pathan Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag	Copper	0 4 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 24th August, 1894.
234	Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah	Do.	0 1 0	16	
235	Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag Shah	Do.	0 1 0	4	
	FOUND IN THE PATNA DISTRICT. *Old Mogul Rupees.*				
239	Ahmed Shah . . .	Silver			Do. do. do. 25th February, 1895.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th April, 1894.

G. DAVIDSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1894.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Arthur Leahy, Esq., 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of Scotland, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th April, 1894.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Article 371(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 6.—Mr. R. H. Smith, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 2547.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 322-G., dated the 3rd March, 1894, Major I. MacIvor, I.S.C., assumed charge of the duties of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, in the forenoon of the 2nd April, 1894.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 2648.—Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Officiating Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

R. L. KENNION,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 1316-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 368-G., dated the 13th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, joined his appointment as Officiating Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, on the 6th instant.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 20th April, 1894.

No. 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Thakur Gaj Singh of Bhandanwara to be a Munsif in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 49.—Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, Nawa Manufacture, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 150, dated the 26th March, 1894, Pundit Bashashur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, or until further orders.

No. 19.—Mr. W. Giles, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 65, dated the 5th October, 1893.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 20.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R E.,*

Offg Director General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1894.

No. 10-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are authorized in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1894.
Lieutenant G. M. Duff, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	31st Mar.
Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	5th Apl.
Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	6th Apl.
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	14th Apl.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*

for *Director General of Military Works.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 23rd April, 1894.

No. 5.—In supersession of Notification No. 2, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months is granted, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 23rd April, 1894, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, dated at Peshawar, this 21st day of April 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5473, Bugler Geo. Wigby Brooks.
Age,—23 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Enlistment,—28th October, 1889.
Place of Enlistment,—Derby.
Parish and County in which Born,—Basford, Nottingham, Notts.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th April, 1894.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Peshawar.
Marks,—No moustachios.
Under 5 years' service.

H. B. MACCALL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Royal Rifles.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, dated at Peshawar, this 21st day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5697, Private Thomas Maddison.
Age,—26 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Trade—Sailor.
Date of Enlistment,—5th June, 1890.
Place of Enlistment,—Middlesboro'.
Parish and County in which Born,—North Ormesley, Middlesboro', Yorks.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th April, 1894.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Peshawar.
Marks,—Tattoo of a cross with a red rose on inside of right forearm, and a floral device on inside of left.
Under 4 years' service.

H. B. MACCALL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Royal Rifles.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 21st day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Ches. 573, Private David Cowap.
Age,—31 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Farm labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—14th June 1883.
Place of Enlistment,—Chester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Tattenhall, Chester.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—19th April, 1894.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary.
Marks,—Cicatrix on left forehead; cicatrix and warts on left thumb; fourth finger, right hand, partly contracted.
Dressed in khaki.
Under 11 years' service.

H. E. NAPIER, *Captain,*
for Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Cheshire Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,
Chaplain.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled :—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

1. Emily Susan Caldwell.
2. James Creais Caldwell.
3. Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
4. Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
5. May Nicholetts.
6. Ann Lindsay Smith.
7. William Honey.
8. Arthur Joseph Wilson.
9. John Wilson.
10. William F. Farrow.
11. Priscilla Farrow.
12. Henry Punter.
13. Julia Trevelyan Bond.
15. David Robert Teasdale.
17. Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
18. Henry Charles Riggenson.
19. Amelia Maria Ryan.
20. Agnes Ellen Ryan.
21. Alice Catherine Doxey.
22. Ronald Claude Chapman.
23. Francis William Cheers.
24. Mary Ann Ham.
25. John Mutlow.
26. Julia Alicia Tucker.
27. George Harmer.
28. Charles Hunter.
29. Thomas Field.
30. Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
31. Beatrice Morley.
32. Georgina Morley.
33. George Mitchell.
34. William Moxinham.
35. Anna Reynell Barber.
36. Sarah Hampton.
37. Emma Dinnage.
38. William James George Dinnage.
39. John Dadds.
40. Fanny Denby.
41. Mary Augusta Hunt.
42. Charlotte Richards.
43. William Charles Allwood.
44. Robert Henry Wilson.
45. Marian Matilda Baker.
46. Mary Baker.
47. John Smith Frazer.
49. Joseph Thomas Voakes.
50. Henry Robert Voakes.

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery.
52. James Gorman.
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
54. William Wills.
55 John Duggan.
56. Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Annie Sullivan.
65 John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

MOOLTAN,
The 2 th April, 1894.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that 2,916 gold coins, weighing about 13 seers of 21 tolas each, and valued at R729, were discovered on the 10th December last, within the Siva temple at Tiruvengadu, Shiyali taluk, hidden beneath the pedestal upon which the idol stood.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 15th September, 1894, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Collector of Tanjore.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP VALLAM,
The 11th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1894.

No. 288-*I*.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th April, 1894.

The 25th April, 1894.

No. 300-*I*.—Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted leave, without allowance, to Europe, for six months, with effect from the 28th April, 1894, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C A. Stowell is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Tulloch, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th April, 1894.

Adam, Robert.
Baecelor, O. R.
Beatty, G.
Bevan, G., & Co.
Burrowes, P. & Co.
Castellas, C. C. D.
Chart, Miss B.
Chidley, H
Chompel & Co.
Dias, J. P.
Gow, Mr.
Gu nis, G. P.,& Co.
Herbert, Mrs. L.
India Publishers, Limited, Secy.
Kidmond, S. U.
Kupell, Geo.
Mason, F.
Moore, E. Paley.
Nicholson, Dr.
Ogden, Wm.
Oquaga Publishing Company.
Ritchie & Co.
St. Andrew's School Head Master.
Schwartz, Paul.
Walker, A. G., & Co.
Wilson, Lady.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.
Alexander, C.
Allmuch, T. B.
Anderson, G. M.
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Beal, W. R.
Bellosta Guilio, Signor.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Cargill, St. Cal. S
Carne, Percy T. R.
Cary, A. H.
Chamberlain, Miss L.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
DeSchmid, G.
Deighton, A.
Dominico, Angello.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Fonseca, J. C.
Frank, Madame Rose.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Gisseliere, A.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Hamilton, Miss A.
Harris, J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Howard, J.
Hulton, Eustace.
Johnson, Capt. T.S.
Keane, Mrs.
Keay, Seymour.
Keys, R.
Klevan, J.
Kromer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lonsdale, W.
Lucatos, Fanis.
Lutmann, F.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Malcolm, A.
Mann, J. C.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F. S.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Messingham, J. J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Mulhallan , J. H.
Murray, Miss.
Nebel, W. H.
Neven, Gus.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Pascal, E. M.
Plunkett, W. S.
Raubal, Guido.
Rentoch, Wm.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Robert, W. J.
Roper, E W.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, H.
Schade, F.
Slaven, C. E.
Spangen, Comte de.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, E. E.
Templeton, Wm.
Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt. Fred.
Webster, Mrs.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Whitfield, E. J.
Wilson, Frank.
Wyatt, Dudley.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Bancevi h, Jean B.
Delagramaticas, N. D.
European Life Assurance Society of Bombay and Calcutta.
Fillatran, Paul.
Herman, Henry.
Landan, Leil.
Mahor, M.
Raubal Guido.
Ross, Dr. A.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.
Andrews, James.
Abdul Rahim H. Sidick.
Allen, C. H.
Ajzleck, Miss Edith.
Alaraki bin Tali.
Braine, Miss.
Blanche, Miss Emma.
Berkowich, Fanny.
Babadeb Chatterji, Babu.
Bancevich, J. B.
Bell, Capt. R. A.
randenbury, Æ.
Biges, E.
Baird, John.
Cheron, Mons. Henri.
Conningham, G. H.
Challenger, H. L.
Chappel, Dr. G. P.
Clark, Capt. A. C.
Davies, Sydeney W.
Drewity, Hans.
Dunmore, Earl of.
Dwarkanath Jhose.
Diamanti, O.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Forrester, A.
Fox, H. W.
Feriberg P., Miss P.
Gibbs, F.
Gillour, Mrs.
Hall, Surgn -Capt. G. E.
Holt, Geo.
Hamilton, F., Mrs.
Hitchens, P.
Hamilton, F. W. D.
Hill, T. C.
Hashagen, Mrs. G.
Jois, R. J.
Joyner, R.
Jones, Capt. R. W. P.
Kanurruther, F. S.
Lambert, F. G.
I e o, Capt. A. M.
Legart, Mrs. E.
Laughton, E.
Mowis, Mrs.
Moritz, M.
Madge, D. F.
Montague, J. D.
Minto, J.
O'Reilly, Surgn. L. P. Col.
Orr, Geo.
Otto, J. E.
Po Hingor, Mrs.
Pandalfini, D. Santino.
Peterson, P.
Pierre, J. Arenberg.
Pellan, F.
Rosenberg, M.
Reiter, Rebecca.
Roper. Miss C.
Rosenblum, M.
Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Shankland, J.
Snelling, T.
Sharpe, F. S.
Thornton, Mrs.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Van Oserstraten, Mrs.
Vincent, G.
Warwick & Co.
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Whitby, E. G.
Williams, E. H.
Winckler, C. I.
Wells, Mrs. E. F.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th April, 1894.

Mackenzie, A. G.

The 28th April, 1894.

SEA AND FORRIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	2nd May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	1st "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	2nd "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	2nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	28th Apl.	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	4th May	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	5th "	Per French Steamer *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	1st "	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	4th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st "	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th Apl.	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd May	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	2nd "	*Vid* Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.). . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	100
Mensuration (*a*). the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 30th March, 1894.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতায় বোটানিকেল গাডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12
½	„	R 8,	„	R 8-8
¼	„	R 4,	„	R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা বাগানে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸৹
। আধ " " ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৹
। সিকি " " ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা লাল বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are not available at the College Book Depôt, but can be obtained from the Superintendent, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required.

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	**Building Materials** (in the Press).	
"	II.	**Masonry**	(1891), R1-8
"	III.	**Carpentry**	(1889), R1-8
"	IV.	**Earthwork**	R1-8
"	V.	**Tools and Plant** (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	**Buildings**	(1891), R1-8
"	VII.	**Bridges**	(in the Press).
"	VIII.	**Roads**	(1888), R2-0
"	IX.	**Railways**	(1891), R1-8
"	X.	**Irrigation Works**	(1873), R2-0

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table. R3-8.

XIII **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R E.)† R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics**, Parts I and II (in the Press)

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (4th edition). R3-12.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams.** By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations.** 8a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Sections IX and X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1-8.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth, to fold up. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. (In the Press). R1-4.

Specifications and Schedules of Prices for execution of various kinds of Work by Contract, etc. By Major-General F. W. Peile, R.E. R3.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications (in the Press).

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4a.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R4.

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1-4.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1894.

No. 1092-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th May 1894.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 14th May 1894; and, when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards. Gentlemen presenting others should themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th April, 1894.

No. 777.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

The 27th April, 1894.

No. 783.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Saturday, the 26th May 1894.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th April, 1894.

No 226.—The services of Mr J. A Baines, C.S I, late Census Commissioner for India, are, on completion of his special duty in England, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MEDICAL

The 27th April, 1894.

No. 264.—Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., I.M S. (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda Districts, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough to Europe on private affairs for eight months of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M D, with effect from the 28th April 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 266.—With effect from the forenoon of the 29th March 1894, the services of Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker, I.M S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 268.—*Erratum* —In Home Department Notification No. 239, dated the 20th April 1894, *for* "Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. O Sanders", *read* "Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. C, Sanders."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th April, 1894.

No. 83.—The Reverend J. F. W Gompertz, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 16th April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1894.

No. 598-*G*.—Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant in Rajputana to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Gayer, or until further orders.

No. 601-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. William W. Bryant as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. S. Merrill, Junior.

The 23rd April, 1894.

No. 619-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, with effect from the 27th January, 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. S. Robertson, C.S.I., who has been appointed British Agent at Gilgit.

The 25th April, 1894.

No. 638-*G*.—Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 3rd May, 1894.

The 26th April, 1894.

No. 646-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Robert Alexander Scott as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab during the absence of Mr. Michael Halliday.

No. [illegible]—Captain M. Cowper, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir and [illegible]rial Service Cavalry, is granted privile[illegible] ninety days, with effect from the [illegible], or date of departure.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1894.

No. 2076-*A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1894. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	In March.		To end of March.		Whole Year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497]	1893 94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892 93	Budget, 1893 94	Actuals, 1892-93.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,96	5,41	26,36	25,55	25,98	25,63
Opium	46	64	6,63	7,99	7,32	7,99
Salt	80	86	8,22	8,66	8,59	8,66
Stamps	39	43	4,51	4,45	4,43	4,45
Excise	63	61	5,39	5,24	5,14	5,24
Provincial Rates	49	56	3,57	3,75	3,71	3,71
Customs	30	25	1 68	1,61	1,66	1,62
Assessed Taxes	11	10	1,61	1,56	1,57	1,56
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	11	7	56	45	54	48
Registration	4	4	42	43	43	43
Tributes from Native States	21	19	76	79	77	79
Other Civil Revenue	34	38	3,64	3,65	3,76	3,88
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	9,84	9,54	63,35	64,13	63,90	64,44
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 12	— 14	— 4,26	— 4,25	— 4,11	— 4,25
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1,88	— 1,60	— 2,25	— 1,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 3,61	— 3,31	24,56	— 23,88	— 25,08	— 24,57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	— 3,75	— 3,47	— 30,70	29,73	— 31,44	— 30,42
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 6		+ 41	+ 67	+ 87	+ 92
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 4	+ 5	+ 36	+ 34	+ 24	+ 39
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 54	+ 44	+ 4,49	+ 4,25	+ 4,07	+ 4,11
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c	— 5	— 1	— 57	— 58	— 57	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 14	+ 67	+ 90	+ 80	+ 1,01
Ditto Issues	— 1,41	— 1,42	— 15,43	— 15,03	— 15,11	— 15,15
Telegraph Receipts	+ 8	+ 9	+ 78	+ 76	+ 4	+ 76
Ditto Issues	— 7	— 9	— 73	— 72		— 72
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,12	+ 1,17	+ 11,99	+ 10 96		+ 11,01
" " Issues	— 1,05	— 92	— 9,48	— 9 09		— 8,87
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 42	+ 38	+ 4,47	+ 4,32	— 7	+ 4,32
" " " Issues	— 23	— 29	— 1,75	— 1 63		— 1,67
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 21	+ 25	+ 2,21	+ 2,48		+ 2,51
" " Issues	— 1,18	— 1 16	— 7,43	— 7,51		— 7,55
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,59	— 1,37	— 10,01	— 9,88	— 9,73	— 9,51
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 5	.	+ 2,60	+ 25	+ 3,22	+ 25
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	— 12	— 42	— 10		— 10
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,41	— 51	— 5,30	— 8,93	— 10,85	— 9,14
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 2,29	— 2,04	— 10,23	— 17,03	— 18,37	— 17,03
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 21	— 19	+ 1,00	— 73	+ 71	— 51
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,96	— 2,86	12,35	— 26,54	— 25,29	— 26,53
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 54	+ 1,84	+ 10,29	— 2,02	— 2,56	— 2,02
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25,02	13,43	15,27	17,29	15,20	17,29
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25,56	15,27	25,56	15,27	12,64	15,27

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April, 1894.

No. 2039-*P*.—The following appointments are made in the Postal Department in consequence of the retirement of Mr. E. de C. Williams, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders :

Mr. J. Cornwall to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade, and

Mr. C Goodburn to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade.

The 27th April, 1894.

No. 2141-*P*.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 22nd April 1894.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, *vice* Mr. O. T. Barrow, or until further orders

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 372.—Captain W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Pennington, vacated. Dated 20th April 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 373.—*1st Lancers*—

The date of appointment of Lieutenant Lillingston, as notified in G. G. O. No 282 of 1894, should be the 8th and not the 1st February 1894

STAFF CORPS.

No. 374.—Lieutenant Henry George Young, Royal Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 25th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 375.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—22nd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Andrew Alexander Irvine, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry,—12th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Irvine will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th October 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 376.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Vincent Francis William Tregear, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 24th Madras Infantry,—24th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant George Callander Burn, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 13th Madras Infantry,—11th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Tregear and Burn will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 377.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second-Lieutenant Leslie Swinton Browne, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th February 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 378—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. D. Vanrenen, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—30th year commenced 12th December 1893.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. duG. Gray, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Narbudda district, for eight months. Pension service—19th year commenced 10th September 1893.

Captain W. J. Newell, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, District Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, for eight months. Pension service—16th year commenced 11th May 1893.

Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, attached 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 23rd March 1894.

Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M D., attached 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—18th year commenced 14th July 1893.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the

date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain W. F. M. I. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 2nd July 1893. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 262 of 1894.)

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for eight months. Pension service—5th year commenced 8th June 1893.

No. 380.—Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, Royal Engineers, attached Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for nine months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Infantry, commanding Punjab Frontier Force, (p a.) for four months.

Captain C. E. Hodgson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. E. Barnard, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 4th Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (u. p. a.) for two days.

Lieutenant F. G. Fuller, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Burma, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 382.—First grade Assistant Apothecary G. S. Collett is granted an extension of leave to the 18th January 1894.

No. 383.—Major H. R. Marrett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm, is granted leave within Indian limits, (p. a.) for six months, under rule X of the regulations of 1875 (the first ninety days being on full staff pay under subsidiary rule III), to be availed of on or after the 17th May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 384.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 30th March 1894, pages 1832 and 1833.

INDIA OFFICE;

30th March, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 8th January 1894.

Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, C.I.E.
Richard Kirby Ridgeway, V.C.
Geffery Lawrence Eliot.
Frederick Babington Peile.
James Beverley Lynch.
Robert Gordon.
Herbert Edward Penton.

Dated 22nd January 1894.

Edward Locke Elliot, D.S.O.
Clayton William James Hingston.

To be Major.

Captain Malcolm Thomas Lyde. Dated 21st January 1894.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick John Fraser, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 24th April 1892, but to rank from 9th July 1890.

Lieutenant Trevor Chichele Plowden, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 6th April 1892, but to rank from 24th December 1890.

Lieutenant Guy Archibald Hastings Beatty, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 27th May 1892, but to rank from 29th April 1891.

Lieutenant George Mortimer Morris, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 7th September 1892, but to rank from 19th May 1891.

Lieutenant Frederick Frere Solly-Flood, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 26th June 1892, but to rank from 7th July 1891.

Lieutenant Henry Andrew Harington, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th May 1892, but to rank from 14th July 1891.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Gaussen, from the 18th Hussars. Dated 11th May 1892, but to rank from 5th August 1891.

Second-Lieutenant John Wilmot Harley Lyon, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 22nd August 1891.

Lieutenant Frank Macdonald Lane, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 1st March 1892, but to rank from 20th September 1891.

Lieutenant John Fortescue Finnis, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 31st March 1892, but to rank from 21st October 1891.

Lieutenant William Henry Francis Basevi, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 12th April 1892, but to rank from 3rd November 1891.

Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley Bailey, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 2nd June 1892, but to rank from 17th February 1892.

Lieutenant George Dashwood Maxwell Moore, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 18th March 1892, but to rank from 1st March 1892.

Lieutenant Clifford Boardman Winter, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 9th June 1892, but to rank from 30th March 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Warwick Berthon, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 14th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Oscar Michael John da Costa, from the 21st Hussars. Dated 15th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Gilbert Peyton Beville, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 15th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant George Louis Stuart Ward, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Dated 16th Ap il 1892.

Lieutenant William Magill Kennedy, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 31st July 1892, but to rank from 21st April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Courtenay Scott, from the Norfolk Regiment Dated 2nd May 1892.

Lieutenant Robert Clarence Wellesley Lukin, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry Dated 16th June 1892, but to rank from 11th May 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Robert John Camac Eastwood, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 3rd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Kellett Hailey from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Dated 13th June 1892

Second-Lieutenant Edward Kirkpatrick, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 14th June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh William Fothergill Cooke, from the Cheshire Regiment Dated 22nd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant John Molyneux Spottiswoode Groves, from the 18th Hussars Dated 14th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Blackwell Monypenny, from the Royal West Kent Regiment Dated 22nd October 1892

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Reginald Johnson. Dated 1st October 1893

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant George Alexander Leslie Buchanan. Dated 14th March 1894.

Lieutenant Cecil Herbert Peterson. Dated 4th March 1894.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Colonel Christopher George Cautley. Dated 8th February 1894.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stokoe. Dated 25th March 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Dale. Dated 28th February 1894.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, first grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, Robert Crossley. Dated 3rd December 1893.

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"London Gazette," dated the 3rd April 1894, pages 1883 and 1884.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd April 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Johnson, Madras establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th January 1894.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Southam, Madras establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 6th January 1894.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th February 1894

Colonel Robert Hastie Inglis, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 10th February 1894.

ORGANISATION.

No. 385.—With reference to paragraph 25 (A) of G. G. O. No 308 of 1894, it is hereby notified that the annual training of officers of the Native Cavalry Reserve therein authorised will not take place during 1894-95.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 386.—With reference to G. G. O Nos. 231 and 251 of 1890 it is hereby notified that the caste constitution of the 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry as therein laid down is modified, the authorised composition of the regiment being changed from five companies of Sikhs and three of Punjabi Mahomedans to five companies of Sikhs, two companies of Punjabi Mahomedans, and one company of Pathans, the latter company being recruited from no other classes than those noted below

Yusufzais } Cis-frontier.
Momands }
Khalils.
Gaduns.
Swatis.

PENSIONS.

No. 387.—Sub-conductor Samuel Dukes, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 388.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. H. Dickson to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary E. Delmege to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor W. Doughty to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary conductor) S. Collard is absorbed in the grade of conductor;

Sergeant R. Harding to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 3rd November 1893, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. Hann, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 389.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Color-Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chattar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 390—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Prem Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th April 1894.

No. 391.—*33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mihr Shah to be Subadar and Havildar Bahawal Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mansur Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 392.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Belaram Newar to be Subadar and Havildar Padam Sing Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Drig Sing Gurúng, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 393.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry*—

Jemadar Sharbat Ali to be Ressaidar, *vice* Faiz Talab Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st January 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 394.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, with arrears of annuities from dates specified, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 84, Dafadar Karam Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Dafadar Jít Singh, invalided; from 1st May 1893.

No. 88, Drum-Major Abdul Samad Khan, 4th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mátadín Tribedi, pensioned; from 1st May 1893.

No. 12, Havildar Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Zalím Singh, pensioned; from 1st July 1893.

No. 8, Havildar Shiudas Tiwári, 9th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Ramharakh Missir, pensioned; from 1st November 1893.

No. 1545, Havildar Nihál Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Jagjít Singh, pensioned; from 5th July 1893.

No. 6, Havildar Mir Tajammul Husain, 17th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Rustam Khan, promoted; from 15th May 1893.

No. 2102, Havildar Hussain Khan, 19th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Luchman Singh, pensioned, from 14th September 1893.

No. 1148, Pay-Havildar Rám Dayál, 29th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Kán Singh, pensioned; from 16th August 1893.

No. 1116, Second Bugle-Major Sába Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Nihál Singh, pensioned; from 23rd August 1893.

No. 14, Havildar Bágh Ali, 33rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Shamsdín, pensioned; from 1st October 1893.

No. 1165, Havildar Krishnabír Chatri, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Havildar Bakhatbír Gurúng, deceased; from 1st May 1893.

No. 1038, Color-Havildar Sarup Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Basant Singh, pensioned; from 1st September 1893.

No. 3229, Havildar Ahmad Dín, 1st Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Iláhi Bakhsh, pensioned; from 1st October 1893.

No. 16, Havildar Kishnmán Khatri, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Ghanbír Thápa, pensioned; from 1st January 1894.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 146, Sowar Núr Muhammad Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 167, Sowar Ahmad Beg, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 204, Sowar Ishar Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 265, Sowar Sheikh Tajammul Husain, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 284, Sowar Mazhar Ali, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 318, Sowar Sawant Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 255, Lance-Dafadar Sheikh Rustam, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 781, Lance-Dafadar Ramasra, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 13, Sowar Dirgaj Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1948, Sowar (Farrier) Ashrat Mír Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 773, Sowar Jiwan Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1476, Lance-Dafadar Dín Dayál Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1411, Sowar Muhammad Hasan Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 246, Sowar Rúr Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 258, Sowar Asghar Ali Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 575, Sowar Santokh Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1051, Sowar Kishan Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 896, Sowar Híra Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 948, Sowar Muhammad Alí Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1416, Lance-Dafadar Ata Muhammad Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1382, Sowar Díwán Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1089, Sowar Díwán Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1245, Sowar Laddha Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 154½, Sowar Rádha Kishan, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 180, Sowar Sheikh Bhulái, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 977, Lance-Dafadar Rámji Lál, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 991, Sowar (Farrier) Shibbu, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 373, Sowar Ahmad-dín Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.

No. 422, Sowar Alam Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.

No. 100, Sowar Gurditt Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 713, Sowar Muhammad Husain Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 805, Sowar Ludde Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1064, Lance-Dafadar Mohar Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1096, Sowar Jamál Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1514, Sowar Tára Chand, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1539, Sowar Kharak Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1840, Lance-Dafadar Kásim Ali, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1875, Lance-Dafadar Mangal Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 72, Sowar Ghulám Rasúl, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1565, Sowar Allahdád Khan, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1641, Sowar Sher Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2210, Naick Baldeo Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 2144, Sapper Máhábír, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 61, Naick Shiuiratan, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Rámjattan Tiwári, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 106, Sepoy Ram-ishwár Misr, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Rati-Pál Ráe, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1249, Drummer Sheikh Amánat Ali, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2993, Sepoy Ramautar Tiwári, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 87, Drummer Sheikh Jeddu, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Lachman Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 49, Naick Ghulám Husain Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 89, Sepoy Ali Bakhsh Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 114, Sepoy Ujágar Rám, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 99, Sepoy Deo Náráyan Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 101, Sepoy Surit Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 90, Sepoy Sankar, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Naick Saligrám Páthak, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 83, Sepoy Guptár Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 98, Sepoy Shamsher Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 99, Sepoy Sálár Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 3, Naick Shera, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2, Sepoy Máhábír Rám, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1317, Naick Sher Singh, 15th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1158, Sepoy Abdulla, 15th Bengal Infantry.

No. 278, Sepoy Shiubalak Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 285, Sepoy Bishnáth Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 95, Sepoy Mahmúd Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1768, Naick Bháwal Ali, 19th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1889, Naick Jiwan Singh, 19th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2341, Lance-Naick Phúman, 20th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2344, Lance-Naick Gunneah, 20th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1478, Naick Rúdu Shah, 21st Bengal Infantry.

No. 1489, Sepoy Hashmat Ali, 21st Bengal Infantry.

No. 1859, Naick Húkam, 22nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1813, Sepoy Hari Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry

No. 1840, Sepoy Játa Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1807, Naick Búta Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1682, Lance-Naick Muhammad Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.

No. 259, Naick Nawáb, 25th Bengal Infantry.

No 284, Sepoy Muhammad Husain, 25th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1411½, Sepoy Dhúman, 26th Bengal Infantry.

No 2261, Sepoy Ganda Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1462, Sepoy Prem Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1489, Sepoy Jodh Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.

No 1516, Sepoy Dharam Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1267, Naick Fazl Dín, 30th Bengal Infantry.

No 1600, Naick Hazára Singh, 30th Bengal Infantry.

No. 464, Sepoy Jání, 31st Bengal Infantry.

No 1372, Naick Mangal Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1353, Sepoy Sarmukh Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 54, Naick Fakír Muhammad, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 65, Naick Nathu, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 86, Naick Jiwan Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.

No. 87, Naick Rúr Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.

No 91, Sepoy Káku Singh, 36th Bengal Infantry.

No. 51, Naick Moti, 37th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1845, Naick Singbír Nagarkotí, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2397, Naick Jawáhir Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1291, Sepoy Ganda Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2503, Sepoy Tíkarám Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2551, Sepoy Jasbír Pûn, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

No. 807, Naick Kishnu Damái, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 849, Lance-Naick Jagbír Damái, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1873, Naick Dhanráj Ráná, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1847, Rifleman Balbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2066, Sepoy Fateh Jang, Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 4048, Naick Ganpat, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2910, Sepoy Lála, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2921, Sepoy Sheru, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 412, Sepoy (Musician) Mohkam Dín, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 426, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Kán Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 3287, Naick Mana Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry.

No. 3434, Naick Mul Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 121, Naick Ganga Rám, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No 58, Lance Naick Ahmad, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No. 109, Naick Natha Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.

No 385, Sepoy Mayya, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 197, Sowar Ahmad Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1095, Sowar Bisakhi Ram, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 110, Sepoy Ismaíl Khan, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No 92, Sepoy Imám Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 421, Naick Harnám Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 395.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity, and for long service and good conduct with and without graituity, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No 2061, Havildar Gayadín Singh, 6th Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Nagojee, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 485, Sowar Mohi-ud-dín Khan, 1st Lancers.

No. 551, Sowar Natha Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 318, Sowar Nazar Muhammad, 2nd Lancers.

No. 443, Sowar Abdul Karím Khan, 2nd Lancers.

No. 327, Sowar Mirza Hasan Beg, 3rd Lancers.

No. 340, Sowar Sheikh Abdul Wáhid, 3rd Lancers.

No 241, Sowar Muhammad Yásín, 4th Lancers.

No. 513, Sowar Muhammad Nabi Khan, 4th Lancers.

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No. 360, Sepoy Subarmani, 1st Infantry.

No. 576, Sepoy Swami, 1st Infantry.

No. 2189, Sepoy Abel Antho, 2nd Infantry.

No. 2216, Sepoy Ramcharan, 2nd Infantry.

No. 373, Sepoy Sheikh Iláhi Bakhsh, 4th Infantry.

No. 417, Sepoy Sheikh Bari, 4th Infantry.

No. 926, Naick Vankatram, 5th Infantry.

No. 1041, Sepoy Ghure Khan, 5th Infantry.

No 2150, Sepoy Gayadín Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 2293, Sepoy Shaikh Subhán, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 550, Sowar Harnám Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 485, Sowar Mahbúb Ali, 2nd Lancers.

No. 474. Sowar Imám Ali Khan, 3rd Lancers.

No. 536, Sowar Haidar Khan, 4th Lancers

No. 807, Sepoy Safdar Ali, 1st Infantry.

No. 2101, Sepoy Ballaiya, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1702, Sepoy Kisan, 3rd Infantry.

No. 798, Naick Dhanu Rái, 4th Infantry.

No. 1340, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Baldeo Singh, 5th Infantry.

No. 2195, Sepoy Duniyán Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 396.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Army are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 784, Havildar-Major Rámáswámy, 13th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Arrikum, deceased,—12th March 1893.

No. 1013, Havildar Muhammad Husain, 20th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Permalloo, pensioned,—16th August 1893.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No 1306, Private Kádir Ap Khán, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1300, Private Mahadava Rao, 1st Madras Lancers.

No 1149, Naick Sayyid Ahmad, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 126, Private Sada Rám Singh, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 155, Private Muhammad Usmán, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 316, Sapper Veeraswámy, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 356, Sapper Arokium, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 203, Private Luchman Singh, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 205, Private Yelliah, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 585, Private Audennah, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 618, Private Muhammad Sulaimán, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 653, Private Abdur-Rahmán, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 747, Private Rámáswámy, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 1126, Private Akbar Khán, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1194, Private Mooniswámy, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2760, Private Sheikh Sarwar, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2792, Private Sunnassee, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2275, Private Nursanah, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 1642, Private Guddiah, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 425, Private Venkiah, 7th Madras Infantry.

No 407, Private Vellerian, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 491, Private Shamsud-dín, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 1521, Private Michel, 9th Madras Infantry.

No 1522, Private Kristamah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 318, Private Venkanah, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 478, Private Muhammad Husain, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 788, Private Sayyid Kásim, 13th Madras Infantry.

No 813, Private Sayyid Kásim, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 2714, Private Abdul-Kádir, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2749, Private Venketswámy, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 688, Private Sheikh Ahmad, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 465, Private Govindarajaloo, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1048, Private Chinnaswámy, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 1128, Private Appanah, 16th Madras Infantry.

No 2599, Private Azíz Khán, 17th Madras Infantry.

No 3189, Private Sayyid Ali, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 3049, Private Lál Ahmad, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 3061, Private Appanah, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 1036, Private Sheikh Latíf, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 645, Private Appanah, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 549, Private Sayyid Ibráhím, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 627, Private Venkanah, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 66, Private Yákúb Khán, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No 79, Private Vizaramiah, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 958, Private Soobroydoo, 23rd Madras Light Infantry

No. 991, Private Sectunnah, 23rd Madras Light Infantry.

No 158, Private Francis, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 159, Private Muhammad Ali, 24th Madras Infantry.

No 744, Private Fazlullah Beg, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 748, Private Sayyid Husain, 25th Madras Intantry

No 553, Private Ramiah, 26th Madras Infantry

No 1144, Private Rettamallay, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 438, Private Murád Beg, 27th Madras Infantry

No. 552, Private Boomiah 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 822, Private Sayyid Rahmán, 28th Madras Infantry.

No 897, Private Bimmiah, 28th Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No 714, Private Sheikh Imám, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 589, Private Jáfar Beg, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 66, Drummer J. Peacock, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 504, Private Rámáswámy, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 750, Private Sheikh Latíf, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 577, Private Pentiah, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 397.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals for meritorious service with annuities, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity

No. 74, Dafadár Abdul Azíz, 6th Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Dafadár Lál Muhammad, pensioned.

No. 13, Dafadár (Trumpeter-Major) Sheikh Ján Muhammad, 7th Bombay Lancers, *vice* Dafadár Kutb Shah, promoted.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 84, Farrier Sheikh Hussain, Governor's Body-Guard.

No. 773, Sowar Kasé Ráo Kadam, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 560, Naick Jagdeo Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 542, Sowar Hidáyatullah Khán, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 431, Sowar Balvant Ráo Tingré, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 473, Sowar Sheikh Ghulám Nabi, 4th Bombay Cavalry

No 285, Naick Hazir Mír Khán, 5th Bombay Cavalry

No 203, Naick Kázim Ali Khán, 6th Bombay Cavalry

No 105, Trumpeter Sher Gúl Khán, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No 162, Sapper Hari Ahír, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No 599, Sapper Itnák Krishnál., Bombay Sappers and Miners

No. 1319, Naick Apnák Sámnák, 1st Bombay Infantry

No. 954, Lance-Naick Ráwajnák Jánnák, 1st Bombay Infant y.

No. 2364, Naick Raoji Bhoslé, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 2305, Lance-Naick Balwati Málsuré, 2nd Bombay Infantry

No 5073, Lance-Naick Ganu Sindé 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 54, Private Bháu Vágh, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No 831, Naick Gonnák Pándnák, 4th Bombay Infantry

No 613, Bugler Gunnák Rajnák, 4th Bombay Infantry

No. 1645, Naick Krishnaji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 189-, Private Háráji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No 799, Naick Sheikh Ismail, 7th Bombay Infantry

No. 745, Naick Rágmehtai, 7th Bombay Infantry

No. 1649, Private Lakshman Powár, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No 1689, Lance-Naick Pándu Kadam, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1601, Naick Esnák Laknák, 10th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1622, Private Sheikh Sulemán, 10th Bombay Infantry

No. 59, Naick John Francis Attaide, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1991, Private Háji Khán, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 459, Fife-Major Gannák Rámnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 533, Private Rájnak Itnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2364, Naick Mhádnák Sonnák, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2451, Private Banáji Israel, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1242, Private Sakhárám Lád, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1281, Private Itu Nigdé, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2217, Private Rámji Chálka, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2227, Private Lakshman Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 899, Naick Bhágnák Harnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 893, Lance-Naick Sheikh Ali Bakhsh, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1154, Private Subhánráo Gujar, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1179, Private Pándji Sáwant, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1612, Private Máhadmehtar Rámmehtar 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1622, Private Gannák Itnák, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 770, Private Daji Naringnekar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 803, Private Subhánráo Shirké, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 168, Private Sheikh Abbás, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 206, Private Lakshman Chandé, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 2060, Bugler Sheikh Muhammad, 25th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1714, Private Abdulla Khán, 27th Bombay Infantry.

No. 390, Lance-Naick Máruti Powár, 28th Bombay Infantry.

No. 511, Private Gunáji Toraskar, 28th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2658, Naick Jahán Khán, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2719, Private Ahmad Khán, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 96, Naick Isá Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1000, Naick Háshim Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 50, Sowar Umar Khán, Governor's Body-Guard.

No. 664, Sowar Gopál Ráo Mirgé, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 801, Sowar Sheikh Kamarud-dín, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 793, Sapper Bálu Sambu, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 898, Private Gangnák Laknák, 1st Bombay Infantry.

No. 2308, Private Bhágu Sakpál, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 43, Private Rámji Sindé, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1925, Private Lakshman Ráo Moré, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 815, Private Rámji Báné, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1769, Private Hari Yesu Harmalkar, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2387, Private Bábáji Ghág, 10th Bombay Infantry.

No. 134, Private Dáji Sagdaré, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 458, Drummer Lakhnák Gondnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2461, Private Farsu Girkar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No 2377, Private Hanmantá Lokhandé, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 838, Private Tuknák Bhivnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1160, Private Kánoji Amré, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 828, Private Rámcharan Páthak, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 261, Private Mukund Ráo Sindé, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1963, Private Jairám Rawut, 25th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2741, Private Sardár Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 398.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Arthur Frederick Rich, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 399.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Henry Farrington Evans, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant during the absence on leave of Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

No. 400.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Franklin Eden Taylor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stewart-Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

George Frederick MacLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 401.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant W. D. D. Morgan resigns his commission.

No. 402.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant D. J. Macrae resigns his commission.

No. 403.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant D. W. A. MacDonald resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 25.—The following notification of the Home Department, No. 702, dated 12th April 1894, is republished for information:

"The relative rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine having been determined by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated the 20th March and 30th July 1891, clauses (1) and (2) of section (*a*) of Home Department notification No. 26, dated the 8th January 1884, are hereby cancelled The entries of 'Commanders of the Indian Marine' in the second class and of 'first grade officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers of the Indian Marine' in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service appended to the Warrant of Precedence for India will accordingly be deleted from that list"

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 26.—G. G. O. No. 16 of 1894, granting Chief Engineer W. A. Collins, Royal Indian Marine, leave for six months, is cancelled.

PENSIONS.

No. 27.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to notify in continuation of G. G O. No. 56 of 1893 that all officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine who have been enrolled as subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations with effect from 1st January 1893, and who having made other provision for their wives do not wish to subscribe on their behalf, will be permitted to subscribe for their children only on payment of the unmarried rate of subscriptions of their class, as in the case of widowers, in addition to the donations and subscriptions due for children.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st March and the 27th April 1894.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs a p.		
Frederick Burness (*a*)	Surgeon-Major	Indian Medical Service (28th Bombay Infantry).	14th May 1893	No will found.	2,696 13 5	...	26th June 1894.
Averell Daniell (*b*)	Major	Indian Staff Corps (1st Punjab Infantry).	5th March 1893	Intestate	2,971 3 0	..	Ditto.
Henry Frederic Tiarks (*c*)	Lieutenant	5th Dragoon Guards.	14th November 1893	Intestate	1,293 1 2	.	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Brother—James Burness, Esq Address—No 6, George Street, Edinburgh
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Brother—Major R H Daniell (Retired) Address—No 19, Wetherley Gardens, South Kensington, London
(*c*) *Next-of-kin*—Father—H. F Tiarks, Esq Address—Foxbury, Chislehurst, Kent

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1894.

No. 176.—With reference to Notification No. 363, dated the 29th September 1893, Mr. J. Shaw officiated in the rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, from the 28th November to the 13th December 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 177.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank,* Burma, is permanently transferred to Hyderabad.

No. 178.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Becher, A. R. . . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Examiner, 1st Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Stuart, H. . . .	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Godfrey, F. E. . . .	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.
Sherlock Hubbard, I. S. .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Hoskyn, Major, C. R , R.E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.
Wolfe, G. C. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	27th March 1894.
White, D. R. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Sowerby, C. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.

No. 179.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1894, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Oliver.

No. 180.—Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, Limited, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th April, 1894.

No. 181.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Petavel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th April, 1894.

No. 182.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 461, dated the 23rd December 1892, the services of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 183.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bigg-Wither, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is, on return from furlough, posted to Assam, and appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

No. 184.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. W. Oates, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st April, 1894.

No. 175.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
W. F. Melhuish . .	Director, Class III, officiating .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV .	12th March 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending April 21st, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 4th to April 21st, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·08	— 1·08	0·85	2·53	— 66
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	1·28	— 100
	Central Burma	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	0·28	0·79	— 65
	Upper Burma	0·28	?	?	1·28	?	?
	Arakan	0·02	0·55	— 0·53	0·81	1·36	— 40
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·45	0·92	+ 0·53	4·94	4·57	+ 8
	Assam (Surma)	1·34	2·75	— 1·41	14·47	18·19	— 20
	Do (Brahmaputra)	1·13	1·51	— 0·38	5·99	7·94	— 25
	Deltaic Bengal	1·93	0·54	+ 1·39	3·12	2·83	+ 10
	Central Bengal	0·85	0·27	+ 0·58	1·40	1·65	— 15
	North Bengal	1·51	0·67	+ 0·84	2·27	3·13	— 27
	Orissa	0·93	0·34	+ 0·59	1·56	1·76	— 11
	Chota Nagpur.	0·39	0·13	+ 0·26	0·42	1·26	— 67
	Bihar (South)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·03	0·49	— 94
	Do (North)	0·32	0·11	+ 0·21	0·32	0·72	— 56
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	0·13	0·33	— 61
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·04	0·43	— 91
	Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·40	— 95
	Do (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·23	0·54	— 57
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·09	0·36	— 75
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·12	0·49	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·97	1·47	— 34
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·13	0·70	— 81
	Do (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·30	0·68	— 56
	Do (Submontane)	0	0·09	— 0·09	1·13	1·42	— 20
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·29	— 0·28	4·50	4·04	+ 11
	Do (North-West)	0·35	0·23	+ 0·12	3·55	2·84	+ 25
	Do (West)	0·04	0·09	— 0·05	1·41	0·96	+ 47
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·95	0·77	+ 0·18	4·71	2·65	+ 78
	Madras (South Central)	0·32	0·51	— 0·19	3·22	1·93	+ 67
	Coorg	0·58	0·53	+ 0·05	3·69	2·46	+ 50
	Mysore	0·22	0·36	— 0·14	1·79	1·00	+ 79
	Konkan	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·24	0·14	+ 71
	Bombay Deccan	0·26	0·11	+ 0·15	1·58	0·54	+ 193
	Hyderabad (North)	...		...	..		
	Khandesh	0·08	0·03	+ 0·05	0·51	0·10	+ 410
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	0·06	0·05	+ 0·01	0·55	0·47	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·61	0·43	+ 42
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·04	0	0·31	0·70	— 56
	Ditto (East)	0·03	0·07	— 0·04	0·04	0·99	— 96
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·22	— 82
	Sind	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·04	0·35	— 89
Rajputana and Central India	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·17	— 59
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·01	0	0·07	0·19	— 63
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·65	0·22	+ 0·43	1·26	0·88	+ 45
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·35	0·46	— 0·11	1·70	1·64	+ 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·13	— 0·09	0·19	1·06	— 82
	Madras (Central)	0·04	0·16	— 0·12	0·52	0·40	+ 30
	East Coast (Central)	0·46	0·09	+ 0·37	1·05	0·44	+ 139
	Ditto (South)	1·19	0·13	+ 1·06	1·76	0·65	+ 171
	Madras (South)	0·63	0·42	+ 0·21	3·82	1·94	+ 97

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, *26th April, 1894.*

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Rainfall fair, except in Salem and the Deccan districts. Cultivation commenced on the West Coast and to a slight extent in other parts under summer showers. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest continues with moderate outturn. Water-supply fair. Pasture is scarce, though improving in places, but fodder is available. Condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or insects in parts of four districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in six districts. Ploughing and sowing operations general. Cotton picking progressing in seven districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 982.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—There was general and well distributed rainfall during the week over the whole of Bengal Proper and the Bhagalpur and Orissa divisions. In the Patna and Chota Nagpur divisions the falls were scanty and confined to a few places. The rainfall of the week has done good to the standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings. In Bihar the threshing of spring crops and the weighment of opium are proceeding. The spring rice harvest has begun and promises to yield a good outturn, except in the 24-Parganas district. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo are good in some districts. The planting of sugarcane is still going on. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder is sufficient. There is want of drinking water in places in East Bengal. The price of common rice continues to be almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather seasonable; slight rain in two tahsils of the Gorakhpur district. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops in progress. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices of certain grains have risen slightly in seven districts; in the rest they are practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of spring crops, and sowings of extra spring and autumn crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Prospects of crops are said to be good, but the outturn in two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan is expected to be below average. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop has ripened, and is in good condition. Prices rising in four districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight rain in places. Scarcity beginning to be felt in Saugor, but is being met by supplementary relief works. Grain is being imported into the district in increased quantities, and prices continue steady. Land being prepared for autumn sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Rain fell in two districts of Lower Burma and in nine districts of Upper Burma, the fall in Magwe and Minbu being heavy. In Upper Burma ploughing and sowing of dry-weather paddy progressing everywhere, and in two districts reaping has commenced. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy commencing. Standing crops thriving and prospects favourable The price of paddy has fallen considerably in the Ruby Mines and slightly in three other districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th April.*—MYSORE : Good rain in parts of Kadur ; slight elsewhere. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in the Kolar and Shimoga districts.

COORG : Rainfall moderate. No standing crops, except coffee and cardamom. Prospects not very favourable. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th April.*—BERAR : Rainfall moderate. Weather frequently cloudy. Days warm and mornings cool. No standing crops throughout the province. Threshing of wheat and linseed not yet finished. In the Melghat taluka land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder supply inadequate in parts of the Akola district. Water sufficient. Slight variations in prices in three talukas.

HYDERABAD : No rain during the week. Cutting of hot-weather crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Slight rain during the week in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Neemuch. Harvesting completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Western Malwa, and Neemuch, and in progress in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. The probable outturn in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Goona will be below average, as the crops have been damaged by rain, insects, and blight. Wheat is reported a complete failure in tracts adjoining the Saugor district ; good outturn expected in Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient, except in Gwalior, where it is indifferent and bad. Prices of food-grains rising in Goona and Neemuch ; steady in other Agencies. Opium is said to have been much injured in Malwa, and the yield will be below the estimate.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rainfall slight at Abu and in Bikanir ; good in Partabgarh and Ajmere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices rising in four States, falling in two, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Rainfall moderate. Weather again fine. Standing crops in good condition. Rapeseed ripening. Autumn ploughings going on. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Rainfall slight. Spring crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

For week ending 21st April.—No rain. Crops ripe. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Weather showery and unsettled. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894	1892.	1893	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	..	...	..	.	..	6		..		..	.	6
Bombay ...	.	..	242	4,02,769	2,71,199	3,98,282	...	..	..	4,02,769	2,71,199	3,98,524
Sind	...	...	.	.	..	.	35,941	19,538	58,833	35,941	19,538	58,833
Bengal	14,203	14,278	8,171	..		..	..	...	...	14,293	14,278	8,171
N.-W. P. & O. ...	34,835	31,181	1,03,598	38,011	40,373	56,287	..	.		72,846	71,554	1,59,885
Punjab	1	2,913	16,079	217	11,383	21,156	3,062	42,308	38,415	3,280	56,604	75,650
Cent. Provs. .	237		2,792	15,667	25,686	29,628	.	...	..	15,904	25,686	32,420
Berar	1,749	.	2,301	3,58,622	2,15,718	2,76,507	...	...		3,60,371	2,15,718	2,78,868
Assam	4,739	9,050	16,507	...		..	..	...	...	4,739	9,050	6,507
Raj. & C. I. ...	158	1,349	7,475	93,753	1,30,486	1,54,418	..	.	...	93,911	1,37,835	1,61,893
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	10	139	25	...	...	.	10	139	25
Mysore	..	...		...	41	40	.	...	...		41	40
TOTAL ...	56,012	58,771	1,47,225	9,09,049	7,01,025	9,36,349	39,003	61,846	97,248	10,04,064	8,21,642	11,80,822
WHEAT—												
Madras		...	...	..	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86
Bombay ...	...	...	...	64,944	82,397	49,597	..	..		64,944	82,397	49,597
Sind ...	...	.	...	...	...		2,44,131	47,846	1,58,316	2,44,131	47,846	1,58,316
Bengal	39,270	20,245	6,665	1			...	..	.	39,271	20,245	6,665
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,14,740	1,39,374	1,00,246	1,56,119	40,227	16	.		...	2,70,859	1,79,601	1,00,261
Punjab	431	.	67,595	42,261	1,496	49,148	4,37,269	8,516	4,52,746	4,79,961	10,012	5,69,489
Cent. Provs. ...	1,063	22,371	5,876	3,43,047	2,95,737	1,50,949	...		...	3,44,110	3,18,108	1,56,825
Berar		.		8,668	844	68	...	...	...	8,668	844	68
Assam	...	...	...	..		.	...	...	...	.		...
Raj. & C. I. ...	312	921	...	1,04,270	87,681	78,393	..	...	..	1,04,582	88,602	78,393
Nizam's Terry ...	..	...	..	...	.		...	...			.	...
Mysore	.	.	..				...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1,55,816	1,82,911	1,80,382	7,19,310	5,08,382	3,28,257	6,81,400	56,362	6,11,062	15,56,526	7,47,655	11,19,701
LINSEED—												
Madras ..	.	..	..		3,032	22,674	.	...	...	...	3,032	22,674
Bombay .	..	..	...	1,53,169	1,44,609	3,11,032	..	...		1,53,169	1,44,609	3,11,032
Sind ...	...		.	.	.	...	.	...	124	...	.	124
Bengal ...	38,246	18,094	1,33,483	..		...	...	..	..	38,246	18,094	1,33,483
N.-W. P. & O ...	30,994	4,292	23,189	1,414	1,330	2,323		...	...	32,408	5,622	25,512
Punjab		...			.	..	..	...	1	...		1
Cent. Provs.	3,468	336	35,814	61,387	102,891	81,535	.	...		64,855	1,03,227	1,17,349
Berar	...	...	1,513	1,68,665	1,02,377	4,12,058	...		...	1,68,665	1,02,377	4,13,571
Assam	53	646	647	.	.		...	...	...	53	646	647
Raj. & C. I. ...	2,199	1,021	4,262	4,655	16,994	14,628	...		...	6,854	18,015	18,890
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...		1,25,708	88,250	1,52,493		...	.	1,25,708	88,250	1,52,493
Mysore ...	...			..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	74,960	24,389	1,98,908	5,14,998	4,59,483	9,96,743	..	...	125	5,89,958	4,83,872	11,95,776
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	.	...	...	8	314	420	...	...	...	[illegible]	314	420
Bombay ...		...		114	97	17		...	...	[illegible]	97	17
Sind ..	..	...		..		..	590	1,424	534	[illegible]	1,424	534
Bengal ..	285	812	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	812	1,976
N.-W. P. & O. ...	410	27	317	27	...	44	..	...	...	437	27	391
Punjab ...	...	.	248		3	...	555	651	397	555	654	645
Cent. Provs. ...	..	..		...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	..	...	304	65	172	..	...	...	304	65	172
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	695	839	2,571	453	479	653	1,145	2,075	931	2,293	3,393	4,155

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1894, and from 1st January to 28th February 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

Total from January 1st, including total of month.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	...	...	1,726	...	...	...	...	...	1,726	Madras.
...	...	242	6,72,835	5,76,823	7,51,379	...	...	...	6,72,835	5,76,823	7,51,621	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	61,955	43,048	1,01,044	61,955	43,048	1,01,044	Sind.
22,057	23,020	13,584	...	19	...	...	...	...	22,057	23,039	13,584	Bengal.
58,548	64,305	2,12,239	86,591	1,35,522	1,73,854	...	...	...	1,45,139	1,99,827	3,86,093	N.-W. P. & O.
1	12,465	23,829	477	41,548	41,850	4,582	82,302	72,185	5,060	1,36,315	1,37,864	Punjab.
262	546	4,109	21,621	48,207	57,684	...	...	...	21,883	48,753	61,793	Cent. Provs.
2,998	236	3,559	5,64,763	3,69,272	5,61,752	...	...	...	5,67,761	3,69,508	5,65,311	Berar.
5,501	12,157	9,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,501	12,157	9,995	Assam.
158	2,583	9,604	1,74,270	2,41,998	2,54,864	...	...	...	1,74,428	2,44,581	2,64,468	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	23	1,071	398	...	...	...	23	1,071	398	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	364	40	...	...	...	...	364	40	Mysore.
89,525	1,15,312	2,77,161	15,20,580	14,14,824	18,43,547	66,537	1,25,350	1,73,229	16,76,642	16,55,486	22,93,937	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	Madras.
...	...	...	1,06,977	1,25,387	74,897	...	...	...	1,06,977	1,25,387	74,897	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,022	1,10,452	3,49,008	2,84,022	1,10,452	3,49,008	Sind.
1,15,122	54,170	14,284	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,123	54,170	14,284	Bengal.
3,18,059	2,72,999	2,00,692	2,33,050	86,976	871	...	...	...	5,51,109	3,59,975	2,01,563	N.-W. P. & O.
2,675	...	1,21,997	92,691	12,250	83,343	6,82,447	27,018	8,51,836	7,77,813	39,268	10,57,176	Punjab.
2,202	51,097	24,686	6,29,680	6,19,103	3,96,569	...	...	...	6,31,882	6,70,200	4,21,255	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	19,366	12,175	68	...	...	...	19,366	12,175	68	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
312	1,856	...	2,11,039	1,71,804	1,89,484	...	..	...	2,11,351	1,73,660	1,89,484	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
4,38,370	3,80,122	3,61,659	12,92,804	10,27,695	7,45,318	9,66,469	1,37,470	12,00,844	26,97,643	15,45,287	23,07,821	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	...	3,120	23,646	...	...	...	...	3,120	23,646	Madras.
...	...	...	1,78,565	1,71,048	3,69,371	...	...	...	1,78,565	1,71,048	3,69,371	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	124	1	...	124	Sind.
1,05,642	47,067	2,85,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,642	47,067	2,85,458	Bengal.
87,856	15,635	1,04,672	3,146	2,516	5,983	...	...	...	91,002	18,151	1,10,655	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	...	...	566	Punjab.
10,482	5,062	64,045	90,187	1,21,042	1,37,840	...	...	...	1,00,669	1,26,104	2,01,885	Cent. Provs.
...	...	1,513	1,81,831	1,12,292	4,62,507	...	...	...	1,81,831	1,12,292	4,64,020	Berar.
1,423	1,046	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	1,046	909	Assam.
12,507	1,434	16,408	14,841	28,810	26,904	...	...	...	27,348	30,244	43,312	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,64,013	1,14,353	1,81,870	...	...	...	1,64,013	1,14,353	1,81,870	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	18	2	Mysore.
2,17,910	70,244	4,73,005	6,32,583	5,53,199	12,08,123	1	...	690	8,50,494	6,23,443	16,81,818	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	14	606	680	...	...	...	14	606	680	Madras.
...	...	...	305	343	268	...	...	...	305	343	268	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	3,989	971	1,143	3,989	971	Sind.
5,131	6,124	6,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,131	6,124	6,549	Bengal.
3,801	546	3,064	27	...	74	...	...	...	3,828	546	3,138	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	248	2	3	1	1,148	1,635	728	1,150	1,638	977	Punjab.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	452	565	588	...	...	...	452	565	588	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
8,932	6,670	9,861	800	1,518	1,611	2,291	5,624	1,699	12,023	13,812	13,171	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 14TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893	Week ending 15th April 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 15th April 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th April 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th April 1894. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 14th April 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th April 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 15th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 14th April 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,14,199	621	1,634	10,63,410	654	1,53,94,522	1,67,22,389	13,27,867	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,84,113	213	802	1,73,844	202	25,01,480	26,53,912	1,52,432	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,38,597	184	752	1,34,006	178	17,23,039	17,95,330	72,291	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,738	83	21	1,614	77	33,187	22,890	...	10,297
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	4,87,076	287	1,719	5,61,980	327	74,87,423	79,06,739	4,19,316	
South Indian	157	1,043	1,56,532	150	[illegible]	1,47,159	141	23,51,793	20,24,935	.	3,26,858
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,107	1,34,146	121	1,164	1,35,031	116	17,31,372	18,28,270	96,898	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	750	1,20,041	171	750	1,39,540	185	18,24,869	17,25,225		99,644
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	15,193	68	231	22,408	97	2,43,625	3,14,237	70,612	...
Pálanpur-Deesa			..		17	1,010	59		12,061	12,061	
TOTAL	272	8,098	22,63,435	279	8,198	23,81,302	291	3,32,91,310	3,50,05,958	17,14,676	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,500	5,90,085	237	2,507	6,50,337	263	87,80,754	95,96,074	8,15,220	.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,04,001	295	741	2,33,423	323	28,14,478	31,17,403	3,02,925	.
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	250	777	1,66,571	214	813	1,83,120	225	29,89,447	35,99,774	6,10,327	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	13,522	108	128	14,230	111	2,33,733	2,25,139		8,594
East Coast (state)	53	91	7,156	79	260	25,714	97	(*f*) 42,854	3,06,000	2,63,146	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,20,013	168	730	1,14,[illegible]77	157	27,84,180	24,64,054	...	3,20,126
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	28	874	31	28	764	27	15,656	15,922	261	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	529	66	8	423	53	7,575	6,805	..	770
TOTAL	331	4,043	11,02,[illegible]10	223	5,216	12,[illegible]	237	1,76,38,677	1,93,01,071	16,62,394	..
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	10,76,304	722	1,490	9,51,176	638	1,38,15,155	1,40,71,032	2,55,877	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	461	4,07,751	884	461	4,12,000	894	40,21,435	40,84,209	62,774	..
Madras	242	840	2,06,146	245	840	1,75,755	209	30,85,947	28,90,332		1,95,615
TOTAL	585	2,791	16,90,201	606	2,791	15,38,931	551	2,18,22,517	2,19,45,553	1,23,036	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,834	50,55,346	319	16,207	51,62,221	319	7,27,52,504	7,62,52,612	35,00,108	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	27,828	173	161	37,035	230	3,45,171	4,40,849	95,678	...
Tarkessur	277	22	13,203	600	22	15,569	717	1,01,245	1,05,830	4,585	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	12,291	183	67	8,872	132	1,02,231	1,35,550	33,319	.
Dibru-Sadiya	126	7	10,321	132	78	9,516	122	1,44,344	1,57,741	13,397	...
TOTAL	142	328	63,643	194	328	68,305	210	6,93,091	8,39,970	1,46,079	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	64,913	105	333	69,119	208	9,00,965	8,71,614	..	29,351
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,372	106	13	1,220	94	20,940	18,482		2,458
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,118	158	108	14,774	137	1,95,685	2,26,826	31,141	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	32,848	99	362	26,306	73	5,13,276	4,49,785	.	63,491
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	10,675	115	93	8,680	93	1,15,674	1,36,576	20,902	...
Kolhapur	83	29	1,973	68	29	2,656	92	36,604	38,359	1,755	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,122	85	72	4,960	69	91,234	81,154	...	. 10,080
TOTAL	125	979	1,35,011	138	1,010	1,27,805	127	18,74,378	18,22,796	...	51,582
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	53,120	160	334	49,690	149	6,94,644	6,49,257	...	45,387
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	26	(*i*) 1,125	43	46	3,177	69	(*i*) 1,125	43,684	42,559	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	17,145	47	364	22,400	62	2,79,497	4,01,780	1,22,283	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,560	59	94	6,230	66	90,856	97,903	7,047	..
TOTAL	93	818	77,250	94	838	81,407	97	10,66,122	11,92,624	1,26,502	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,959	51,31,250	297	18,383	54,40,518	296	7,63,85,995	8,01,08,002	37,22,007	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz*., 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 15th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

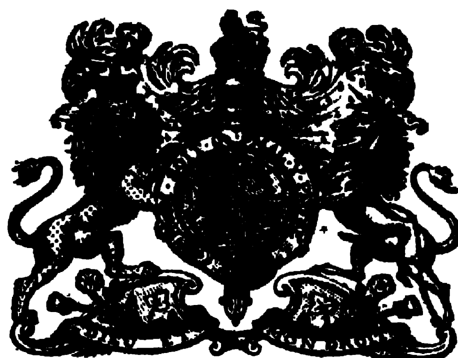
N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 15th April 1893.			Week ending 14th April 1894.			Earnings from 1st to 15th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 14th April 1894.	Increases in 1894-95.	Decreases in 1894-95.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	10,14,199	621	1,634	10,69,410	654	22,33,185	22,08,672	...	24,513
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	1,84,113	213	862	1,73,844	202	4,22,519	3,46,154	...	76,365
Indian Midland	129	752	1,38,597	184	752	1,34,006	178	2,79,590	2,50,264	...	29,326
Bezwáda Extension	80	21	1,738	83	21	1,614	77	3,966	3,166	...	800
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	4,87,976	287	1,719	5,61,980	327	10,36,198	10,91,020	54,822	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,56,832	150	1,042	1,46,459	141	3,40,430	2,88,517	...	51,913
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,107	1,34,146	121	1,164	1,35,031	116	2,89,799	2,68,031	...	21,768
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,29,641	171	756	1,39,540	185	2,68,117	2,76,730	8,613	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	15,193	68	231	22,408	97	34,037	52,047	18,010	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	17	1,010	59	...	1,920	1,920	...
TOTAL	243	8,098	22,62,435	279	8,198	23,85,302	291	49,07,841	47,86,521	...	1,21,320
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,509	5,90,085	235	2,507	6,59,337	263	12,92,724	13,36,299	43,575	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,04,000	295	741	2,39,423	323	4,48,981	4,09,813	20,832	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,66,531	214	813	1,83,120	225	3,87,537	4,02,090	14,553	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	13,522	108	125	14,230	114	30,513	29,450	...	1,063
East Coast (state)	...	91	7,156	79	266	25,714	97	(*f*) 15,246	45,565	30,319	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,20,013	168	730	1,14,977	157	2,98,518	2,43,120	...	55,398
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	874	31	28	764	27	2,382	1,800	...	582
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	529	66	8	423	53	1,185	835	...	350
TOTAL	217	4,945	11,02,710	223	5,218	12,37,988	237	24,77,056	25,28,972	51,886	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,490	10,76,304	722	1,490	9,51,176	638	22,49,386	18,47,116	...	4,02,270
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,07,751	884	461	4,12,000	894	8,58,663	7,83,000	...	75,663
Madras	226	840	2,06,146	245	840	1,75,755	209	4,37,676	3,51,631	...	86,045
TOTAL	442	2,791	16,90,201	606	2,791	15,38,931	551	35,45,725	29,81,747	...	5,63,978
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	50,55,346	319	16,207	51,62,221	319	1,09,30,652	1,02,97,240	...	6,33,412
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	27,828	173	161	37,038	230	64,212	1,29,048	64,836	...
Tarkessur	252	22	13,203	600	22	13,569	617	23,172	23,351	179	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,291	183	67	8,872	132	27,911	18,391	...	9,520
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,321	132	78	9,516	122	21,594	21,771	177	...
TOTAL	135	328	63,643	194	328	68,995	210	136,889	1,92,561	55,672	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	64,913	195	333	69,119	208	1,49,310	1,27,835	...	21,485
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,372	106	13	1,220	94	2,942	2,430	...	512
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	36,660	29,842	...	6,818
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	32,848	99	362	26,396	73	69,500	55,818	...	13,682
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	10,675	115	93	8,680	93	21,582	18,830	...	2,752
Kolhápur	67	29	1,973	68	29	2,656	92	4,810	9,736	4,926	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,122	85	72	4,960	69	18,628	9,940	...	8,688
TOTAL	107	979	1,35,011	138	1,010	1,27,805	127	3,03,442	2,54,431	...	49,011
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	53,420	160	334	49,690	149	1,19,142	95,742	...	23,400
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	26	(*i*) 1,125	43	46	3,177	69	(*i*) 1,125	5,761	4,636	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	17,145	47	364	22,400	62	40,251	53,100	12,849	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,560	59	94	6,230	66	10,974	12,163	1,189	...
TOTAL	80	818	77,250	94	838	81,497	97	1,71,492	1,66,766	...	4,726
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,959	53,31,250	297	18,383	54,40,518	296	1,15,42,475	1,09,10,998	...	6,31,477

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
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(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godávari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 15th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 21st, 1894.

General Summary.—The pressure changes during the first three days of the week were small and irregular, but on the 18th pressure rose briskly in North-Eastern India and fell rapidly in Sind and the West Punjab, thus establishing a high pressure area in the north-east and a low pressure area in Sind, which continued to the close of the week. On the 20th pressure in the former area was a tenth of an inch in excess, and in the latter a tenth of an inch in defect of the normal. There was thus an abnormal gradient of two-tenths of an inch between Bengal and Sind, giving rise to easterly winds extending from Bengal up the Gangetic plain, which formed a principal feature in the meteorology of the week. Snow fell at Gnatong from the 17th to the end of the week, the total fall amounting to about 2½ feet. If this snowfall extended over a large area, it might account for the persistent abnormal high pressure in North-Eastern India, and also in part for the considerable decrease in temperature during the latter part of the week in Bengal, which, with the extension of easterly winds, caused a corresponding fall in the temperature of the North-Western Provinces. Shallow depressions owing to increased temperature appeared during the week in Chota Nagpur, Central Burma, North-Western India, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces, which caused local duststorms and thunderstorms; but, on the whole, fine weather, with temperature below the normal, prevailed over the greater part of the country during the week. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was 1·4° in defect.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had decreased in North-Eastern India and Burma, giving greater prominence to the depressions in Chota Nagpur and Central Burma. Pressure was above the normal over the whole of India, the excess in the Punjab being more than a tenth of an inch. Very strong winds were blowing at the hill stations of Cherat, Murree, and Gnatong, and winds continued to strengthen on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. Gnatong received ·95 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Light showers, all below half an inch, were reported from a few other stations.

Monday.—Pressure had given way everywhere, but very irregularly, and differed from the normal by small and variable amounts. Strong winds continued at Cherat and Murree, but winds had decreased in force at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations. Rain was reported from stations in Baluchistan, the Punjab Hills, South Madras, Bengal, and Assam. Jessore received 1·26 inches, Dhubri 1·10 inches, and four other stations above half an inch. The maximum day temperature was generally lower than it had been, only three stations registering temperatures above 105°.

Tuesday.—Another general fall of pressure had taken place, reducing pressure to slightly below the normal nearly everywhere. North-westerly winds prevailed over nearly the whole of North-Western, Central, and Western India. Gnatong reported a snowstorm, the fall amounting to ·92 inch of melted snow, and several stations received light showers of rain.

Wednesday.—Except in Bengal and Orissa, where pressure had risen, a large and irregular fall of pressure had taken place over the whole of India, exceeding a tenth of an inch in the West Punjab and Sind. Shallow depressions appeared in the Deccan and Punjab as well as in Chota Nagpur and Central Burma. Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms had occurred in Bengal (where they had given several heavy showers of rain), the Gangetic plain, and the Central Provinces. Bogra received 2·6 inches, Balasore 1·11 inches, Jalpaiguri ·84 inch, and Burdwan ·60 inch. Snow continued at Gnatong, about 9 inches of snow having fallen since the previous day. Humidity had decreased considerably in Central India and the Central Provinces notwithstanding a decrease of temperature in that area.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased generally in Northern India and the eastern half of the Peninsula, and had decreased in the western half and in Sind. North-easterly winds had set in at the interior stations in Bengal owing to excess of pressure in North Bengal, and easterly winds had extended westwards over the Gangetic plain. Heavy rain had fallen in the south of the Peninsula and light to moderate rain in Bengal. Colombo registered 2·63 inches, Cuddalore 2·68 inches, Masulipatam 2·50 inches, Trichinopoly 1·65 inches, Vizagapatam 1·11 inches, and Purnea 1·38 inches. About 3½ inches of snow had fallen at Gnatong.

Friday.—Excess of pressure in North-Eastern India and deficiency of pressure in Lower Sind continued, causing an extension of abnormal easterly winds over the whole of the Gangetic plain and the South-East Punjab. Dinajpur reported 1·30 inches of rain, Silchar 1·10 inches, Bangalore 1·11 inches, Tinnevelly ·77 inch, and False Point ·55 inch. Snow continued at Gnatong, but the fall was not so heavy as it had been during the past few days.

Saturday.—The abnormal gradients causing easterly winds in the Gangetic plain were less steep owing to a brisk increase of pressure in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, but easterly winds continued in Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had increased considerably in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Gujarat. Hyderabad (Sind) registered the highest maximum temperature, *viz.*, 112·2°, Jacobabad registered 109·8°, and Bhuj 109·6°. Snow continued in Upper Sikkim, Gnatong reporting a further fall of about 6 inches. Thunderstorms with rain were also reported, chiefly from Bengal and the North Punjab. Calcutta received 1·62 inches and Jessore 1·26 inches.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

Province.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+0·6	+0·7	+1·4	+0·4	—0·3	+0·4	+0·6
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·3	—1·0	+0·2	—2·8	—7·2	—6·2	—4·5	—2·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·2	—0·8	+0·7	—5·0	—3·6	—4·7	—4·2	—2·5
Punjab	—4·2	—1·6	—4·3	—4·1	—1·0	—2·1	—0·1	—2·5
Bombay	—1·2	—0·4	—1·4	—0·6	—0·3	+0·5	+1·2	—0·3
Central Provinces and Berar .	—3·1	—3·0	—0·7	—6·2	—5·4	—0·5	—2·0	—3·0
Central India and Gujarat .	—1·5	—0·6	—0·3	—2·7	—0·7	+1·5	+1·5	—0·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·9	—0·2	—1·9	—2·1	+2·1	+1·4	+2·4	+0·1
Madras	—1·4	—0·4	—0·4	+0·7	—2·6	—4·6	—2·3	—1·6
Mean for whole of India .	—1·1	—0·8	—0·8	—2·4	—2·0	—1·7	—0·8	—1·4

Lower temperatures than usual have prevailed over the greater part of the country during the week. The mean temperature for the week was normal in Burma, Bombay, Central India and Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana. In all other provinces it was more or less in defect, the defect being greatest in Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. The changes of temperature from day to day in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces corresponded pretty closely with each other, and were probably due to the same cause, *viz.*, the frequent thunderstorms in Bengal, and perhaps the continuous snowfall in Upper Sikkim, the effects of which were communicated to the North-Western Provinces by the easterly winds which prevailed over the Gangetic plain for the greater part of the week. The daily variations from the normal were smallest in Burma and Bombay, and were largest in Bengal and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature for the whole of India was in defect on every day of the week. It was nearest the normal on the 16th, 17th, and 21st, and most in defect on the 18th and 19th. For the whole week it was 1·4° below the normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week has been confined chiefly to North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. It has been more general in Bengal and Assam than for some weeks past, and the average fall of five of the divisions of that province was above an inch. In all thirty-eight of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain during the week; the average falls of seventeen being below a

tenth of an inch, and of nine others less than half an inch. Six divisions received an average fall of over an inch, five of which were in Bengal and Assam. In none of the divisions has the rainfall been heavy, the largest amount registered during the week at any station being only 4·59 inches.

The normal rainfall of the week was exceeded in nineteen divisions. Seven of these were in Bengal and six in the south of the Peninsula.

A reference to the table at the close will show that the rainfall of the period 4th March to 21st April was in excess of the normal in East and Deltaic Bengal, Hill Districts of the Punjab, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and all the divisions of Madras, except Hyderabad (South). Rainfall was in defect in the whole of Burma, Assam, North-Western Provinces, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, and nearly the whole of Bengal and the Central Provinces. No rain has fallen since the 4th March in Lower Burma and West Rajputana.

The heaviest falls received during the week were at Narail (Jessore) 4·59 inches, Cholapuram (Trichinopoly) 4·50 inches, Alleppy (Travancore) 4·43 inches, and Kurseong (Darjeeling) 4·36 inches.

Snowfall.—The Superintendent of the Leh Observatory, Ladakh, in a further report on the abnormal snowfall of the past winter, states that it was three times as large in amount as the normal, and more than twice as heavy as the exceptionally heavy fall of 1890-91. Cultivation is very backward, as it was only about the 5th March that the lower cultivated grounds in the Indus Valley (10,500 feet) began to be clear of the snow which had been lying on the ground ever since the 21st January.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1102 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 129 of 1894.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, Managing Director of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and *kanaths* of tents, to be known as the "Johnson Tent Link."

No. 130 of 1894.—William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, an Assistant of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and *kanaths* of tents, to be known as the "Marriott Simplex Tent Catch."

No. 131 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No. 137, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved cooking stove, to be called the "Cook and Baker."

No. 132 of 1894.—W. H. Casebourne, Manager of the Madras Portland Cement, Brick, and Tile Works, Washermanpett, Madras, for a process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends, etc., from dry or powdered Portland, Roman, and other artificial and natural cements.

No. 133 of 1894.—Frank Edmond Winsland, of Tippuk Tea Estate, in the District of Lakhimpore, in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, for a furnace for drying tea.

No. 1103P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 28 of 1889.—John Henry Richardson Dinsmore of Emlyn Street, Liverpool, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with the manufacture of gas from coal and apparatus employed therein. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895.)

No. 41 of 1889.—Fuckeer Chand Dass, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugar-cane mills. (From 26th March 1894 to 25th March 1895.)

No. 1104 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 297 of 1889.—Captain J W. Malet's invention for a light field service tent for two men, to be called 'Malet's Light Field Service Tent for two men" (Specification filed 23rd January 1890)

No. 307 of 1889.—Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for cleansing and bleaching fibrous substances and for fixing organic colouring matters thereon by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 23rd January 1890.)

No. 308 of 1889.—Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for the treatment of vegetable fibres by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 25th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 36 of 1888.—Mr. A. Graemiger's invention for processes and apparatus for dyeing, scouring bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in cops. (Specification filed 26th January 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, *Colonel*,
for *Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.*

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B. A. examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(A) indicates 1st division in Arabic.
(C) „ Chemistry and Physics.
(E) „ English.
(H) History.
(L) Latin.
(M) Mathematics.
(P) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(Pn) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(S) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.
(c) „ 2nd „ „ Chemistry and Physics.
(e) „ „ „ „ English.
(g) „ „ „ „ Geology.
(m) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(p) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(s) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1. Chakrabarti, Saratkumar (P) Presidency College.
2. Ray, Srischandra Ditto
3. Bandyopadhyay, Haribilas (p) Ditto.
4. Sarkar, Hemchandra (p) F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
5. Ray, Basantakumar (p) Presidency College.
6. Haldar, Hemantakumar Metropolitan Institution.

Second Division.

1. Chakrabarti, Brajalal (p) (S) ... Presidency College.
2. Ghosh, Dakshinaranjan (S) Ditto.
3. { „ Chandrakanta Dacca College.
   { „ Prakaschandra Morris College.
5. De, Mahendrachandra Dacca College.
6. Sinha, Charuchandra No. II (p) Presidency College.
7. Guha, Saratchandra ... F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
8. Abdul Majid (Pn.) ... ... Patna College.
9. Majumdar, Panchanan ... T. N. Jubilee College.
10. Guha, Saradakanta ... ... Ditto.
11. { Mukhopadhyay, Hemantakumar. St. Xavier's College.
    { Sen, Dwarkanath (p) ... General Assembly's Institution.
13. Das, Aswinikumar, No. II ... Presidency College.
14. Sanyal, Hemantakumar ... City College.
15. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (g) ... Presidency College.
16. Shattock, P. E. F. (L) ... St. Pauls' School, Darjeeling.
17. Mitra, Amritanath (H) ... Presidency College.
18. Datta, Jogeschandra ... Patna College.
19. Achyut Sitaram Sathe ... Morris College.
20. Chattopadhyay, Khagendranath General Assembly's Institution.
21. Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath ... T. N. Jubilee College.
22. Ghosh, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
23. Chattopadhyay, Manomohan ... General Assembly's Institution.
24. Nuruddin Ahmad ... Presidency College.
25. Goswami. Brajagopal Ripon College.
26. Balak Ram (c) ... Lahore College.
27. Das, Aswinikumar No. 1 Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

Chakrabarti, Saratkumar (E) ... Presidency College.

Second Division.

1. Chakrabarti, Brajalal (e) (S) Presidency College.
2. Sinha, Charuchandra No. II (e) Ditto.
3. Sen, Dwarkanath (e) General Assembly's Institution.
4. Ray, Basantakumar (E) Presidency College.
5. Sarkar, Hemchandra (E) F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
6. Bandyopadhyay, Haribilas (E) Presidency College.
7. Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan Metropolitan Institution.
8. Ghosh, Pyarilal (s) Presidency College.
9. Basu, Srischandra F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
10. Ray, Dwijendranath General Assembly's Institution.
11. Majumdar, Abhaykumar Ripon College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1. Mitra, Bhupendranath (C) Presidency College.
2. Chakrabarti, Jnansaran (C) Ditto.

Second Division.

1. Chattopadhyay, Debendranath ... Dacca College.
2. Bakshi, Taritkanti (c) ... Presidency College.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Sikharnath (C) Ditto.
   Yogi, Upendrachandra ... General Assembly's Institution.
   Datta, Kaminikumar ... Ditto.

6. Sarkar, Nripendranath (c) ... Presidency College.
7. A. K. Fuslal Huq. (c) ... Ditto.
8. De, Syamacharan ... General Assembly's Institution.
9. Datta, Jogendrachandra ... Patna College.
10. Ghosh, Kisorimohan ... General Assembly's Institution.
11. Bandyopadhyay, Gunamani (c).. Presidency College.
12. Pal, Jogendranath ... General Assembly's Institution.
13. Matlab Ahmad Khan Chaudhuri Presidency College.
14. { Ghosh, Kunjabihari ... City College.
    { Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna Ditto.
16. Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra (c) Hughli College.
17. Chippendale, J. W. (g) ... Presidency College.

LATIN.

First Division.

Shattock, P. E. F. (e) ... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

ARABIC.

First Division.

Muhammad Amir ... T. N. Jubilee College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

Abdul Majid (e) ... Patna College.
S. A. Muhammad Abul Barakat Ditto.

SANSKRIT

First Division.

Chakrabarti, Brajalal (p) (e) ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Dakshinaranjan (e) ... Ditto.
Madhao Harihar Bhakay ... Hislop College.

Second Division.

1. Sen, Jogindranath II ... F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
2. Narayan Vishnoo Phadke ... Holkar College.
3. Ghoshal, Priyanath ... Ripon College.
4. Brahmachari, Aswinikumar ... Dacca College.
5. Sen, Sasankamohan ... Presidency College.
6. Basak, Syamacharan ... General Assembly's Institution.
7. Chattopadhyay, Kumudbandhab Metropolitan Institution.
8. Nandedkar Dajee Raojee ... Holkar College.
9. Chaudhuri, Hridaynath ... Metropolitan Institution.
10. Ghosh, Pyarilal (p) ... Presidency College.
11. Rakshit, Saralabala ... Bethune College.
12. Maitra, Taraknath ... General Assembly's Institution.
13. Ram Chandra Gonesh Apendra ... Hislop College.

HISTORY.

First Division.

Mitra, Amritanath (e) ... Presidency College.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Sikharnath (m) Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bijaynath ... Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Jnansaran (M) ... Ditto.
Mitra, Bhupendranath (M) ... Ditto.
Yashwant Govind Apte ... Holkar College.

Second Division.

Baksi, Taritkanti (m) ... Presidency College.
Ray, Jnanendranath ... City College.
Sarkar, Nripendranath (m) ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra (m) Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Gunamani (m)... Ditto.
Baksi, Brajendranath ... Ditto.
Basak, Binodbihari Ditto.
Basu, Pasupati Ditto.
10. { Ray, Satischandra, No. II Ditto.
    { Basu, Satischandra, No. I City College.
Balak Ram (e) ... Lahore College.
13. Datta, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.
14. Pal, Nityagopal ... Hooghly College.
15. Maulik, Kalachand ... St. Xavier's College
16. A. K. Fuslul Huq. (m) ... Presidency College.
17. Nag, Nagendrachandra ... Ditto.
18. Ray, Bagalaprasad ... City College.
19. Mallik, Pramathanath ... Hooghly College.

GEOLOGY.

Second Division.

1. Mitra, Brajendralal Presidency College.
2. „ Dwarkanath Ditto.
3. Chippendale, J. W. (m) Ditto.
4. Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (e) Ditto.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination;—

This list is arranged in Alphabetical order.

1	Abajee Narayan Mooley ...	Teacher.
	Abdul Gafoor ...	Patna College.
	Abdul Hadi ...	Morris College.
	Abdul Khaleque ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Abul Kasim ...	Presidency College.
	Adhikari, Durgadas ...	Berhampur College.
	" Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
	Akhowri Brahmadeva Narayan Sinha.	Teacher.
	Alauddin Ahmed ...	Dacca College.
10	Anwar Karim ...	Patna College.
	Bagchi, Bipinchandra ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Debendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baijnath Sahay ...	Patna College.
	Bal Mukund Kanongo ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	Balwant Raghunath Pendharkar.	Teacher.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Adharchandra	City College.
	" Akshaykumar	Ditto.
	" Bhutnath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Bisweswar ...	Ditto.
	Chandrasekhar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Dhirendranath	Ripon College.
	Haradhan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Harigopal ...	Hughli College.
	Harihar	City College.
	Jagadischandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Kshetranath	St Xavier's College.
	Manomohan...	Ripon College.
	Nilratan ...	Ditto.
30	Pramathanath	City College.
	Rajendralal ...	Ditto.
	Rajendranath	Ripon College.
	Rajkumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Santasil ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saratkumar...	Patna College.
	Suprasanna...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Surendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Sureschandra	Teacher.
	Suryyakanta	Ripon College.
40	Upendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Bardhan, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baruya, Kanaklal	Ditto.
	Basu, Amalananda	Ripon College.
	" Amritalal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Anilnath ...	Ditto.
	" Binodlal ...	City College.
	" Brajendralal	Presidency College.
	" Debendranath	L.M.S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Debendranath	Presidency College.
50	" Dwijendranath	Ditto.
	" Haridas ...	Berhampur College.
	" Hemaprabha	Teacher.
	" Hemendrakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Hemendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Indubhushan	Ripon College.
	" Jajneswar ...	Presidency College.
	" Jatindrachandra	City College.
	" Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	" Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
60	" Manabilas ...	Ripon College.
	" Manmathachandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Manmathanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manujamohan	Presidency College.
	" Nalinikanta ...	Dacca College.
	" Nalinikanta ...	Ripon College.
	" Paresnath ...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Basu, Prankisor ...	Presidency College.
	" Priyanath ...	Dacca College.
70	" Rajendralal ...	Ripon College.
	Sachindranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sailendranath ...	Presidency College.
	Satischandra ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Satyendranath ...	Presidency College.
	Srischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Srischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Tarunchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umeschandra ...	Ditto.
	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Patna College
80	Bhar, Ramhari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Gaurmohan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Gobindachandra.	Ripon College.
	Haripada ...	City College.
	Jagadischandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
	Jogindranath...	Victoria College, Narail.
	Jogindranath, I.	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jogindranath II. ...	Ditto.
	" Susilkumar ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Brindabanchandra ...	Ditto.
90	" Gobindasundar ..	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Syamakisor ..	Dacca College.
	Bhikaji Vinayek Apte ..	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Biswas, Brajalal ...	Berhampur College.
	" Brajendrakumar ..	City College.
	" Goshthabihari ..	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Binodbihari ..	Ditto.
	" Chandranath .	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Chintaharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
100	" Durgacharan ...	Teacher.
	" Gopalchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Kshirodkumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lalmohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Mahendranath ...	Dacca College.
	" Manmohan ...	Teacher.
	" Mathuramohan ...	Ditto.
	" Mukundabihari ..	Ripon College.
	" Nibaranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prasannakumar	Dacca College.
110	" Saradindu ...	Teacher.
	" Saratchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Satiprasanna ...	City College.
	" Srigopal ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amalchandra	Ripon College.
	" Aswinikumar	Krishnagar College.
	" Bijaybihari ...	Ripon College.
	" Binodbihari ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Bipinbihari ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Bipinbihari ...	Ripon College.
120	" Chunilal ...	Teacher.
	" Harendrachandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Haribhushan	Berhampur College.
	" Manmathanath	City College.
	" Manmathanath	Ripon College.
	" Rajanibhushan	City College.
	" Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saratkumar ...	City College.
	" Sasibhushan ..	Berhampur College.
	" Sasibhushan...	Presidency College.
130	" Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	Chaudhuri, Bhabanath	Ditto.
	" Chandrasekhar	Hooghly College.
	" Girischandra	Ripon College.
	" Gopanchandra	Ditto.
	" Pramathanath	General Assembly's Institution.

	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
	Das, Ambikacharan	City College.
	„ Aswinikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Baradamohan	Teacher.
140	„ Brajananda ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Jnanendramohan	Presidency College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Kalikumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kulabhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	Ditto.
	„ Mahimchandra	City College.
	„ Manmohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyalal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rakhalchandra	City College.
150	„ Rasikchandra	Dacca College.
	Daschaudhuri, Brajendralal	Presidency College.
	Dasgupta, Ramanimohan	Dacca College.
	„ Upendramohan	Hooghly College
	Daspanja, Bishnupada	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Datta, Akhilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh ...	Presidency College.
	„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kamalprasad	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Mahendranarayan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
160	„ Mahendranath	Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Nalinikumar ...	Dacca College.
	„ Pramodchandra	Teacher.
	„ Praphullachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Ramakanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sambhuchandra	Teacher.
	„ Satischandra...	City College.
	„ Surendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Anathbandhu	Dacca College.
170	„ Ganeschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Gurucharan ...	Dacca College.
	„ Haridas ...	Ripon College.
	„ Krishnalal ...	Ditto.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
	„ Rameschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Deb, Harisaran ...	City College.
	„ Indrakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jaminichand	Ditto.
180	„ Pulinbihari...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radhanath	Ripon College.
	Dhar, Harelal ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Dhara, Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dhurandhar Pershad ...	Patna College.
	D. Lakshmanswamy ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Dube, Syamacharan ...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Hiralal ...	Ripon College.
	„ Kshirodkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghatak, Aswinikanta	Ripon College.
190	„ Bholanath	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Anantagopal	Berhampur College.
	„ Atulkrishna	Ripon College.
	„ Bankubihari	City College.
	„ Banwarilal	Hughli College.
	„ Bhushanchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Biharilal...	Presidency College.
	Binodbihari	Victoria College, Naral.
	Durgaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gopalchandra	Victoria College, Naral
200	Gopalkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harendranath	Ditto.
	„ Jajneswar	Hughli College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Teacher.
	„ Kailaschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	„ Nisikanta	Ditto.
	„ Nrityagopal	City College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Radhakanta	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
210	„ Radhamohan	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra No. 1	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Sasikumar	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tinkari	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Gopinath ...	Teacher.
	Goswami, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
220	Guha, Durgamohan	Dacca College.
	„ Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Pabitrakumar	Krishnagar College.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra	Hughli College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Kshirodchandra	City College.
	„ Kumudbandhu	Ripon College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
	„ Saileschandra	General Assembly's Institution
230	„ Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
	Guptabhaya, Surendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Habib Ahsan ...	Patna College.
	Haldar, Sitakanta ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Hari Vithal Kane ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Harjewan Lall ...	Patna College.
	Kabiraj, Baradaprasad ...	Hughli College.
	Kar, Isanchandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Jnanendramohan ...	Teacher.
	Kulwant Sahay ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Kundu, Mohanlal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
240	Lackhmichand Bothera ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Laha, Purnachandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Lahiri, Jatindrachandra ...	Krishnagar College.
	Lala Sriranga Vihari ...	Presidency College.
	Madhao Govind Parande ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Majibar Rahaman Tarafder ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Majumdar, Girijacharan ...	Patna College.
	„ Nandalal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Paresnath ...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Manmathanath ...	Hughli College.
250	„ Pannalal ...	Presidency College.
	Mandal, Natabar ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Satischandra ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Masudul Hossain ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Maulik, Brajaballabh ...	Krishnagar College.
	Miller, R. E. ...	Teacher.
	Mitra Asutosh ...	City College.
	„ Girijabhushan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	Dacca College.
260	„ Jnanendranath ...	City College
	Jogindrachandra ...	Ripon College.
	Manmathanath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Nripendralal ...	Ditto.
	Prabhaschandra ...	Presidency College.
	Prandhan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ramendranarayan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Rohinikanta ...	Presidency College.
	Satyendrachandra ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Tejchandra ...	Presidency College.
270	„ Upendrachandra ...	Berhampur College.
	„ Muhammad Yasin ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Berhampur College.
	Baidyanath ...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Bipinbihari ...	Ripon College.
	Dharmadas ...	Berhampur College.
	Gangadhar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Jaminikanta...	Presidency College.
	Janakinath ...	Teacher.
	Jnanendranath.	Presidency College.
280	„ Jyotindramohan.	Ripon College.
	Kirtichandra	Ditto.
	Kshetramohan.	Hughli College.
	Lalitmohan ...	Krishnagar College.
	Loknath ...	City College.
	Mahendralal	Ripon College.

No.	Name	College
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath.	Presidency College.
	„ Nagendranath	City College.
	„ Nalinikanta ...	Ripon College.
	„ Paramananda	City College.
290	„ Priyanath ..	Ripon College.
	„ Radhikalal ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramtaran ...	Hughli College.
	„ Satyaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath No. I.	Presidency College.
	„ Suryyanarayan.	City College.
	„ Tinkari ...	Patna College.
	Mukhoti, Mahendrachandra ...	Ripon College.
	Mukund, Vithal Indapwar ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Murari, Misra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
300	Nag, Abinaschandra ...	Presidency College.
	Narayana, Vamana Thatte ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Narayan Balkrishna Kadhaji ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Narayan Bhargow Rao Gadgil	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Narayan Pande ...	Patna College.
	Nasirul Huq	Ditto.
	Nayaka, Lohitchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nilkanth Ganpatrao Subhedar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Nilkanta Sadasiva Deshmukh	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Sasibhushan ...	Teacher.
310	Ollenbach, A. J.	Patna College.
	Pal, Bankubihari	City College.
	„ Saratchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Srischandra	Hughli College.
	Phatak Kondo Mahadeo ...	Teacher.
	Purohit, Ramaschandra ...	General Assembley's Institution.
	Purushottam Yadav Konhar ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Raghubir Saran	Presidency College.
	Raghunath Purshottam Waradpandy	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Raghunath Sadashiva Thakur	Ditto.
320	Rai Gopikrishna	Patna College.
	Rakshit, Adwaitachandra ...	Dacca College.
	Kalimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ramchandra Dajee Taray ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramcharan Lal	Patna College.
	Ramkishore Lall ...	Ditto.
	Ramkrishna Vithal Atra ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra, No. 1 ...	City College.
	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
330	„ Aswinikumar ..	Ripon College
	„ Debendranath ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Gopalchandra ...	City College.
	„ Harischandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Hrishibhushan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Jitendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Kuladaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Mangobinda ...	Ditto.
	„ Manindranath ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Ditto.
340	„ Mukundanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranarayan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Nalininath	City College.
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	„ Rajendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Sanukulchandra	City College.
	Ray, Saratkumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Satyendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
350	Sahana, Aghornath ...	Berhampur College.
	Sanyal, Bhabataran	Patna College.
	„ Kshirodchandra	Ripon College.
	Sarbadhikari, Binayprasad	Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	City College.
	„ Jnanendrakumar	Teacher.
	„ Kalidas	Berhampur College
	„ Kesabchandra	Teacher.
	„ Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath	Rajshahi College.
360	Sarma, Lakheswar	Presidency College.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ripon College.
	„ Bireswar	Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra, No. 2	Ditto.
	„ Jnanadananda	Ditto.
	„ Jogindranath, No. 1	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Lalitkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Dacca College
	„ Nibaranchandra	Presidency College.
370	„ Nilkanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Prasantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Rajmohan ...	Berhampur College.
	„ Rasikchandra	Ditto
	„ Rohinikumar	City College.
	„ Saratchandra, No. 2	Ripon College.
	„ Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Sengupta, Bankimchandra	Ripon College.
380	„ Krishnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Kshetranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Shaikh Arjanullah	Presidency College.
	Shaikh Baharam Ali	Ditto.
	Shaikh Osman Ali	Ditto.
	Shankar Balvant Chitnavis	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sheikh Mohumad Ismail	Patna College.
	Siddhanta, Nabinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Atulkrishna	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Brajendrakumar	City College.
390	„ Gopimohan	Berhampur College.
	„ Jatindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sisupal ..	Patna College.
	Som, Kaminikumar	Ripon College.
	Sridhar Trimbak Apte	Holkar College.
	Sur, Kalidas ...	Hughli College.
	S. W. Hosain ...	General Assembly's Institution
	Syed Abul Hayat	Patna College.
	Syed Ali Mohsin ...	Teacher.
	Syed Husain Ali ...	Presidency College.
400	Syed Khaliq Buksh	St. Xavier's College.
	Tularam Pitamber	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Umakant Sadashiva Deshmukh	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Vasudeo Ramkrishna Pandit	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Vaughan, B. R. N.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Vishnoo Madhao Jakatdar	Teacher.
	Vithal Bhasker Kekre	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Wasudeo Waman Mooley	Ditto.
408	Zahirul Huq	Teacher.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th April 1894.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the F. A. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Das, Saradaprasanna	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath	Ditto.
3	Deb, Manmathakrishna	Ditto.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Abhayacharan.	Ditto.
5	Chakrabarti, Banamali	Ditto.
6	Majumdar, Jadunath	Ditto.
7	Ray, Adyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyadhan.	Uttarpara College.
9	Mallik, Susilmadhab	Sanskrit College.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban	Bangabasi College.
	Raha, Saratkumar	Presidency College.
12	Ghosh, Kunjalal	Ditto.
13	Sen, Kaminikumar	Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Nagendranath.	City College.
16	De, Harinath	St Xavier's College.
17	Mallik, Bipinchandra	Ripon College,
18	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar.	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Zohhadur Rahim	City College.
20	Basu, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
21	Mukhopadhyay, Bijaynath	Burdwan Raj College.
22	Sinha, Nareschandra	Presidency College.
23	Datta, Atulchandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	Uttarpara College.
25	Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan	Ditto.
26	Bajpai, Nilmani	Presidency College.
27	Shamnandan Prasad	Patna College.
28	Bandyopadhyay, Surendralal	Ripon College.
29	Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad	Presidency College.
30	Gangopadhyay, Haricharan	Sanskrit College.
	Datta, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
32	Basu, Surendranath	Albert College.
33	Mitra, Munindrakumar	Presidency College.
34	De, Gopalchandra	G. A. Institution.
35	Bhaduri, Satischandra	Sanskrit College.
	Ray, Amulyanath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
37	Sanyal, Saratchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
38	Sengupta, Kalimohan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
39	Ghosh, Mohitchandra	Presidency College.
40	Burtan, B. H.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
41	Brahmachari, Bipinbihari	Sanskrit College.
	Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Acharyya, Dwarakanath	Albert College.
	Adhikari, Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Bagchi, Dwijendranath	Presidency College.
	Baidyanath Sahaysinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Baikunthanath Poogahary	Hislop College.
	Balkrishna Sheoram	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra.	G. A. Institution.
	„ Bhushanchandra.	Albert College,
	„ Binaykrishna	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
10	„ Jagadischandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jyotindranath	Hughli College.
	„ Kalikanta	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Narendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Pyarimohan	Albert College.
	„ Sachindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Satiskumar	Presidency College.
	„ Satyakinkar	F. C. Institution, and Duff College.
	„ Surendrarath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Basak, Sambhulal	G. A. Institution.
20	Basu, Ganeschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Gaurkrishna	Hughli College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Uttarpara College.
	„ Haripada	Presidency College.
	„ Jyotindranath	St Xavier's College.
	„ Kesabchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Manmathanath	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Pramathanath	Presidency College.
	„ Priyanath	Uttarpara College.
	„ Satvacharan	Naral Victoria College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Bhabasankar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Bijaykumar	Presidency College.
	„ Harendrachandra.	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Hemchandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Munindranath	City College.
	„ Ramchandra	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Satyakumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Satyendranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Upendranath	Uttarpara College.
40	Biswas, Jadunath	Ripon College.
	„ Raicharan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Surendranath	Krishnagar College.
	Buckley, Caroline Jane	La Martinière for Girls.
	Carey, J.	Rangoon College.
	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Kalipada	Ripon College.
	„ Kamadacharan	Hughli College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Narendranath	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
50	„ Narendranath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hemantakumar.	City College.
	„ Lalitmohan	F. C. Institution, and Duff College.
	„ Sudhirchandra	City College.
	„ Susilkrishna	Presideney College.
	Chaudhuri, Hariprasanna	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Kumudinikanta	Jagannath College, Dacca.
60	Chaudhuri, Narendranarayan	Presidency College.
	Chelliah, S.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Chilliah, J. V.	Jaffna College.
	Darlington, Rose	Rangoon College.
	Das, Adharchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bechulal	Albert College.
	„ Goshthabihari	Hughli College.
	„ Haridas I	Uttarpara College.
	Haridas II	Ditto.
	Lalbihari	Presidency College.
70	„ Mathuranath	Ripon College.
	Nripendranath	Ditto.
	Srinath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Surendrakumar	Presidency College.
	Sureschandra	City College.
	Dasdas, Gopalchandra	St. Xavier's College,
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Durgaprasanna	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jitendrakumar	Krishnagar College.
	Datta, Bijaygopal	Naral Victoria College.
80	„ Jatindranath	Presidency College.
	[illegible]indranath	Naral Victoria College.
	[illegible]itischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Manomohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Panchanan	Berhampur College.
	„ Pratapchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sitanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Dattachaudhuri, Kshetramohan,	Krishnagar College.
	Dattagupta, Saratkumar	Dacca College.
	Deb, Taraknath	Ditto.
90	Dev Vinayak Sitaram	Morris College.

No.	Name	College
	Dhar, Hariram	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogindranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Ghosh, Amarendranath	City College.
	„ Debendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Harinath	City College.
	„ Manmathanath	Krishnagar College.
	„ Mohinimohan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Natabihari	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
100	„ Prabhatranjan	City College.
	„ Priyanath	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	„ Sanatkumar	Dacca College.
	„ Upendranath	Naral Victoria College.
	Ghoshal, Saratchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Godshay Dattatraya Mahadeo	Holkar College.
	Gogai, Kanakchandra	City College.
	Gopal Sridhar Lule	Morris College.
	Goswami, Gopendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Greening, Ada Mary	Loretto House.
110	Guha, Nisikanta	City College.
	„ Srischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Chittaharan	City College.
	„ Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Manasaram	Ditto ditto.
	Haldar, Umeschandra	Ditto ditto.
	Hariganpat Rao Gharpurey	Morris College.
	Jadu Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
120	Jagaddip Sahay	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Jones, E. P.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Kamala Prasada	Patna College.
	Kashinath Vishwenath Waranasiwar	Morris College.
	Khan, Phakirchandra	City College.
	Kundu, Upendralal	Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Taraprasanna	Bangabasi College.
	Latfur Rahman	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Maitra, Atulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
130	„ Sasikamal	Presidency College.
	„ Surendralal	City College.
	Majumdar Bijaygobinda	Rajshahye College.
	„ Kaminikumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Mallik, Amiyamadhab	Sanskrit College.
	Marshall, Ruth M. A.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	„ S Priscilla	Ditto.
	Maung Po Than	Rangoon College.
	Misra, Indranarayan	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	Mitra, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
140	„ Amulyakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	City College.
	„ Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Ramanimohan	Hughli College.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sudhirchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Mohamad Muslahuddin	B. N. College. Bankipur.
	Mohamed Abdul Sattar	Hislop College
150	Moses, O.	St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Abdul Momin	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Abinaschandra	Hughli College.
	„ Adityanath	F. C. Instn. and Duff College.
	„ Apurbachandra	Hughli College.
	„ Aswinikumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Bijaykrishna	City College.
	„ Dabendrakumar	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Haricharan	Bangabasi College.
160	„ Kshitibhushan	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Manmathanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Manmathanath	City College.
	„ Nandalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Phanindranath I.	Ditto.
	„ Prabhatnath	Ditto.
	„ Rajendralal	G. A. Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Rasbihari	City College.
170	„ Rebatiranjan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Sailendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Saratchandra	City College.
	„ Satischandra, II	Hughli College.
	„ Satkari	Presidency College.
	Mukhoti, Kumudinikanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Murari Prasada	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Nandi, Anandachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Kalidas	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Ditto.
180	Nasiruddin Ahmed	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Nath, Siddheswar	Patna College.
	Navaratnam, E.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Pain, Nabakumar	Albert College.
	Pal, Bhagabaticharan	Uttarpara College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Palit, Manoranjan	City College.
	Pathak, Bhudeb	Presidency College
	Rama Nand	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Binodbihari	Presidency College.
190	„ Chandrasekhar	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Haridas	Ditto.
	„ Hemantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Janakiballabh	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jogeschandra I	Ditto.
	„ Kartikchandra	City College.
	„ Panchanan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Ramaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra II	Ripon College.
	„ Surendranath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
200	Raychaudhuri, Harimohan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Samares	Ripon College.
	Saha, Akhilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rajanikanta	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sanyal, Bijaykrishna	City College.
	Sarbadhikari, Chandranath	G. A. Institution.
	Sarkar, Binaybhushan	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Jaygobinda	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jnanendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College
210	Sarma, Kailaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sasani, Trailokynath	Midnapur College.
	Sen, Akshaychandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	„ Bisweswar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Haranchandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Harendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jogeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Surendrakumar	Ripon College.
220	Sengupta, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	„ Jogeschandra	Hughli College.
	Seth, C. G.	La Martinière College.
	Sil, Sibcharan	Hughli College.
	Sinha, Amarnath	City College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sittampalam, S.	Jaffna College.
	S. Muhammad Afzal	Patna College.
	Syam, Annadachandra	Ripon College.
	Thakur Saran	Patna College.
230	Viswanather Sangarappillai	Jaffna College.
231	Wadsworth, W. S.	St. John's College, Jaffna.

THIRD DIVISION

In Alphabetical Order.

Name	College
Abdul Azeez Khan Abdul Majid Khan	Hislop College.
Abdul Aziz	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Bari	Ditto.
Abdul Ghafur, II	Patna College.
Acharyya, Aswinikumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
Acharyya, Dwarkanath	Ripon College.
Adhikari, Jogeschandra	Rajshahye College.
„ Satischandra	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
[illegible]abuddin Ahmed	St. Xavier's College.

10	Agarwala, Pannalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Aikath, Satischandra	City College.
	Ainuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Ali Akbar	Dacca College.
	Ali Akbar	Patna College.
	Anand Raghunath Shahne	Hislop College.
	Anand Rao Murlidhar Mardicar.	Ditto.
	Anwar Azim	Patna College.
	Ardeshir Dadabhoy Bhote	Holkar College.
	Azimuddin Ahamad	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
20	Babu Lal	Patna College.
	Bagchi, Herambanath	Rajshahye College.
	,, Jagadiswar	Ditto.
	,, Mahendranath	G. A Institution.
	,, Pramathanath	Rajshahye College.
	Bailey, A. H.	Hislop College.
	Baksi, Upendranath	City College.
	Bal, Napharchandra	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Asutosh, I	Ripon College.
30	,, Basantakumar	City College.
	,, Debendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Durgamohan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Dwijapada	Berhampur College.
	Gajendranath	Uttarpara College.
	Gobindachandra.	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Harendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Hemnath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	,, Jyotiprasad	Ripon College.
	Kalikes	Albert College.
40	Kamakhyanath.	Sanskrit College.
	Karunakanta	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Krishnachandra.	Uttarpara College.
	,, Lakshmiprasanna.	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Mahendranath	Krishnagar College.
	,, Praphullakumar.	Ripon College.
	,, Purnachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Purnachandra	City College.
	,, Radhikalal	Berhampur College.
	,, Satischandra	Albert College.
	,, Satyabrata	Metropolitan Institution.
50	,, Surendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Sureschandra	Uttarpara College.
	,, Suryyapada	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Upendranath	City College.
	Bapurao Ramchandra Avate	Holkar College.
	Barat, Pratapchandra	Teacher, Roll Pat. T. 1.
	Bardolai, Nabinchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Barman, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Baruya, Chandradhar	Ditto ditto.
60	Basak, Brindabanchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Jadabananda	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Pratapchandra	Ditto ditto.
	Basu, Anandamohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Asubodh	Dacca College.
	,, Bhabataran	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Brajendranath	Ditto ditto.
	,, Charuchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Charuchandra	Bangabasi College.
70	,, Chunilal	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	,, Durganath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Dwarkanath	Albert College.
	,, Gopeschandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	,, Haricharan	Bangabasi College.
	,, Haridas	Hughli College.
	,, Hemangachandra	Ripon College.
	,, Hiralal, II	Patna College.
	,, Jatindranath	G. A. Institution.
	,, Jnanendranath	Bangabasi College.
80	,, Jogindranath	Uttarpara College.
	,, Kesablal	Naral Victoria College.
	,, Kiranchandra	Albert College.
	,, Kisorinath	G. A. Institution.
	,, Kripasundar	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Krishnadhan	Berhampur College.
	,, Kuladacharan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Kunjabihari	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Lalbihari	Ditto ditto.
	,, Manindranath	City College.
90	,, Matilal	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Basu, Nagendrakumar	Dacca College.
	,, Nandalal	Bangabasi College.
	,, Narendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Rakhalchandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Ramanimohan	Metropolitan Institution
	Rameschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Saratchandra I	Albert College.
	Satkari	G. A. Institution.
	Srischandra.	Presidency College.
100	,, Subodhchandra	Albert College.
	,, Surendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Basusarbadhikari, Nagendranarayan.	Ripon College.
	Bhaduri, Dwijadas.	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Pramathanath	Berhampur College.
	Bhagabati Charan	Patna College.
	Bhar, Narendranath	G. A. Institution.
	Bhaskar Ganesh Pandit	Morris College.
	Bhattacharyya, Atulbandhu	Sanskrit College.
	,, Atulchandra	G. A. Institution.
110	,, Bhabataran	City College.
	,, Binodbihari I	Ditto.
	,, Brajendranath	Patna College.
	,, Jyotishchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Kantibhushan	Uttarpara College.
	,, Kumarischandra.	Berhampur College.
	,, Nilmani.	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sasisekhar	Ditto.
	,, Satischandra.	Dacca College.
	,, Surendranath.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur
120	,, Taraninath	Naral Victoria College.
	Bhaumik, Basantakumar	Rajshahye College.
	,, Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	Bindhyesvari Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Bishun Dutt Pathick	Ditto.
	Bishun Lal	Ditto.
	Biswas, Asutosh	Naral Victoria College.
	,, Bamacharan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Bamandas.	City College.
	,, Chandrabhushan	Ditto.
130	,, Debendrachandra	Dacca College.
	,, Durgaprasanna.	Ripon College.
	,, Haridas	City College.
	,, Jogindrachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Juddhishthir	Rajshahye College.
	,, Kunjabihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Satyanath	Albert College.
	Blah, U. Soloman	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Brahma Dhyan Lall	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Buchanan, D. J.	Rangoon College.
140	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	Presidency College.
	,, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Bijaykrishna	Sanskrit College.
	,, Haranchandra I	Albert College.
	,, Jatindramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jatindranath	Dacca College.
	,, Jnanindu	Ripon College.
	,, Kasiswar	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	,, Krishnasundar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Nalinimohan	Hughli College.
150	,, Nrityagopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Pratapchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Rajendrachandra	Ditto, ditto.
	,, Rajendrakisor	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Saradaprasad	Ripon College.
	,, Saratchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Satischandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Satischandra, I	Bangabasi College.
	,, Satischandra, II.	Ditto.
	,, Satyansunath	City College.
160	,, Srikanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Surendranath	G. A. Institution.
	,, Surendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Susilchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Syamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Taranath	Rajshahye College.
	Chanda, Aswinikumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Chandradhar Lall	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	Chandra Gokulprasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Chandra, Radhikaprasad	Berhampur College.
170	,, Rajendranath	Midnapur College.
	Charles, S R C.	Jaffna College.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Asutosh	Albert College.
	,, Atulchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Bankimchandra	City College.

	Chattopadhyay, Bipinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Birendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Girisbhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Hanseswar	City College.
180	„ Haripada	Berhampur College.
	„ Kalipada	Ditto.
	„ Kaminikumar	City College.
	„ Kshirendranath.	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kuladaprasad	Uttarpara College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Narendranath	City College.
	„ Pratapchandra.	Ditto.
	„ Radhikaprasad.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
190	„ Rajanikanta	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rampada	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Rebatinath	G. A. Institution.
	„ Satischandra	Albert College.
	„ Surendranath	Patna College.
	„ Susilchandra	Ripon College.
	Chattoraj, Nrityagopal	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	Chaudhuri, Ajitmohan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Nandagopal	Uttarpara College.
	„ Ramcharan	Bangabasi College.
200	„ Rameschandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Srikanta	Ripon College.
	„ Sripatinath	Berhampur College.
	„ Taraprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chintaman Sakharam Deole	Holkar College.
	Coomarasamy, V.	Jaffna College.
	Courtenay, J.	Rangoon College.
	Daliluddin Ahmad	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Dam, Anandakumar	Ripon College.
	Das, Dayanidhi	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
210	„ Dwijendranath	Doveton College.
	„ Gobindachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haraparasanna	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Madanmohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Madhusudan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Manomohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nrityalal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Panchkari	Ripon College.
	„ Priyanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
220	„ Radhikalal	Rajshahye College.
	„ Rajnarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Swayambar	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Syamacharan	City College.
	„ Syamlal	G. A. Institution.
	„ Tarinicharan	Hughli College.
	Dasgupta, Abaninath	City College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Albert College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Dacca College.
230	„ Rajendrachandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saradaprasanna	Ditto.
	Dastidar, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
	Datta, Abaniprasad	City College.
	„ Adharnath	Midnapur College.
	„ Bhupendranath	G. A. Institution.
	Hiralal	Presidency College.
	Jnanchandra	Ripon College.
	Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	Nagendranath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
240	„ Nandalal	Ripon College.
	„ Nikunjabihari	City College.
	„ Nilkamal	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Nisanath	Albert College.
	„ Panchanan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramanimohan	City College.
	„ Sanjibchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasikumar	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.
250	„ Satischandra	City College.
	„ Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Sureschandra	Hughli College.
	„ Umacharan	G. A. Institution.
	De, Bhupatibhushan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Ekkari	Hughli College.
	„ Padmalochan	Teacher, Roll. Cal. T. 18.
	„ Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Deb, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Dhar, Amritalal	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
260	Dhar, Kirannath	Hughli College.
	Dinkar Madhao Rao Hastak	Morris College.
	Durysamy Pillai, W.	Jaffna College.
	Ganesh Keshava Reghe	Holkar College.
	Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Ripon College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Chunilal	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Gajanan	Hughli College.
	„ Harendralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kalikumar	City College.
270	Ghatak, Gopalchandra	Albert College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	City College.
	„ Atulchandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Banamali	Ripon College.
	„ Basantakumar	Albert College.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	Hughli College.
	„ Bimalakanta	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Binodbihari	G. A.'s Institution.
	„ Chintamani	City College.
	„ Dakshinacharan	Ditto.
280	„ Gopendranath	G. A.'s Institution.
	Harendrakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Indubhushan	City College.
	Jnanadacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Jogindrachandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Jogindranath	Presidency College.
	Jyotishchandra	Albert College.
	Jyotishchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jyotishchandra	Presidency College.
	Krishnalal	Patna College.
290	„ Kshirodchandra	Uttarpara College.
	Kshirodkumari	Bethune College.
	Mahendranath	Rajshahye College.
	Munindrakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nabakrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	Rajendranath	G. A.'s Institution.
	Sailendranath	Presidency College.
	Saratchandra	City College.
	Satindramohan	Ditto.
300	„ Surendrakrishna	Hislop College.
	Surendranarayan	G. A.'s Institution.
	Sureschandra I	Hughli College.
	Upendranath	Berhampur College.
	Ghoshal, Karindranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	G. Kesheo Ramchandra	Morris College.
	Godber, A. R.	Rangoon College.
	Gopal Das	Patna College.
	Gopal Narhar Lalit	Holkar College.
	Gopal Pandurang Kalamker	Hislop College.
310	Gopikrishna	Patna College.
	Goswami, Jogindranath	Sanskrit College.
	„ Nalinikanta	Rajshahye College.
	„ Upendramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Govind Atmaram	Morris College.
	Govind Vasudeo Bhiday	Hislop College.
	Govind Vithal Kane	Teacher (Nag. T. 4.)
	Govinda Deo Narayana	Patna College.
	Guha, Bibhucharan	Albert College.
	„ Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
320	„ Jayantakuma	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Lalitmohan	City College.
	„ Mahendrakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Manmohan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Pratapchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendramohan	Ditto.
	Gupta, Anathbandhu	Ripon College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Brajendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Garibdas	B. N. College, Bankipur.
330	„ Gopalchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Hemantakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Indrabhushan	G. A. Institution.
	„ Jnanadacharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jnanendrasasi	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Lalbihari	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Upendrachandra	City College.
	Hajra, Mahendranath	Midnapur College.
	Haldar, Srischandra	Hughli College.
	Hamilton, A. U.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
340	Hariharprasad Singh	St. Xavier's College.
	Harnandan Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Haripullah	Hughli College.
	Hari Vithal Aole	Morris College.
	Indra, Dhirendrakumar	Ripon College.
	Jadunandan Singh	B. N. College, Bankipur.

	Jaikrishna Pralhad Deshpandey	Hislop College.
	Jairam Kesheo	Morris College.
	Janardan Narayan Bapat	Holkar College.
	Kasinath Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
350	Keelan, P. S.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Kingsbury, J. S.	Jaffna College.
	Konar, Asutosh	Uttarpara College.
	Krishna Moreshwar Rao Pardhy.	Hislop College.
	Kumar, Rakhaldas	St. Xavier's College.
	Kundu, Chandrabinod	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kshetranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Mukundalal	G. A. Institution
	" Rasmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	K. Shridhar Ganesh	Hislop College.
360	Laha, Jogindranath	City College.
	Lahiri, Phanindranath	Ditto.
	Lakshman Sadashiv Soman	Holkar College.
	Lakshmi Nath	B. N. College Bankipur.
	Lala Taraknath	St. Xavier's College.
	Laxmikant Chintaman Chitale	Morris College.
	Laxuman Jairam Joshey	Hislop College.
	Linga Rajeshwar	Teacher (Nag. T. 3).
	Lumsden, J. R.	Doveton College.
	Mackertich, M. A.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
370	Mahadeo Bhikaji Gadgil	Morris College.
	Mahadeo Ramchandra Chickhaldeker.	Holkar College.
	Mahamed Attaraddin	Rajshahye College.
	Maheshwarker Ganesh Vithal	Holkar College.
	Mahinta, Manomohan	Ripon College.
	Maiti, Chandramohan	Bangabasi College.
	Maitra, Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendramohan	Berhampur College.
	Majumdar, Anandasankar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Bhagabanchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
380	" Chunilal	City College.
	Jadabkrishna	Ripon College.
	Jatindrachandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Jnanadacharan	Patna College.
	Jyotindranath	City College.
	Manimay	Midnapur College.
	Manoranjan	Ripon College.
	Pramatnanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pramathanath	City College.
	Pyarimohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
390	" Ramlal	City College.
	" Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
	" Subodhchandra	Albert College.
	" Surendranath, I.	G. A. Institution.
	Mallik, Bakkeswar	Hughli College.
	" Dwijendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Harendrachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jaharlal	Victoria College, Coach-Behar.
	" Jnanupendra	Berhampur College.
	" Ramanath	G. A Institation.
400	" Rasiklal	Ripon College.
	Mandal, Gaurisankar	G. A. Institution.
	" Krishnadas	Ditto.
	" Sagarchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mangal Singh	Ripon College.
	Marik, Hiralal	G. A. Institution.
	" Mathura Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Mathura Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Maulik, Amarendrachandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Maung Gyi	Rangoon College.
410	Md. Ali Ahsan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Meerza, P	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Misra, Bankabihari	Ripon College.
	" Pyarilal	Hislop College.
	Mitra, Anukulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Binaykrishna	Ditto.
	" Debendrakrishna	City College.
	" Dwijendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hiralal	G. A. Innstitution.
	" Jogindranath	Bangabasi College.
420	" Krishnajiban	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalbihari	G. A. Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Manimohan	Albert College.
	" Nalinchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Radhikaprasad	Krishnagar College.
	" Sailendranath	Presidency College.
	" Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra	City College.
	" Sibaratan	G. A. Institution.
430	" Surendranarayan	Naral Victoria College.
	Mitramustafi, Bhujagendrabhushan.	Presidency College.
	Moses, E. S.	St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Abdur Rahman	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Muhammad Dilpazir	St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Issahok	G. A. Institution.
	Muhammad Mahmood Alam	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Muhammad Muazzam	Patna College.
	Muhammad Sururul Haq	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Muhammud-ul Mamoon	Midnapur College.
440	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
	" Annadacharan	City College.
	" Asutosh	Burdwan Raj College
	" Haranasibasi-	Hughli College.
	" Bhupendranath.	Patna College.
	" Birajabhushan	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Charuchandra	Uttarpara College.
	" Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	" Chandrasekhar	Berhampur College.
	Chittatosh	Uttarpara College.
450	" Debendranath	G. A Institution.
	Debendranath	Hughli College
	Dwijendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Haridas	City College.
	Haripada	Ripon College.
	" Jogindranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Jyotindranath	Hughli College.
	" Jyotishchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Kshetranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kunjabihari	G. A. Institution.
460	" Mahendrakumar.	Berhampur College.
	" Mahendranarayan.	Ditto.
	" Manmohan	Dacca College.
	" Nanilal	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Panchugopal	Ripon College.
	" Phakirchandra	Ditto.
	" Prabodhchandra.	St. Xavier's College.
	" Purnachandra	Krishnagar College.
	" Radhakisor	Patna College.
	" Rakhalraj	Hughli College.
470	" Sagarchandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Santoshkumar	Uttarpara College.
	Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sasibhushan	Teacher. (Roll. Call. T. 1).
	Satischandra, I	Hughli College.
	Satischandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Suryyakumar	G. A. Institution.
	" Tarinikumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal
	Muzaffer Ali	Calcutta Madrasa.
480	Nag, Gangaprasanna	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Priyanath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Naga Muttor T.	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Nagchaudhuri, Narendrakrishna.	Presidency College.
	Nand Bahadur Singh	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Nandi, Jaminikanta	St. Xavier's College.
	" Rajaninath	City College.
	" Rakhaldas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nanjadik Lall	Patna College.
	Narayan Gopal Varadpande	Morris College.
490	Nawab Ali	Ripon College.
	Niyogi, Jnanendramohan	Albert College.
	Pal, Annadacharan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Benimadhab	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Binodbihari	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Ganeschandra	Metropoliton Institution.
	" Gopalchandra	City College.
	" Jagabandhu	Hughli College.
	" Juddhishthirchandra	Bangabasi College.
	" Radhikaranjan	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
500	" Surendranath	Berhampur College.
	" Susilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Palit, Jnanendranath	G. A.'s Institution.
	Pandey, Majlis Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Pandit Moonishwernath Raina	Canadian Mission College.
	Pandurang, Laxman Koltay	Morris College.
	Parmeshwar Lall	Patna College.
	Pathak, Jnanendranath	Berhampur College.
	Pattak, Udhavarao Sheshrao	Morris College.
	Poddar Priyanath	Bangabasi College.
510	Pramanik, Charuchandra	G. A. Institution.
	" Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Prameswara Dayal	Patna College.
	Purchase, N. W.	Rangoon College.
	Raghoba Mahadewa	Hislop College.
	Raghunandan Sahay	Patna College.
	Raghuvanshnath Tilaknath	Hislop College.
	Raha, Ansthbandhu	Bangabasi College.
	" Rajendra Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.

No.	Name	College
	Rakshit, Banamali	G. A. Institution.
520	Rama Madho Rao Mandlekar	Hislop College.
	Rama Prasad, I	B. N. College, Bankipnr.
	Ramchandra Poshetty Telang	Hislop College.
	Ram Prasad	Patna College.
	Ramrao Rajaram Chincholekar	Hislop College.
	Ray, Akhilchandra	Brajamohan Institution Barisal
	„ Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bamacharan	Naral Victoria College
	„ Basantakumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Banwarilal	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur
530	„ Bisweswar	Rajshahye College.
	„ Gunendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harimohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pramodaranjan	Ripon College.
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Priyanath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Purnachandra	Rajshahye College.
	Ramanikisor	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ramanimohan	G. A. Institution.
540	Rasiklal	Ripon College.
	Sadananda	Burdwan Raj College
	Sannyasicharan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Shukendranarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Someschandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Tarinisankar	Ripon College.
	„ Tinkari	Albert College.
	„ Upendramohan	Ripon College.
550	Raychaudhuri, Ahinchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Jatindramohan	Uttarpara College.
	Jitendranath	Bangabasi College.
	Mokshadacharan	Ditto.
	Munindranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Pratapchandra	City College.
	Rajendranath	Naral Victoria College.
	Reza Karim Ahmed	Patna College.
	Rikhishawr Narain	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	R. Rama Naidu	Hislop College.
560	Rughwendra Waman Lakhkur	Ditto.
	Russell, Chillaturai	Jaffna College.
	Sadasheo Raghunath Date Dikshit.	Hislop College.
	Sadatali Khan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Saha, Giridhar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Srinath	Dacca College.
	Sahana, Satyakinkar	G. A Institution.
	Samanta, Atulchandra	City College.
	Sanyal, Debprasad	Ripon College.
	„ Hiralal	Uttarpara College.
570	„ Jogindranath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Ramcharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	G. A. Institution.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	B. N College, Bankipur.
	„ Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Indubhushan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Jatindramohan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	G. A. Institution.
580	„ Satischandra	Ditto
	Sarma, Anadiram	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Tarinicharan	Teacher (Roll Dec. P. 4.)
	Savundranayagam A. L.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sayed Muhammad Dawer Hossain.	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Sen, Baradaprasad	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Basantakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Bijayprasad	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bisweswar	Bangabasi College.
590	„ Brajendranath	City College.
	„ Chandrabhushan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Digindraprasad	G. A. Institution.
	„ Gopalcharan	City College.
	„ Hemchandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jatindramohan	Presidency College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kaminikanta	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Karunakumar	City College.
	„ Krishnanath	Ditto.
600	„ Kulakamal	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Mahendranath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sanatkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saradacharan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Surendranath, I	Ripon College.
	„ Surendranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Surendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Umeschandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Sengupta, Daibakilal	G. A. Institution.
610	„ Hemchandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Jyotishchandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Karunamay	Bangabasi College.
	Kedarnath	St. Xavier's College.
	Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nagendrakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Ditto.
	„ Suryyakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Set, Rakhalchandra	Albert College.
	Shafeeuddin Ahmad	St. Xavie's College.
620	Shamsul Haq	L. M. S College, Bhowanipur.
	Sharda Prasad	Hislop College.
	Sheonarayan Tiwary	Ditto.
	Shivanandan Prasada	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Shivaprasad Pande	Patna College.
	Sil, Purnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Singh, Sitanandan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sinha, Asutosh	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Hemkanta	G. A Institution.
	„ Nundeepati	B. N. College, Bankipur.
630	„ Parasurama	Patna College.
	S. M. Abdul Ghafur	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Som, Murarimohan	Hughli College.
	Sunder Lall	Patna College.
	Sur, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Syam, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Syed Abdur Rashid	Rajshaye College.
	„ Muhamed Salih	Hislop College.
	„ Muhammad Karim	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Nazir Hossain	Ditto.
640	Talukdar, Kesabchandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Syamacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Tapaswi, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution
	Tarafdar, Ramgopal	City College.
	Tasadduq Husain	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Tillakaratne, G. H. J.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Tilluckdhari Lal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Trimbak Vithal Phatangle	Hislop College
	Tun Aung Gyaw	Rangoon College.
	Ukil Nalinikanta	G. A. Institution.
650	Vinayak Ganesh Chepay	Morris College.
	Vindhyachal Prasad	B N. College, Bankipur.
	Waman Balvant Dinganker	Holkar College.
653	Wazid Ali	Presidency College.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd May, 1894.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catshrine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	......	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	......	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	......	Julia-B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	......	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	......	C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	5
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	1
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	......	George	69	14	0
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	4
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	1
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	2
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	3
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	19
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	9
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	6
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	3
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	0
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	......	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest-Reuben	40	7	3
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	W.	6	12	10

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, *Major,*

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

List of Government Securities remaining in deposit with the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st March, 1894.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment. 4 per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	Other loans.	Names of Officers from whom the Government Securities were received.
		R	R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	4,41,000	8,000	...	
2	Ditto Departmental Guarantee Fund	2,49,000	...	...	
	Security Deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.				
3	Rama Swamy Naidu, Cashier, Madras Post Office.	5,000	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
4	T. B. Kaser Singh, Shroff, Madras Post Office.	500	...	...	Ditto.
5	Parthasarathy Pillay, Shroff, Madras Post Office.	500	...	...	Ditto.
6	Raja Gopaul Pillai, Shroff, Madras Post Office	500	...	...	Ditto.
7	C. Ruthna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
8	P. Teruvengada Pillai, Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	5,000	...	...	Ditto.
9	Jogendra Nath Mukerji, Treasurer, Calcutta Post Office.	10,000	...	...	Postmaster General, Bengal.
10	Tarini Charan Dutt, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
11	Goornarain, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
12	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Hamud, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
13	Messrs. Munno Lall & Sons., Mail Contractors	2,000	...	...	Ditto.
14	Rev. H. Stern, on behalf of M. Paulas Petro, Sub-Postmaster, Gorakhpur Railway Station.	500	...	...	Ditto.
15	Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
16	Altifat Hossain Khan and Shaik Golam Mahomed, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
17	Dhanj Bhoy, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Postmaster General, Punjab.
18	Fakirjee Comodore, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Ditto.
19	Dittu Singh and Golab, Mail Contractors	100	...	...	Ditto.
20	Sewag Ram, Kesho Ram, ditto	500	...	...	Ditto.
21	Lalbhoy Golabdoss, Cashier, Bombay Post Office.	2,000	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
22	Soker Modam, Cashier, Bombay Post Office	500	...	...	Ditto.
23	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces.
24	Nundo Lall and Sons, Mail Contractors	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
25	Ardasur Framji, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.
26	Ram Chunder Sookul, Clerk, Calcutta Post Office.	400	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
27	Danial Jacob, Clerk, Registration Department, Calcutta Post Office.	...	500	...	Ditto.
28	C. Andrews, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	400	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.
29	C. W. Monikam, ditto ditto.	400	...	...	Ditto.
30	Mr. O'Dowda, Stock Manager, Railway Mail Service.	2,500	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad.
	TOTAL	7,28,800	8,500	...	

J. W. H. SANDELL,
Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1894.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,88,414	13	7			
				1,72,80,056	10	7
Public Deposits at Branches	75,91,641	13	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,65,20,445	11	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,41,765	15	9
Sundries				31,00,572	12	10
RUPEES				8,29,42,841	2	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				47,52,026	0	0
Other authorized Investments				45,12,423	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,15,05,918	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,19,51,490	0	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,48,20,047	1	9
Balances with other Banks				4,96,846	13	9
Bullion				1,090	11	5
Dead Stock				13,04,161	8	0
Stamps				8,766	10	7
Sundries				18,74,748	7	4
				6,42,27,519	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,79,388	12	5			
				1,87,15,322	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,06,35,933	3	9			
RUPEES				8,29,42,841	2	11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 32·6.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th April, 1894.

No. 2687.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Graded List of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, consequent on the retirement, from the public service, of Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, and with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February, 1894:—

Lala Chokhanand, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted as Personal Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Quetta

Diwan Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali District, and an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted, as at present, as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Munsif at the Khojak, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted as First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob.

Mir Shams Shah, Sarishtadar in the Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Munsiff at the Khojak.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th April, 1894.

No. 446.—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Government College, Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for one month and eight days from the 16th July to the 23rd August, 1894, both days inclusive, under Article 366, Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th April, 1894.

No. 1497—1585.—The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of Act X of 1890 (an Act to amend Act XXV of 1867) having been in the Foreign Department Notification No. 167-I, dated the 18th January, 1894, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore directs, under Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, that the following modifications be made in the rules issued under his Notification No. 835, dated the 2nd April, 1886:—

In clause 1, *add* the words "free of expense to Government" between the words "by the printer" and the words "to the Collector and District Magistrate."

In clause 2, *omit* the words "and shall thereupon pay to the printer on production of the usual bill the *boná fide* sale price of the copy of the book described in the said memorandum."

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 19th April, 1894.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled:—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

1. Emily Susan Caldwell.
2. James Creais Caldwell.
3. Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
4. Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
5. May Nicholetts.
6. Ann Lindsay Smith.
7. William Honey.
8. Arthur Joseph Wilson.
9. John Wilson.
10. William F. Farrow.
11. Priscilla Farrow.
12. Henry Punter.
13 Julia Trevelyan Bond.
15. David Robert Teasdale.
17. Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
18. Henry Charles Riggenson.
19. Amelia Maria Ryan.
20. Agnes Ellen Ryan.
21. Alice Catherine Doxey.
22. Ronald Claude Chapman.
23. Francis William Cheers.
24. Mary Ann Ham.
25. John Mutlow.
26. Julia Alicia Tucker.
27. George Harmer.
28. Charles Hunter.
29. Thomas Field.
30. Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
31. Beatrice Morley.
32. Georgina Morley.
33. George Mitchell.
34. William Moxinham.
35. Anna Reynell Barber.
36. Sarah Hampton.
37. Emma Dinnage.
38. William James George Dinnage.
39. John Dadds.
40. Fanny Denby.
41. Mary Augusta Hunt.
42. Charlotte Richards.
43. William Charles Allwood.
44. Robert Henry Wilson.
45. Marian Matilda Baker.
46. Mary Baker.
47. John Smith Frazer.
49. Joseph Thomas Voakes.
50. Henry Robert Voakes.

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery.
52. James Gorman.
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
54. William Wills.
55. John Duggan.
56. Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Annie Sullivan.
65. John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

MOOLTAN,
The 20th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1894.

No. 429-I.—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 11th April, 1894.

The following acting appointment is made during the absence of Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, or until further orders:—

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 434-I.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 22 days, with effect from the 26th April, 1894.

No. 440-I.—Babu Bipin Bihari Mukerji, Postmaster, Dacca, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 10th May 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Asvini Kumar Chakravarti is appointed to act as Postmaster, Dacca, during the absence of Babu Bipin Bihari Mukerji, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office 1st May, 1894.

Ascher, H.
Baltze, R. C. H., & Co.
Castellas, C. C. D.
Chidley, H.
Chompel & Co.
Director of Christian Family Fund.
Gunnis, G. P., & Co.
Gustavus, Gudgeon, & Co.
Kidmond, S. U.
Lucas, T.
Oquaga Publishing Company.
Pretty, Edward.
Ritchie & Co.
Skinner, A. Cameron.
Shaw, Allen & Co.
Stoffer, J.
Whistlebreeches, D. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.
Aldham, C. J.
Alexander, C.
Allmuch, T. B.
Anderson, G. M.
Angeli, D.
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Beal, W. R.
Bellosta, Guilio, Signor.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenberg, Mons.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.
Carne, Percy T. R.
Cary, A. H.
Chamberlain, Miss L.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeLord, J. H.
DeBaux, W.
DeSchmid, G.
Deighton, A.
Dick, Aldof.
Dominico, Angello.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Fonseca, J. C.
Frank, Madame Rose.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Hamilton, Miss A.
Harris, J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Howard, J.
Hulton, Eustace.
[illegible]nson, Capt. T. S. Mrs.
Keay,
Kleven,
Kochler, Mrs. A.
Kromer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lonsdale, W.
Lutmann, F.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Malcolm, A.
Mann, J. C.
Mascardini, P.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F. S.
McGillvery, Miss.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Muir, J. F.
Mulhalland, J. H.
Murray, Miss.
Murphy, E.
Nebel, W. H.
Neven, Gus.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Pascal, E. M.
Pierotte, Nicolas.
Plunkett, W. S.
Raubal, Guido.
Rentoch, Wm.
Remfry, Mrs. J.
Robert, W. J.
Robinson, Edwin.
Roper, E. W.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, H.
Schade, F.
Slaven, C. E.
Smale, J. A.
Spangen, Comte de.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stainland, Carl.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, E. E.
Templeton, Wm.
Thorp, Henry.
Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walcott, R. L.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt. Fred.
Webster, Mrs.
Weismann, B.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Whitfield, E. J.
Wilson, Frank.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Angeli, D.
Bancevich, Jean B.
Delagramaticas, N. D.
European Life Assurance Society of Bombay and Calcutta.
Fillatran, Paul.
Herman, Henry.
Larkin, Miss.
Mahar, M.
Mulhalland, J. H.
Raubal, Guide.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.
Andrew, James, C.S.
Aron, Klara.
Ahmed, Moosajee.
Abdul Rahim Hajee Sidick.
Affleck, Miss.
Braithwaite, Capt. Aubrey.
Beerr, Alf. C.
Bernora, B.
Blanche, Miss Emma.
Bree, Capt. R. A.
Beges, Mr. E.
Braine, Miss.
Berkowich, Fanny.
Baldwin, W.
Barry, Prof. T. D. Collis.
Blake, Miss N.
Bachenann, A.
Bowles, Mrs. Alfred.
Bradley, W. A.
Bird, John.
Cooke-Collis, Maj. M. C.
Chappell, Dr. G. P.
Church, W. T.
Corfired, H. S.
Cheron, Mons. Heurs.
Cunningham, G. H.
Challenger, H. L.
Cohen, Aimaj.
Clark, Capt. R.
Diamanti, Mons. O.
Dwarknath Ghose.
Dunder, Dr. J. C.
Denhem, Mr.
Dunmore, Earl of.
Drewitty, Hans.
Davies, Sydney W.
Forrester, A.
Fegneirdo, D. F.
Fox, H. W.
Fendall, W.
Feriberg, Miss.
Goldie A. L.
Gibbon, Capt. J. A.
Gillen, Mrs.
Goldmann, Gregorie.
Holt, Geo.
Harding, D. Leju.
Hewe, H. J. P.
Harrison, Miss E.
Harrison, J. E.
Hitchens, P.
Heron, C. H.
Hancock, Capt. W. W.
Hamilton, Mrs. Francis.
Hamilton, F. W. Doogh.
Harland & Son.
Heller, Max.
Hall, Surgn.-Capt. G. N.
Hashagen, Mrs. G.
Harley, Dr.
Harvey, H. T. A.
Inglis, A. E.
Ino, Geo.
Ives, R. J.
Joyner, R. B.
Jones, Capt. R. D.
Johnstone, Mrs. J.
Johnson, A. G.
Jehangir, P. Khambahe.
King, Mons. Joseph.
Kanneruther, F. S.
Kadir Baksh, Dr.
Legart, Mrs. E.
Leao, Capt. A. M. de.
Longley, J. M.
Lambert, F. G.
Montague, J. D.
Minto, J.
Merk, Franz.
Mirza Wajid Hassan.
Madge, D. F.
Morris, Mrs.
Milloy, H.
Montentard, Mrs. L. P.
Machan, S.
Malomed, Miss A.
Nyse, G.
Nand Singh.
OHo, J. E.
O'Reilly, Bde.-Surgn. Dr. Col. P.
Orr, George.
Prince Pirr D. Arenberg.
Pandolfini, Dhoutes.
Pettenger, Mrs.
Penchasik, Schieliro.
Peterson, P.
Peel, Sergt.-Maj. R.
Pelton, F.
Pories, Prof.
Ren Sahib, C. W. S.
Rosenbhun, Markie.
Robertson, C. C.
Rubbercht, Maril.
Ruter, Rebecca.
Rentiers, B.
Rosenberg, M.
Roper, Miss C.
Robenson, C.
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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গাডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্যে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12	
½	„	R 8,	„	R 8-8
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

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। সিকি „ „	৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪॥০

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Vol.	II.	Bankura.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nós. $B\frac{007035}{324987}$ and $B\frac{007036}{324988}$, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, and last endorsed to Gunput Cassinathjee, the proprietor. by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
Dadysett Agiary Road near Naviwady.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AJMERE.

NOTICE.

Under Section 354, Civil Procedure Code, it is hereby notified that Chiman Ram, son of Kaluram Aggerwala, of Nassirabad, has been declared an insolvent, and that Lala Pyarelal, District Nazir, has been appointed Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

HARNAM DAS,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmere.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the Jutput Gold Mining Company, Limited.

By an order made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William fn Bengal in the above matter, dated the 19th day of April instant, on the petition of Henry Thomas Hyde, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Frederick Peacock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been discharged from further acting as the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and the said Henry Thomas Hyde has been re-appointed as the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company upon the same terms and with the same powers as are mentioned in the order, dated the 17th day of September, 1891.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1894.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1894

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Baira or Cumbu. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...			...	12 6	12 6	13 12	14 0		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...			14 6	14 6	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 12	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	.	...	.	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 5	14 5	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	16 12	16 2		...	14 0	12 12	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	.	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	27 8	28 7	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 0	12 12	36 0	37 0	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	18 11	18 0	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 7	13 9	12 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	.	.		12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	...		...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 5	10 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 8	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	4 4	4 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	17 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	9 0	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	.	...	...	6 8	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	..	...	...	10 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...		10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	...	...	...	.	13 0	13 0	...	...	.	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	.	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	.	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—														
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...		...	..	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	[illegible]	22 9	11 10	13 14	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	.	..	12 5	12 5	26 15	27 12	10 3	10 3	82 0	82 0	15 2	16 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 4	51 5	35 2	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 6	19 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	..		340 0	340 0	18 0	16 8
Akyab	.	.	.		9 8	9 8	..	..	8 8	8 8	220 0	220 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8
Cachar	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	5 8	5 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	.	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 10	11 4	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	..	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	..	11 0	10 0	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	..	13 0	13 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	13 4	13 0	.	.	...	..	...	.		...	12 0	11 0		.	10 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 0
24-Parganas	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	..	...	12 13	10 2	15 10	15 10	...		..	...		...	.	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Howrah	...	...		..	10 0	10 0	12 5	12 0	..	.	...		.	.	.	..	12 0	11 5		.	12 0	11 5	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 14	13 5	16 9	16 9	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 2	18 12	20 0	15 9	15 9	...	...	7 4	7 12	16 13	16 6	21 0	21 0	18 4	18 13	94 0	94 0	11 8	11 8
Hooghly	14 6	14 6	20 8	20 8	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 0	15 0	.	..	12 8 and 18 4	12 8 and 18 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	19 8	16 12	21 4	24 6	8 0	8 0	13 1	13 1	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	21 8	22 13½	...	...	19 8	17 12½	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 5
Jessore	11 4	12 0	–	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	13 0	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	16 0	13 0	.	..	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 8
Central—																										
Bankura	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 0	16 4	.		..		.			..	17 8	17 8	...	.	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Burdwan	16 0	15 0		..	12 6	12 12	15 6	15 12	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	19 0	18 0	...	. .	19 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	.	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	..	..	...		...	...	..	...	16 8	16 8	..	...	13 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	10 0	15 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	20 0	20 0	.	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	12 8	.	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	18 12	18 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	16 0	16 0	..	..	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	15 12			9 12	9 12	13 8	12 12		...	...	.	..	...	.	...	12 0	16 14		.		...	90 0	90 0	8 13	9 0
Rajshahi	16 8	13 8	26 4	30 0	12 0	10 8	13 8	13 2	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	24 0	24 0		.	24 0	21 3	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Malda	16 0	16 0		.	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 13½	13 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 4	.	..	...	...	.	.	..		15 0	17 0	.		9 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 3	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 12	14 12	..	..	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	..		7 14	7 14	17 1	17 1		.	...	.			..	.	15 1	15 1	.	.	17 11	17 11	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Cuttack	13 2	14 7	..	..	10 8	10 8	15 12	16 7	...	..	...	...	.	..	...		15 12†	16 7†	..	...	19 11	19 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...		.	..	...	..	12 0	12 0	..	..	11 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	12 0	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	.	..	.	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	..	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhum	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 8 to 13 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 8 to 16 0	.	..	16 0	...	..	...	...	..	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 8
Lohardaga	7 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 12 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	17 0	16 0 to 18 0	..	...	..	.	30 0	31 0‡		..	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	18 0	20 0	10 8 and 18 0	10 0 and 17 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 9
Palámau	16 14	14 10	23 0	...	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	23 10	20 4	18 9	...	...	8 6¼	8 7
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. ‡ Not procurable. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE HALF OF MARCH

	Wh Present fortnight	Wh Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Rice, best Present fortnight	Rice, best Past fortnight	Rice, common Present fortnight	Rice, common Past fortnight	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) Present fortnight	Jawar or cholum Past fortnight	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present fortnight	Bajra or cumbu Past fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*												
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 [illegible] to 17 14	[illegible] to 15 12	22 0	21	11 8	1	4 11					
Gaya	15 0	14 8	21 0	19	10 8	1	6 0					
Patna	15 0 and 17 8	17 0 and 18 0	24 0	25	10 0	10 0	16 8			6 0		
Shahabad	12 0	13 0	20 0	20			0					
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	18 0	16 0			3 0	3 0	16 0	5 0				
Bhágalpur	16 6	15 0	21 7	21	2 10	2 10	14 8	6 6				
Darbhanga	15 6	13 3	27 8	24	3 0	3 5	16 0	6 8				
Muzaffarpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	20	8 0	8 0	13 14	4 8				
Saran	14 8	14 8	23 8	22	1 0	0 0	14 5	4 8				
Champaran	12 4	12 4	26 0	24								
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	2 0	0	10 0	10 0	9 0	0
Benares	15 11½	16 4	21 15	21 6	8 15	8 15	1 6	6	12 12	11 11	9 15	3
Ghazipur	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 8	7 12	7 12	2 0	0	10 8	10 8	8 0	0
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	1 0	0				0
Allahabad	14 6	14 6	22 12	22 4	0 12	9 0	5 8	2		4 0	2 8	0
Central—												
Bánda	14 12	14 8	20 0	0 0	7 8	8	3 0	0	8	7 8		0
Fatehpur	14 8	15 0	24 0	22 0	2 0	0	0 0	0		10 0	...	0
Hamirpur	15 12	15 8	24 0	21 0	7 8	8	2 8	8	8	0 0	14 0	0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	0	0 0	0	0	3 0	10 0	0
Cawnpore	17 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	7 0	0	2 0	0	8	4 0	13 8	0
Etáwah	17 8	16 12	26 12	23 4	5 0	0	4 0	0	4	5 12	15 8	8
Farukhabad	15 12	15 12	28 0	25 0	5 4	4	6 4	4	2	6 12	8 0	0
Mainpuri	18 8	18 8	28 0	26 0	4 8	8	1 0	0	8	8	12 12	0
Etah	19 0	18 8	30 8	27 8	6 0	0	0 8	8	8	8	10 8	8
Western—												
Jhánsi	14 4	14 4	28 0	25 0	6 12	2	12 0	2 0		0	11 12	0
Agra	16 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	5 0	0	8 0	8 0		0	14 0	0
Muttra	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	7 0	0	11 8	1 8		0	6 0	0
Aligarh	19 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	5 8	4	11 0	1 0		0	10 0	0
Bulandshahr	22 2	20 10	34 0	31 0	6 0	0	10 0	0 0		0	12 0	0
Sub-montane—												
Ballia	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8		21 0		
Azamgarh	13 4	14 12	20 10	20 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4		...		
Gorakhpur	11 10	11 10	19 12	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	...	.		
Basti	12 12	13 4	20 0	18 0	9 0	8 8	18 0½	28 0½	12 0	12 0		
Sháhjahánpur	18 4	17 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0
Budaun	18 8	17 0	30 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	3 4	13 4	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Pilibhit	16 11	16 11	30 0	30 0	13 12	13 12	5 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0

	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Present fortnight	Marua or ragi Past fortnight	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Present fortnight	Kangni or kakun Past fortnight	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunag (*Cicer arietinum*) Present fortnight	Gram Past fortnight	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Present fortnight	Maize Past fortnight	G... Present fortnight	G... Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Salt Present fortnight	Salt Past fortnight
	Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*														
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr							19 15	22 0	21 to 22		47 to 68 0	26 0 to 0	10 8	0 8
Gaya							...	...	19		20 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Patna							22 0	22 0	25		30	130	10 0	
Shahabad						20	20 0	20 0	20	9 0	40	140	0 8	
Bihár, north—														
Purnea						25 0	..		0	0	120	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur						20 3	21 7		1	6	25	125 4	10 1	10 0
Darbhanga	6 7					23 1	21 8		4	3	76	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	10 0					19 8	20 0		8	8	60	160 0	11 0	1 0
Saran	10 0					21 4	20 0		0	0	100	200 0	9 12	9 12
Champaran						23 8	17 8		8		80	180		10 8
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur			0 0		20 0	20 0	21 0		21 0	0	00	80	0 0	10 0
Benares			5 9½		20 5	20 5	23 14		21 0	9½	10	110	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur			2 8		20 8	20 8	20 0		21 0	0	60	160	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur					21 0	21 0	..		22 8		70	170	0 0	10 0
Allahabad					25 8	25 8			20 0		95	95	10 0	10 0
Central—														
Bánda					26 8	0	...		16 0	16 0	40 0	140	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur					27 0	0	...		25 0	25 0	60 0	160	10 0	9 8
Hamirpur					28 0	0			29 0	32 0	140 0	140	10 0	10 0
Jalaun			6 0	16 0	24 0	0	18 0		24 0	24 0	100 0	200	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore			8 0	18 0	25 0	0	24 0		23 0	23 8	130 0	110	10 12	11 0
Etáwah			6 0	16 0	26 8	0	25 8		29 0	28 0	160 0	140	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad					26 12	4	...	..	26 12	26	140 0	130	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri					29 0	8	25 0	25 0	27 0	.	160 0	160	10 4	27 8
Etah			0 8		21 8	8	26 8	27 8	16 8	16	120 0	120	10 8	10 8
Western—														
Jhánsi					25 8	8	24 0	0	0	27	160	160	10 0	10 0
Agra		...	10	0 0	30 0	0	27 0	0	0	18	95	95	11 0	11 0
Muttra		...	8	8 0	36 0	0	...		0	28	120	120	10 8	10 8
Aligarh		...	16	6 8	30 0	0	34 0	0	0	35	160	150	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr		.	13	4 0	33 12	8	35 0	0	0	19	120	120	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—														
Ballia		...			23 0	0			0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh		..			20 10	2	...		4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur		21 8	18	0	19 5	5	18 14		0	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti		15 0	8	0	19 0	0	21 0		0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur		...	20	0	27 4	4	27 0		4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun		...	10	0	30 0	0	28 0		0	22 0	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 12
Pilibhit					25 10	0	27 8				135 0	135 0	0 0	10 0

Bareilly	16 6	15 4	26 15	22 14	5 0	5 0	11 2	11 8	23 15	23 9	19 14	22 4	...	...	15 9	15 10	26 15	25 12	32 12	24 10	19 13	25 0	125 0	125 0	9 5	9 6
Moradabad	18 0	17 0	35 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	29 0	26 4	21 4	21 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	13 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	35 0	30 0	22 8	21 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 0	17 8	35 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	160 0	9 6	7 0
Almora	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 12	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	10 0§	10 0§	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	19 2	18 9	34 14	33 12	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	28 2	29 4	...	22 8	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 2
Muzaffarnagar	21 8	21 8	35 3	35 3	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 8	27 8	13 3	13 3	132 0	132 0	10 4	10 4
Meerut	20 0	18 12	33 0	31 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	32 0	29 0	22 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0		...	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	18 0	16 4	25 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	9 15	9 15
Sultanpur	17 8	17 8	23 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	25 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	18 4	17 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	23 8	23 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	22 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Hardoi	19 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	17 0	17 4	25 5	25 5	12 0	12 0	13 12	14 0	23 2½	22 12	21 2½	21 2½	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 10½	26 4	23 10½	23 6½	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	17 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	7 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	17 4	15 4	28 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 8	21 11	21 8	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 2	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	10 8	10 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 8
Sitapur	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 0	17 8	30 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	26 0	25 0	25 8	15 0	...	14 0	...	30 0	28 0	...	26 4	28 0	25 8	160 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	11 14	25 0	25 0	9 6	10 0	11 14	11 14	20 0	18 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	..	31 4	31 4	23 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 2	14 1
Bánswara	18 12	16 14	20 0	...	10 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	22 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	37 8	35 0	21 4	20 0	16 4	13 8	..	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	34 6	34 6	10 9¾	9 6	10 15	10 15	34 6	31 4	20 5	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	18 12	16 6½	35 15	26 9	32 13	31 4	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 4	16 5½	31 3	29 0	6 4	6 0	7 4	7 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	32 1	28 14	.		...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 9
Ajmere	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	29 0	29 0	25 0	25 5	...	...	15 0	15 0	32 5	30 5	29 13	39 13	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	13 1 and 14 8	14 1½	22 8	21 8	5 10	5 8	7 4	7 4	16 15	17 0	14 10	14 12	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 2	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	16 0	17 8	33 4	32 0	6 8	9 0	7 8	10 0	34 4	33 8	23 8	24 0	†	†	†	†	30 4	31 8	32 4	32 4	†	†	*	*	12 0	12 4
Boondee	15 0	15 0	31 10	40 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	37 8	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	41 4	48 8	50 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	9 12
Kotah	15 0	14 0	36 0	27 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	..	37 8	35 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	13 3	13 1	23 14	21 14	7 12	7 5½	11 8	10 14	23 9	23 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	3 4	14 6½	30 6	29 13	25 7	25 7	9 2½	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 2½	8 14
Tonk	16 0	16 6	33 8	37 0	4 8	4 8	7 0	9 0	37 8	41 0	24 0	24 12	...	...	...	..	35 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 8
Jeypore	17 8	16 4	32 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	31 0	33 8	23 12	23 12	†	†	17 0	17 0	32 0	29-0 & 31 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	21 8	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	16 14	18 6	28 12	28 12	9 11	9 10½	10 0	10 0	31 4	31 4	26 4	26 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	31 4	31 0	...	...	37 8	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Dholpur	17 10½	17 5½	28 1½	29 4	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 9¾	29 4	29 4	27 14½	26 10½	...	...	16 14	16 14	29 9½	30 3¼	...	...	36 4½	33 12	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 15½
Bhurtpore	19 0	19 5	34 14¾	32 13	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	32 4	34 0	24 8	25 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	36 6¾	36 5	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Ulwur	20 12	20 8	37 10	35 12	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	38 6	37 11	25 8	25 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	39 7	38 7	34 12	35 1	30 10	30 10	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	10 2	42 0	40 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	39 8	36 12	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	38 2	33 0	..	.	..	...	190 0	190 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	17 0	16 0	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	36 0	32 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	37 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	15 8	15 1	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 8
Anádra	13 13 and 16 0	15 5½	23 0	23 0	6 2	6 1	8 0	8 5	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 8	15 0	42 0	39 8	10 0	10 4	13 8	10 8	38 0	26 8	...	24 8	...	...	...	...	34 8	27 8	41 8	39 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	16 4 and 17 8	16 14 and 18 2	30 0	28 2	6 4	6 4	8 12	7 13	25 0	22 8	20 0 and 23 12	20 10 and 21 14	...	...	...	...	30 0 and 31 4	27 8 and 28 12	22 8	22 8	12 8	11 4	...	...	12 13	12 13
Jeysulmere	13 10	14 0	...	...	6 6	7 0	8 0	10 0	...	24 0	24 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 8	12 8	..	..	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	28 0	28 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Nimach Cantonment	15 0	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	33 0	29 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	...	.	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8
Gwalior	15 15	14 0	23 6	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 15½	24 7	24 7	24 7	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 10½	19 10½	21 4	21 4	18 1	18 1	191 4	191 0	10 10	10 6

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. . Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1894—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

DISTRICTS.	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Rice, best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, best sort: Past fortnight	Rice, common: Present fortnight	Rice, common: Past fortnight	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*): Present fortnight	Jawar or Cholum: Past fortnight	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Present fortnight	Bajra or Cumbu: Past fortnight
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	22 0	24 0	55 0	54 0			8 0	11 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0
Ferozepore	26 0	25 0	54 0	53 0			9 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	27 0
Montgomery	24 0	23 0	36 0	36 0			11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0
Central—												
Gurgáon	23 0	24 0	43 0	38 0			9 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0
Delhi	23 0	22 0	36 0	37 0			12 0	12	34 0	30 0	25 0	25 0
Rohtak	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0			12 0	12 0	32 0	33 0	25 0	25 0
Karnál	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0			10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	22 0
Lahore	25 0	24 0	45 0	45 0			9 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	24 0
Sub-montane—												
Umballa	25 0	26 0	40 0	40 0			11 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	23 0	23 0
Ludhiána	30 0	28 0	60 0	50 0			13 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	22 0	23 0
Jullundur	29 0	28 0	48 0	48 0			10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	22 0
Hoshiarpur	26 0	20 0	31 0	33 0			10 0	10 0	32 0	33 0	22 0	22 0
Gurdáspur	30 0	28 0	45 0	40 0			12 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0
Amritsar	29 0	28 0	44 0	44 0			10 0	10 0	35 0	31 0	18 0	20 0
Hills—												
Simla	18 0	18 0	25 0	21 0			8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0
Kángra	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0			11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—												
Siálkot	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0			13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡
Gujránwála	25 0	23 0	51 0	41 0			12 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	24 0
Gujrát	25 0	24 0	33 0	33 0			12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	25 0
Jhelum	30 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	.		13 0	13 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
Ráwalpindi	25 0	23 0	37 0	34 0		.	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	26 0
Hazára	20 0	18 0	29 0	26 0	..	.	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	25 0	20 0
Peshάwar	21 0	20 0	41 0	39 0	.	..	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	21 0
Kohát	24 0	23 0	52 0	50 0			12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	33 0	30 0
Western—												
Shάhpur	32 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0
Jhang	27 0	24 0	43 0	40 0	..	..	10 0	10 0	47 0	40 0	32 0	32 0
Mooltan	20 0	20 0	39 0	32 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	23 0
Bannu	39 0	33 0	73 0	54 0		.	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	38 0
D. I. Khan	33 0	28 0	63 0	50 0	.		8 0	8 0	33 0	34 0	32 0	33 0
Muzaffargarh	23 0	23 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	26 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	35 0	30 0			6 0	6 0	21 0	31 0	26 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	16 0	15 0	...	..	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 0
Hyderabad	14 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 2	13 0		...	[illegible] 3	13 0	16 3	16 0	...		18 0	18 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 8	19 8	.	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	17 0	..	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	21 8	21 0
Quetta	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	4 12	9 0	9 0	30 0	29 8	16 0	16 0

DISTRICTS.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Present fortnight	Marua or Ragi: Past fortnight	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Present fortnight	Kangni or Kakun: Past fortnight	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Present fortnight	Gram: Past fortnight	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Present fortnight	Maize: Past fortnight	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Present fortnight	Arhar: Past fortnight	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Past fortnight
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	†	†	†	†	45 0	45 0	†	†	†	†	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Ferozepore	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	47 0	42 0	35 0	43 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Montgomery	‡	‡	35 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	13 0	12 12
Central—														
Gurgáon	†	†	†	†	34 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	†	†	11 0	11 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	†	†	12 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Karnál	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	‡	‡	25 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Sub-montane—														
Umballa	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	†	†	20 0	20 0	43 0	46 0	48 0	46 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	37 0	37 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 4
Gurdáspur	26 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	†	†	23 0	21 0	37 0	35 0	39 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—														
Simla	20 0	19 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 8
Kángra	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—														
Siálkot	‡	‡	‡	‡	33 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	†	†	16 0	16 0	41 0	38 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 0
Gujrát	†	†	10 0	10 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	†	†	*	12 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	33 0	*	11 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	13 0
Ráwalpindi	*	*	20 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	†	†	‡	‡	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 0
Peshάwar	†	†	18 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	98 0	92 0	43 0	43 0
Kohát	†	†	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	‡	‡	200 0	260 0	50 0	50 0
Western—														
Shάhpur	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	46 0	32 0	24 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	40 0	32 0	40 0	35 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 4
Mooltan	†	†	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	9 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	78 0	56 0	45 0	47 0	15 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	54 0	44 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	43 0	43 0
Muzaffargarh	‡	‡	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	‡	†	100 0	100 0	27 8	27 10
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	‡	‡	...	...	21 8	20 0	...	..	9 0 and 11 0	9 0 and 11 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	‡	‡	..	..	20 0	20 0	.	...	..	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	‡	‡	...	...	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4
Upper Sind Frontier	‡	‡		...	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Quetta	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 0	60 14	55 10	9 8	9 4

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	..	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	..	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	14 9	14 9	15 4	14 2	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	•	•	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	.	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	•	...	...		11 14	11 4	...	...	•	...	112 0	112 0	12 1	12 12
Bombay	11 1	11 1	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	12 6	12 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 9	11 9
Tanna	14 10	12 12	...	...	13 14	12 0	14 13	13 14	•	•	17 2	15 5	•	•	...	..	17 12	16 0	..	...	•	•	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	17 9	15 13	...	..	10 6	9 14	10 13	10 13	19 6	20 4	19 13	22 8	•	•	...	..	15 10	16 8	..	...	20 6	20 6	100 0	100 0	12 6	11 4
Belgaum	17 3	16 11	..	...	10 3	10 3	10 1	10 1	20 12	19 11	20 15	20 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 8	16 4	...	...	18 11	18 2	89 2	86 15	11 0	11 0
Satara	13 0	13 9	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	•	•	...		15 1	15 1	...	...	15 3	15 3	114 0	114 0	12 10	12 10
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	20 9	21 7	17 14	19 11	•	•	...	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	20 1	19 3	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	15 1	...	..	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	26 2	25 3	21 2	21 2	..	.	...	...	20 9	19 11	...	..	18 4	20 1	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	..	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	14 15	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	.	17 4	16 11	..	.	19 10	20 13	86 14	86 14	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15		.	9 9	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	22 0	17 9	16 1	•	•	...	.	20 2	19 7	...	.	20 10	22 2	80 0	91 7	11 11	12 6
Násik	15 12	15 12	..	.	8 14	8 14	10 15	11 10			14 13	15 9	17 4	18 6	...	..	18 7	18 7	...	..		...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	16 10		..	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	21 9	21 9	18 6	17 7	•	•	...	..	16 8	16 8	...	.	•	•	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 15	12 8	.	..	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 12	15 12	13 7	13 14	•	•	...	..	16 3	15 12	..		16 3	15 12	91 1	84 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 4	14 8	.	.	7 0	6 12	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	•	•	...	...	22 0	21 0	.	.	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	16 0	15 8		...	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	...	..	21 0	21 0	106 11	106 11	13 0	13 0
Baroda (Camp)	11 0	11 0	..	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	.	.	•	•	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	14 8	14 8	...	.	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	26 8	28 0	...	.	24 0	24 0		...	...	.	70 0	70 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	13 0	14 0		.	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	.	..	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	.		27 8	25 0		...	20 0	19 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	15 8	15 0	...		8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	•	•	...	..	21 0	21 0	..	...	•	•	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 14	14 15			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 6	18 8	13 10	14 13	•	•	.		21 4	22 4			•	•	80 0	80 0	61 3	70 2
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	18 4	17 1	.		6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13				...	..	...	20 10	20 10	.		13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0		..	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...		...	..	24 0	24 0	.		.	.	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 6	16 6		..	8 1	8 1	11 13	11 14	26 15	26 15				..	...	..	22 11	22 11			18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 0	20 9	..				10 13	10 13	27 7	27 7	...	.	...	..	...	...	24 0	24 0	..		10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	.	7 4	7 4	10 0	11 7	28 14	28 14			.	...	...	...	25 5	25 5			16 0	12 0	160 6	160 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	18 2	15 2		.	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 14		...		..	..	...	20 0	20 0	.		13 12	13 12	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 4
Wardha	17 12	17 12			8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0			..		.	.	20 0	20 0	.	.	14 9	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	16 0		...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2				...	...	..	...	..	27 2	27 2			24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 2	14 9			9 13	9 13	11 1	11 1	18 7	25 15		.	...	...	...	..	22 8	22 8	..		19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	12 12	12 12		...	10 1	11 0	0 0	0 0	17 3	17 3		...	...	.	...	...	18 0	18 0			10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 0	14 12		..	10 4	10 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0		.	...	...	..		23 0	24 0			13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
Baghelkhand (Satna)	12 11	14 4	24 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	27 2	24 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Mandla	18 8	18 8		..	11 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	.	..	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	20 6	24 14	.		9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	.	.		...	...	..	...	24 14	24 14	..	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 0	17 13			8 0	11 4	16 0	15 0		..	...	...	.		..	..	16 0	21 0			13 0	11 0	120 0	125 0	8 0	10 0
Bhandára	18 12	17 8			.		12 8	12 8		. .	..		...	...	...	..	18 12	18 12	.		13 4	11 12	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	16 0	16 0					12 9	12 13	16 4	16 4	...		...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	.	13 2	11 11	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 15
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 10	26 10	.		13 8	16 15	19 3	20 1	.	.	.	.		..	..	...	21 2	21 2	.		23 5	10 14	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	25 9	26 9	..	...	11 6	12 7	18 4	18 4	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	..	...	17 8	15 5	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	20 2	20 2	..	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 8		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	..	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0		...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	5 0	14 0	..	..	7 0	7 0	9 10	9 10	19 5	18 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	10 2	...	...	13 3	13 0	78 0	78 0	8 10	8 5
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	..	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0
Ellichpur	14 8	14 8	.	..	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	.	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	15 0	15 8	..	...	7 8	8 4	10 4	9 8	19 8	18 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	...	...	13 8	11 12	80 0	86 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	14 0	14 0	.		6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	11 4	•	•	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	•	•	14 7	12 15	•	•	17 12	17 12	85 0	85 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	12 13	11 11	•	•	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 6	17 2	16 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	14 13	14 7	•	•	•	•	116 14	116 14	8 14	8 12
Chadarghat	11 0	10 0	•	•	10 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	•	•	•	•	15 0	15 8	•	•	•	•	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1894—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...			...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5		...		...	...		...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	17 13	19 2	17 8	19 2	21 5	19 11	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 14	15 6	15 6	14 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 13	10 5	13 3	13 3	20 8	22 5	18 0	19 11	23 14	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	11 8	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	25 3	23 3	20 11	21 10	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 3	11 13	11 14	12 6	20 10	21 10	21 10	22 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	12 8	11 0	...	...	9 14	10 5	12 6	12 6	7 6	17 0	18 2	*	22 11	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	25 5	24 5	20 0	20 10	*	*	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 6	11 0	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 2	20 8	22 13	22 13	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 0	15 6	15 6	24 10	24 10	25 8	25 8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	9 14	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 10	11 10	19 0	17 13	*	*	28 5	29 13		...	...	...	...	...		...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	19 10	20 10	*	*	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...			...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 11	11 5	16 10	16 10	17 13	18 3	19 8	19 13	...						...	...	103 0	104 8	13 2	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	10 14	*	*	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 5	11 5	16 6	18 3	14 14	16 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	7 [illegible]	...	...	12 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	14 5	13 6	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	8 2	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	14 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 6	16 8	16 8	19 2	20 5	20 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 5	11 2	12 13	12 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 5	13 14
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 10	11 5	13 2	11 13	17 13	15 6	17 10	14 11	23 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	8 8	10 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	10 12	10 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	10 10	10 2	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 8	23 6	...		29 10	20 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 6	14 11	90 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	8 12	7 4	7 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	10 4	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 12	14 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	12 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 8
Kadur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	11 0	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 10	27 5	27 13	...	...	36 12	35 11	...	...	14 11	15 12	...	...	16 13	17 14	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	15 9	14 0	16 0	15 9	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	7 9	7 0	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 10—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. T. A. Pearson of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 233.—Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 235.—The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 3rd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 281.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Notifications marginally noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.
Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.
Home Department No. 446, dated 10th July 1890.

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson, M.B., C.M.,—2nd December 1892.

Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, M.B.,—2nd April 1893.

Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Braide, M.B.,—1st January 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 468.—*Erratum*—In Home Department Notification No. 443, dated the 19th April 1894, *for* "9th April 1894" *read* "7th April 1894."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 92.—The Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough for six months, with effect from the 5th May 1894.

No. 93.—The Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment (stationed at Fyzabad), is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on furlough of the Reverend A. Ferrier, or until further orders.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 97.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, publishing the rules made under Sections 26, 28 and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the following rule, which it is proposed to substitute for Rule 20 of the above rules, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37, sub-section 1, of the aforesaid Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of this Notification :

"20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules."

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1894.

No. 1036—29—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886 :

In the heading of column 15 of Form No 4 appended to Rule 13 and of column 14 of Forms Nos. 5 and 10 appended to Rules 26 and 52 respectively the words "and residence" shall be inserted.

FORESTS.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No 443-F—In consequence of the death of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab—

Mr A E. Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Mr. P J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. A. McKee, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.

With effect from 23rd February 1894.

Mr E. Forrest, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, from 26th February to 31st March 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Baluchistan, is appointed Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan, *vice* Mr. Elliott, with effect from 26th March 1894.

No. 449-F.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from 22nd March 1894:

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Berar, to his substantive grade.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, to his substantive grade.

No. 452-F.—Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Assam, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, together with such subsidiary leave as may be admissible to him, with effect from 2nd April 1894.

Mr. A. Smythies, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, is appointed Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, with effect from 2nd April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. J. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from 6th April 1894, and until further orders.

No. 457-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 309-F., dated the 8th March last, Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, relieved Mr. H. H. Davis, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, of charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, with effect from 8th April 1894, from which date Mr. Davis reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

No. 459-F.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, availed himself on the afternoon of 31st March 1894 of the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 294-F., dated the 28th February last.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Aplin, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Burma, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, from 1st to 8th April 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed, on return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 339 F., dated 17th March 1893, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from 9th April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. A. Weston, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle, Lower Burma, *vice* Major Bingham on privilege leave, from 1st March to 12th April 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. Aplin, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle, with effect from 13th April 1894, and until Major Bingham's return from leave.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1894.

No. 657-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 8th April, 1894.

No. 663-*G*.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta.

The 30th April, 1894.

No. 669-*G*.—Major M. T. Lyde, Indian Staff Corps, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major W. B Ferris, whose services are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 683-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Joseph de Pina de St. Didier as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of M. E Lorgeou.

The 2nd May, 1894.

No. 689-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. P. Glendinning as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. H. J. Andrews.

No. 1478-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend O. W. E Grant, Wesleyan Chaplain at Mhow, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Central India Agency.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 697-*G*.—Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 2nd March, 1894 *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, and until further orders.

No. 699-*G*.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Commandant, in addition to his other duties, from the 28th March to the 2nd April, 1894, inclusive.

Captain R. A Cole, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Commandant from the 3rd to the 5th April, 1894, inclusive.

Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, from the 3rd to the 5th April, 1894, inclusive.

No. 701-*G*.—The following appointments are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford may officiate as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant Baldock, and until further orders.

No. 1482-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, as modified below, of Act XII of 1886 (the Petroleum Act, 1886) to the lands in the territory of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the Dhond-Manmad Railway, and by the Madras Railway respectively (including the lands occupied as stations and outbuildings for other railway purposes).

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1886.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in this subject or context,—

(*1*) "petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, bezine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products or petroleum; but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

(*2*) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum in the possession of a dealer is declared by the dealer to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall

not be deemed to be dangerous if the samples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points on an average at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of those samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(3) "import" means to bring into *lands occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* by land; and

"importation" means the bringing into *land occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* as aforesaid.

(4) "transport" means to remove from one place to another within *lands occupied by railways in His Highness' the Nizam's territory;* and

(5) "ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Matters supplemental to the definitions

3. (1) The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the schedule to this Act with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Act within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing have been made.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the definitions of "import," "importation" and "transport," the Resident at Hyderabad may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in Hyderabad Residency Orders, declare that petroleum imported into *the lands occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* from any part of such lands across intervening territory, not being part of such lands, shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be deemed to be transported, and

thereupon the provisions of this Act, and of the rules made under this Act with respect to transport, shall apply to petroleum so imported.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons

4 (1) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Resident at Hyderabad granted as next hereinafter provided.

(2) Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(a) the quantity of the petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be,

(b) the purpose for which the applicant believes that the petroleum will be used; and

(c) that petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, cannot be used for that purpose.

(3) If the *Resident at Hyderabad* sees reason to believe that the petroleum will be used for that purpose, and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for the purpose, *he* may grant the license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of the petroleum absolutely or subject to such conditions as *he* thinks fit.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons

5. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint, and is securely stopped.

Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled

6. Dangerous petroleum—

(a) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported, or

(b) which is transported, or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto a label in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable," and with the addition—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

Petroleum Generally.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

7. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person, or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Act.

8. (1) The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Power to make rules as to possession and transport

(2) The rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(a) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(b) the inspection of the premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(c) the manner in which the petroleum is to be packed, the mode and time of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(d) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(e) the authority by which the license may be granted,

(f) the fee to be charged for it;

(g) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(h) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(i) the time during which it is to continue in force, and

(j) the renewal of the license.

9. Any officer specially authorised by name or by virtue of his office in this behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples

10. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested, with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule to this Act, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

11 On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken is or is not dangerous petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact; and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence of the fact stated therein; and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given free of charge to the dealer at his request.

Certificate as to result of testing.

Penalties.

12. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made under this Act, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum.

13. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not labelled as prescribed by section *6* shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

Penalty for keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 6.

14. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorised under section *9* any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 9.

15. In any case in which an offence under section *12* or section *13* has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

Confiscation of petroleum.

(a) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(b) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

16. The criminal jurisdiction under this Act shall be exercised by a Magistrate of the first class, or (where especially empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Jurisdiction.

Test apparatus.

17. A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act, constructed in accordance with the description contained in the schedule to this Act, shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

Model test-apparatus.

18. (1) The Chemical Examiner shall on payment of such fee (if any) as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe, compare with the said model test-apparatus, and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

Verification of test-apparatus.

(2) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by sub-section (1), is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number, and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in a form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(3) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

(4) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in a form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, of the certificates granted under this section.

(5) Subject to the payment of such fees as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe in this behalf, the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous

19. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, by notification in Hyderabad Residency Orders, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act, or of all or any of the rules made under this Act, any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is imported as ordinary goods and in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification.

Power to exempt petroleum from operation of this Act

20. The Governor-General in Council may, from to time time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable fluid other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 4, 5 and 7, the quantities of the fluid to which those sections shall apply.

Power to apply this Act to other fluids.

21. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official gazette, limit in any manner he deems fit the operations of any enactment for the time being in force relating to municipalities in any local area or to any particular municipality, and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum.

Power to limit operation of enactments relating to municipalities.

22. A notification made under this Act may be revoked or varied by the authority making it by a notification published in the same manner as the notification so revoked or varied.

Power to revoke or vary notifications.

23. (1) The Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

(2) The publication shall be made in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as the said Resident may consider necessary, and also in such other manner (if any) as the Resident may think proper.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The said Resident shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the manner aforesaid.

(6) The publication in Hyderabad Residency Orders of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

(7) All powers to make rules conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

I.—*Nature of the Test-apparatus.*

The apparatus consists of the following parts

(1) the oil cup ,

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock-work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test-flame ,

(3) the water bath or heating vessel ,

(4) the tripod stand, with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath ,

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil cup ,

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath ,

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil cup

(8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test lamp , and

(9) a barometer standardised at such Meteorological Office or other place as the Resident at Hyderabad may appoint in this behalf

The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat bottomed vessel made of gun metal or brass and tinned or silvered inside A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination

The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover which carries the thermometer, the test lamp and the adjuncts thereto The test lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position The socket in the cover which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes the lamp returns to its original position Upon the cover in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air space or air-chamber intervenes between the two , consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer to indicate the temperature of the water It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clock-work arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—*Directions for drawing the sample and preparing it for testing*

1. *Drawing the sample* —In all cases the testing officer or some person duly authorised by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer introduced into the oil indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

III.—*Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.*

Preparing the water-bath.—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this

is attained in this first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath with its thermometer in position is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clock-work wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit, the clock-work is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

If no flash takes place, the clock-work is at once re-wound, and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced 10° lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2°, and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which thereupon the test-flame is first applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Act, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200°, or oil to which a notification of the Local Government exempting it from the operation of the Act will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows:—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow pipe). The air chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath, and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied from 96° Fahrenheit at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air-pressure at the time of the experiment,—that is, the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the Test for variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in Inches

27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 710-G.—Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Cuningham.

Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class and Assistant Secretary, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, and until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Attaché, is posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, *vice* Captain Daly.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

No. 2235-A

Simla, the 3rd May, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

The Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1892-93 and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Appropriation Report on these Accounts

RESOLUTION.—The following table compares the leading figures of the Accounts for the year 1892-93 with the Estimates of that year and with the Accounts of the preceding year:

		1891-92, Accounts	1892-93 Budget Estimate	1892-93 Revised Estimate	1892-93 Accounts	Accounts 1892-93 better + or worse − than Budget Estimate
Revenue—						
India	Rx	88,773,360	88,066,700	89,683,000	89,819,707	+ 1,753,00[illegible]
England	£	257,919	200,800	211,400	220,233	+ 19,43[illegible]
Exchange	Rx	112,004	100 400	126,800	132,498	+ 32,09[illegible]
Total	Rx	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,172,438	+ 1,804,53[illegible]
Expenditure—						
India	Rx	66,004,760	65,457,400	64,965,100	65,021 394	+ 436,00[illegible]
Provincial Adjustment	Rx	−240,924	1,161,700	−363,800	−177 359	984,34[illegible]
England	£	15,974,699	15,950,400	16,563,600	16,334,541	− 384,14[illegible]
Exchange	Rx.	6,937,213	7,975,200	9,938,200	9,827,274	− 1,852,07[illegible]
Total	Rx.	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,005,850	− 2,784,55[illegible]
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	Rx	+467,535	+146,600	−1,081,900	−833,412	− 980,01[illegible]
Expenditure not charged against Revenue—						
Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	Rx.	3,500,000	4,035,000	3,986,700	3,986,290	+ 48,71[illegible]

2. The accounts of 1892-93 showed a deficit of Rx. 833,412 against a surplus of Rx. 467,535 realised in 1891-92. This deterioration of Rx. 1,300,947 is due not to any falling off of revenue, but to an increase of expenditure caused by a heavy fall in Exchange and to some additional charges in England peculiar to the year 1892-93 In fact, the deficit shown in the accounts would have been considerably larger but for a satisfactory increase in the revenues in India, which counterbalanced to some extent the increased charges for Exchange and sterling expenditure. The increase in the net charge for exchange was no less than Rx. 2,869,567, of which Rx. 2,696,469 was due to the fall in the average rate of Exchange from 1*s*. 4·733*d*. in 1891-92 to 1*s*. 2·985*d*. in 1892-93. The net sterling expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the preceding year by £397,528. On the other hand, the increase in the net revenues in India in 1892-93 amounted to Rx 1,966,148 as compared with the previous year

3. The Budget Estimate of 1892-93 anticipated a small surplus of Rx. 146,600; but the large deficit in the Accounts is the net result of a fall in Exchange and an increase in sterling expenditure counterbalanced by an improvement in the revenue and expenditure in India. The increase of revenue and reduction of expenditure in India as compared with the Budget Estimate amounted to Rx. 1,753,007 and Rx. 436,006 respectively, resulting in a net improvement of Rx. 2,189,013, of which Rx. 1,204,672 occurred in the Imperial section and Rx. 984,341 in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The sterling receipts and expenditure were higher than the estimates by £19,433 and £384,141 respectively, while the increase in the net charge under Exchange amounted to Rx. 1,819,976.

4. The total increase of Rx. 1,753,007 in the revenues in India is distributed as follows:

		Increase + Decrease — Rx
Principal Heads of Revenue	+	1,198,975
Interest	—	43,082
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+	111,918
Civil Department . .	—	10,104
Miscellaneous . .	—	104,897
Railways .	+	245,635
Irrigation	+	202,202
Buildings and Roads	+	44,017
Army	+	108,343
TOTAL	+	1,753,007

All the heads comprised in the Principal Heads of Revenue contribute to the increase under the group except Customs.

The Customs Revenue fell short of the estimates by Rx. 74,167 owing mainly to smaller exports of rice from Burma and Bengal.

The increase under the other heads of the group amounted to Rx. 1,273,142, and occurred principally under Land Revenue (Rx. 229,828), Opium (Rx. 358,580), Salt (Rx. 111,404), Stamps (Rx 218,940), Excise (Rx. 140,043), and Provincial Rates (Rx. 83,398).

The decrease in the Interest receipts is connected mainly with the capital transactions of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

The greater part of the increase under the group "Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint" occurred under the head Mint, and was obtained from the unexpected heavy silver coinage of the year.

The main feature about the falling off under the group Miscellaneous is a decrease of Rx. 158,814 under "Exchange," which is a very uncertain head of Revenue.

As regards the group "Irrigation," the increase occurred chiefly under "Major Works—Direct Receipts," the larger revenue from extended irrigation not having been fully anticipated.

The major portion of the enhanced receipts under Army was on account of effective services.

5. The most important saving in the expenditure in India occurred under the group Direct Demands on the Revenues, under which the decrease was Rx. 822,170, due mainly to a falling off under Opium (Rx. 632,304) owing to the partial failure of the opium crop. The other important decreases were: Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, Rx. 120,680; Famine Relief and Insurance, Rx. 96,336; and Buildings and Roads, Rx. 88,735. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rx. 582,391 under Army and of Rx. 93,260 under Interest. The variations in the other groups are unimportant.

6. The improvement of Rx. 984,341 in the Provincial and Local section of the accounts was the result of an increase in revenue of Rx. 748,885 and a saving in expenditure of Rx. 235,456. The improvements were largest in Madras, Burma, and Bombay.

7. The increase of £19,433 in the revenue in England is distributed under several heads, the major part occurring under the heads Telegraph, Miscellaneous, and Army.

8. As regards the expenditure in England, there was a total excess over the Budget of £384,141. which appeared mainly under the heads Marine (£112,776) and Army (£294,296). There were also some increases under Interest (£37,717) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (£ 62,346); but these and other small excesses were counterbalanced by savings under other heads, the most important being the head "Special Defence Works," under which a reduction of £102,768 occurred owing to smaller payments for stores and armaments.

9. Of the increase of Rx. 1,819,976 in the net charge for exchange, Rx. 1,637,622 was due to the fall in Exchange from the Budget rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 2·985*d*. actually realised on the drawings of the year. The remainder, Rx. 182,354, represents the Exchange on the increased sterling expenditure at the Budget rate.

10. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure are noticed in detail in the following paragraphs:

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The collections of the year exceeded those of the preceding year and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 988,671 and Rx. 247,734 respectively. Of the increase of Rx. 988,671 over 1891-92, Rx. 735,214 were realised in Madras, and the remainder chiefly in Bombay and Burma. The increase in Madras was due to the recovery of arrears from the previous year, the collections having been postponed on account of scarcity. In Burma the increase was due to the progress of settlement operations and to a favourable season, and in Bombay part of the increase was nominal as representing the adjustment of alienated Land Revenue by a corresponding increase under Expenditure, and part represented normal growth of the Revenue and recovery of arrears. The improvement as compared with the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly in Burma and Bombay, and was due to the same causes that account for the increases over 1891-92. There was also a moderate improvement in Madras. In no Province were the collections below the Budget Estimate, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where floods and unfavourable weather in certain districts and the non-recovery of arrears to the extent anticipated caused a reduction of Rx. 82,988 below the estimate.

		I.—Land Revenue.	Portion due to Irrigation	Total.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	23,965,774	673,189	24,638,963
1892-93	Budget	24,675,500	704,400	25,379,900
	Revised	24,857,600	725,600	25,583,200
	Accounts	24,905,328	722,306	25,627,634

The collections of the past five official years (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) and those of the last five revenue years ending with 30th September were as follow:

	Year ending 31st March	Year ending 30th September.
	Rx	Rx.
1888-89	23,687,400	23,961,700
1889-90	24,671,200	24,782,300
1890-91	24,754,200	24,890,900
1891-92	24,639,000	24,700,400
1892-93	25,627,600	25,845,800

12. *Opium.*—The sale proceeds of Bengal provision opium exceeded those of the previous year by Rx. 143,605 and the Budget Estimate of the year by Rx. 423,265. The number of chests sold in 1892-93 was 48,852 against 56,250 chests sold in the preceding year and 54,000 chests taken in the Budget Estimate. This reduction in the quantity was necessitated by a very poor crop of opium, in consequence of which the quantity of the drug offered for sale from October 1892 was reduced to 3,642 chests a month against 4,500 chests sold in each of the preceding six months. The average price realised was, however, Rs. 1,247 per chest against Rs. 1,058 obtained in 1891-92 and Rs. 1,050 assumed in the Budget, and this large improvement in the price over the Budget Estimate more than counterbalanced the effect of the reduction in the quantity sold. The receipts from the Bombay Pass-fees were less than those of 1891-92 by Rx. 168,540, and less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 75,270. The number of chests of Malwa opium weighed for export in 1892-93 was 27,313 chests against 31,236 chests weighed in 1891-92. The falling off in the revenue is less than the difference in the weighments would indicate owing to the realisation in 1892-93 of certain hundies issued in payment of opium weighed in 1891-92.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	8,012,380
1892-93	Budget	7,634,600
	Revised	7,966,500
	Accounts	7,593,180

As already stated, the Bengal opium crop was again a very poor one. The figures in the margin show the outturn of provision opium for the last eight years. The outturn in 1892-93 was the lowest on record since 1861-62.

	Number of chests of provision opium manufactured.
1885-86	64,925
1886-87	64,500
1887-88	57,500
1888 89	69,500
1889 90	38,305
1890 91	44,760
1891-92	44,522
1892-93	33,679

13. *Salt.*—The Salt revenue in 1892-93 for all India shows a slight improvement over 1891-92, mainly the result of a large increase of Rx. 146,955 under Northern India, counterbalanced by a falling off in Madras and Bombay of Rx. 51,713 and Rx. 82,150 respectively. The important variations from the Budget Estimate were an increase of Rx. 138,090 in Northern India and a reduction of Rx. 35,542 in Bombay.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	8,636,182
1892-93	Budget	8,544,700
	Revised	8,648,600
	Accounts	8,656,104

14. *Stamps and Excise.*—The Stamp revenue shows a satisfactory increase in nearly all the provinces, the largest increase in 1892-93 having been realised in Madras. Next in order come Bengal and Bombay. The Excise revenue also shows the usual tendency to rise. The improvement in 1892-93 is shared by all the provinces, except Assam, Madras, and the Punjab, where there have been only small decreases due to

		Stamps.	Excise.
		Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	4,262,156	5,117,264
1892-93	Budget	4,229,600	5,102,400
	Revised	4,458,200	5,203,600
	Accounts	4,448,540	5,242,443

temporary causes. The growth in the Stamp and Excise revenue in the last five years is indicated by the following figures:

	Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1888-89	3,927,088	4,705,346
1889-90	4,087,908	4,891,894
1890-91	4,068,969	4,947,78c
1891-92	4,262,156	5,117,264
1892-93	4,448,540	5,242,443

The Stamp revenue received a check in 1890-91; but a renewed improvement began in 1891-92, which has continued during the following year.

15. *Provincial Rates.*—As usual, the variations in the receipts under this head follow those under Land Revenue, and the largest increase over 1891-92 appears in Madras, where the collections in that year were abnormally low in consequence of the scarcity in the Presidency. In Bengal there was an increase of Rx. 48,766 over the Budget Estimate owing to the revaluations going on in that Province.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	3,502,837
1892-93	Budget	3,623,100
	Revised	3,645,700
	Accounts	3,706,498

16. *Customs: Import duties.*—The receipts of 1892-93 exceeded those of the preceding year and the Budget by Rx. 47,693 and Rx. 32,374 respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly in Burma and Bengal owing to increased imports of kerosine oil, liquor, and wines.

		Total Customs Revenue. Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,701,288
1892-93	Budget	1,691,600
	Revised	1,616,800
	Accounts	1,617,633

Export duties.—The receipts from export duties were lower than those of 1891-92, and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 138,601 and Rx. 111,644 respectively. The falling off was mainly in the export of rice from Burma and Bengal, and was due to the depression of trade in Europe and to high prices in this country.

17. *Assessed Taxes.*—The improvement under this head was general, being the necessary accompaniment of the increase in wealth and population and the more effective administration of the tax. In Bombay there was a special increase over 1891-92 of Rx. 5,199 in the tax on the surplus profits of Railway Companies.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,652,823
1892-93	Budget	1,645,200
	Revised	1,683,100
	Accounts	1,686,141

18. *Forest Revenue.*—The improvement in the revenue over that of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate occurred almost entirely in Burma, and was due generally to a rise of prices and to an exceptionally favourable season for floating down timber. The increase in that Province over 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 147,458 and Rx. 99,000 respectively; but these excesses were counterbalanced to some extent by a decline in the larger provinces due generally to a slackness in the demand for timber and fuel.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,490,582
1892-93	Budget	1,567,200
	Revised	1,627,600
	Accounts	1,591,332

19. *Registration.*—This head shows the usual growth. The improvement is distributed over all the provinces except Assam, where there was a very small decrease.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	399,802
1892-93	Budget	392,200
	Revised	430,700
	Accounts	430,064

20. *Tributes.*—The increases were chiefly under the Baroda Tribute and in the recoveries from the Shan States and Manipur. A special claim for refund out of the Baroda Tribute was not settled in the year as expected, and the recoveries from the Shan States were not fully anticipated.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	775,961
1892-93	Budget	762,100
	Revised	798,600
	Accounts	790,112

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

21. *Refunds.*—The charges under this head fluctuate considerably. The excess over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was the result of a number of variations, of which the more important were a refund to the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the composition of stamp duty chargeable on their debentures and increased payments to the Portuguese Indian Government on account of its share of the common customs receipts.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	254,353
1892-93	Budget	242,700
	Revised	257,900
	Accounts	257,288

22. *Assignments and Compensation.*—The increased payments in 1892-93 are more than accounted for by the special adjustments of alienated Land Revenue in Bombay mentioned in paragraph 11.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,531,860
1892-93	Budget	1,515,700
	Revised	1,517,500
	Accounts	1,567,776

23. *Land Revenue.*—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year by Rx. 101,219. Of the excess, Rx. 35,760 occurred in the charges for District Administration, and Rx. 56,449 under Survey and Settlement. The increase under the first head is distributed over nearly all the provinces, and follows the general growth of revenue and improvement of administration. The Survey and Settlement charges were higher chiefly in Burma and Bengal. The Budget Estimate proved too high for all the provinces except Bengal, where the charges for District Administration and Survey and Settlement were not sufficiently provided for.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	3,835,126
1892-93	Budget	4,031,000
	Revised	3,950,100
	Accounts	3,936,345

24. *Opium.*—The expenditure consists almost entirely of the payments for Bengal opium. As already mentioned, there was a very poor crop in 1892-93; and though the expenditure has been reduced by successive failures of the crop for several years, the prospects of the Opium revenue have been rendered uncertain by the almost complete depletion of the reserve in stock.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,861,813
1892-93	Budget	2,234,800
	Revised	1,595,000
	Accounts	1,602,496

25. *Salt.*—The charges in 1892-93 were about the same as in 1891-92, but the saving on the Budget Estimate was Rx. 38,793. About half of this saving occurred in the charges for manufacture and excavation at Sambhar, and the other half in the payments for salt purchase and freight in Madras. The short expenditure at the Sambhar lake was due to a bad season for manufacture; and the failure to manufacture and the consequent depletion of stock have prejudicially affected the revenue of the following year. In Madras the outturn in some of the Government factories was smaller, and some new factories and extensions provided for in the Budget Estimate could not be opened.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	459,034
1892-93	Budget	497,500
	Revised	465,300
	Accounts	458,707

26. *Stamps.*—The excess in the charges as compared with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget was only slightly less than that appearing under the head of Exchange, an increase in the Indian expenditure being more than counterbalanced by diminished sterling payments.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	138,447
1892-93	Budget	140,900
	Revised	141,400
	Accounts	141,264

27. *Excise.*—Of the total saving on the Budget Estimate of Rx. 13,087, almost three-fourths occurred in Madras and the remainder chiefly in Bombay.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	190,097
1892-93	Budget	206,100
	Revised	194,100
	Accounts	193,013

28. *Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.*—The noticeable points in connection with these figures are (1) the construction of a steam launch for the Calcutta Customs House, and larger payments of commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars caused an increase in

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	432,506
1892-93	Budget	447,000
	Revised	440,740
	Accounts	439,580

the charges for 1892-93 over the previous year; and (2) the termination of the revaluation work for the purpose of assessing the Provincial rates in Bengal and vacancies in certain establishments produced a saving on the estimates.

The excess in 1892-93 over the previous year would have been larger but for a change of classification by which the cost of certain combined appointments hitherto shown as Registration charges was transferred to a different head.

29. *Forests*—The Estimates under this head generally prove too high. The large saving in 1892-93 of Rx. 105,275 is distributed among all the provinces except India, the larger part having occurred in Madras and Bombay. The saving is attributed to a general contraction of departmental operations. The following figures compare the Forest Revenue and Expenditure of the last five years:

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	843,926
1892-93	Budget	970 500
	Revised	895,600
	Accounts	865,225

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.
1888-89	1,349,047	792,000	557,047
1889-90	1,486,303	780,035	706,268
1890-91	1,448,002	784,113	663,889
1891-92	1,490,582	843,926	646,655
1892-93	1,591,332	865,225	726,107

INTEREST.

30. *Revenue.*—The receipts in 1892-93 were less than those in the preceding year by Rx. 9,716. There was a decrease in England of £33,923, equivalent with Exchange to Rx. 44,546, and an increase in India of Rx. 34,830 The receipts were also below the Budget Estimate by Rx. 41,273, the falling off occurring entirely in India. In England the amounts obtained by the investment of surplus cash balances were not so large as in the previous year. In India the receipts are increasing with the yearly additions to the advances to Municipalities and others; but in 1892-93 the Budget Estimate was not reached chiefly because the Guaranteed Railways did not find it necessary to overdraw their capital account to the extent anticipated, and the receipts from Interest on Overdrawn Capital were less than the Estimate by Rx. 36,632.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	879,443
1892-93	Budget	911,000
	Revised	868 600
	Accounts	869,727

31. *Expenditure: Interest on Debt.*—No new debt was incurred in India during 1892-93 except a Railway loan of Rx. 250,000 from the Rampur State, on which, however, no interest was paid during the year. The excess over the Budget was due chiefly to the conversion during the year of the greater portion of the outstanding balance of the 4½ per cent. Rupee loans into 4 per cents. These conversion operations necessitated the payment of a portion of one-half year's interest in the latter months of 1892-93 instead of in the earlier months of 1893-94, and also involved the payment of Rx. 10,786 as brokerage. There were also some unexpected payments of arrears from previous years. In England the expenditure charged to Ordinary Debt included in 1891-92 £254,353 on account of discount on the sterling loans of the year; but the similar charge in 1892-93 amounted to £43 940 only. As usual, no provision for the latter amount was made in the Budget. The increase in the interest charged to Railway Debt is due to fresh advances made to the Railway Companies. The funds for these advances are obtained by

		Charged to Ordinary Debt	Charged to Railways and Irrigation.	Total.
India.				
		Rx	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	54,368	4,114,254	4,168,622
1892-93	Budget	—123,200	4,299,200	4,176,000
	Revised	—66 400	4,306,500	4,240,100
	Accounts	—40,067	4,307,908	4,267,841
England.				
		£	£	£
1891-92	Accounts	2,639,288	1,163,871	3,803,159
1892-93	Budget	2,395,800	1,237,200	3,633,000
	Revised	2,433,400	1,222,200	3,655,600
	Accounts	2,433,496	1,222,191	3,655,687
Exchange.				
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,146,144	505,425	1,651,569
1892-93	Budget	1,197,900	618,600	1,816,500
	Revised	1,460,000	733,300	2,193,300
	Accounts	1,464,053	735,301	2,199,354

sterling loans, and a corresponding increase in the total interest charge in England is the result.

32. *Interest on other Obligations.*—The main factor producing the increase under this head from year to year is the increase in the Savings Bank Deposits. Excluding the adjustment of interest, the net addition to these deposits in the year amounted to Rx. 548,922 against Rx. 517,904 in 1891-92, and the interest charges were Rx. 306,227 in 1891-92 and Rx. 339,362 in 1892-93. Sufficient provision for these increases was not made in the estimate. The interest on the deposits of Service Funds was also higher than in the previous year and the Budget.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	475,376
1892-93	Budget	506,600
	Revised	516,200
	Accounts	516,781

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

REVENUE.

33. *Post Office.*—The revenue continues to expand; the falling off below the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to a larger deduction from the receipts of the year on account of payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,446,355
1892-93	Budget	1,498,400
	Revised	1,491,400
	Accounts	1,488,875

34. *Telegraph.*—These receipts for 1891-92 were considered abnormally high, and the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 was therefore placed at a lower figure as compared with them; but an increase of Rx 18,408 over the high figure of the previous year was realised in the actual result. This was due to the general expansion of the department.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	919,335
1892-93	Budget	892,600
	Revised	937,700
	Accounts	937,743

The following table compares the receipts and expenditure of the Telegraph Department for the last five years:

	Revenue.	Expenditure	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	742,148	704,092	38,056
1889-90	766,865	731,355	35,510
1890-91	781,035	763,980	17,055
1891-92	919,335	838,720	80,615
1892-93	937,743	875,073	62,670

35. *Mint.*—The silver coinage in 1892-93 was very high, the importation of silver having been enhanced by speculations about the closure of the Indian Mints. The increase due to the larger coinage was counterbalanced to some extent by a smaller gain on copper coinage, the issues of copper having been somewhat less than usual. The gain amounted to Rx. 37,893 in 1892-93 against Rx. 83,831 realised in 1891-92 and Rx. 65,000 taken in the Budget.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	210,046
1892-93	Budget	227,000
	Revised	326,400
	Accounts	310,335

EXPENDITURE.

36. *Post Office.*—The expenditure in India, like the revenue, increases from year to year with the growth of the department. The saving on the Budget Estimate of Rx. 36,855 was due chiefly to smaller expenditure than was anticipated for stationery and printing in India. There were other small savings in India, but these were counterbalanced by an increase in the charge for exchange on sterling expenditure.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,493,359
1892-93	Budget	1,555,400
	Revised	1,547,600
	Accounts	1,518,545

37. *Telegraph.*—As in the case of the Postal Department, the increase in the expenditure follows the expansion of the operations of the department. Though the Telegraph revenue in 1892-93 was far in excess of the Budget Estimate, the provision for expenditure proved sufficient, and was closely followed by the actuals.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	838,720
1892-93	Budget	877,200
	Revised	867,200
	Accounts	875,073

38. *Mint.*—Under this head also the expenditure was within the Budget Estimate, for though the large increase in the coinage necessitated charges for extra hours not contemplated in the estimates, the savings under other items fully covered these extra charges. The variation from the accounts of the preceding year is accounted for by the larger coinage in 1892-93.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	97,109
1892-93	Budget	115,300
	Revised	113,600
	Accounts	112,007

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

39. *Civil Department.*—Under the heads comprised in this group there were no important variations in the receipts of 1892-93 as compared either with the corresponding receipts of 1891-92 or with the Budget Estimate. The apparent decrease in the total receipts of the year is due mainly to a change of classification introduced in the accounts of 1892-93 by which recoveries by the Marine Department for work done by it for other departments and Local Governments were deducted from expenditure instead of being credited as receipts. The only other point requiring notice in connection with this group was a general increase in the Police receipts in 1892-93 as compared with the estimates.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,656,157
1892-93	Budget	1,615,800
	Revised	1,660,800
	Accounts	1,607,876

EXPENDITURE.

40. *General Administration.*—The expenditure on General Administration necessarily increases with the increasing efficiency and complexity of the administration. The Indian Expenditure closely followed the estimates, but in England there was some additional charge connected with the management of the conversion of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rupee loans. Nearly three-fourths of the total excess over the Budget is, however, accounted for by the heavy fall in exchange during the year.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,791,317
1892-93	Budget	1,831,600
	Revised	1,881,900
	Accounts	1,871,825

41. *Law and Justice: Courts of Law.*—The charges are increasing yearly. The excess over the Budget Estimate in 1892-93 occurred in the expenditure of Civil and Sessions Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras either on account of new courts opened or new judicial establishments entertained during the year.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	2,840,007
1892-93	Budget	2,855,900
	Revised	2,873,700
	Accounts	2,876,430

42. *Law and Justice: Jails.*—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of 1891-92 chiefly in Port Blair and Bengal. The excess over the Budget was largest in Madras, and was due to an increase in the jail population and an advance in the manufacturing industry.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	899,732
1892-93	Budget	913,600
	Revised	917,100
	Accounts	918,742

43. *Police*—Certain schemes for Police reorganisation were contemplated in framing the Estimates of 1892-93 for Madras and Bombay; but they were not carried out during the year. This fact, combined with the short strength of the District Executive Force in Burma, produced a large saving on the Estimates. On the other hand, the expenditure in Bengal exceeded the

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	3,868,610
1892-93	Budget	3,910,000
	Revised	3,856,000
	Accounts	3,873,645

estimate owing to the measures taken in connection with the administration of the Lushai country, and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was higher than expected owing to a reorganisation scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State. On the whole, a larger saving was anticipated in the Revised Estimate than was actually realised.

44. *Marine.*—The reduction in the Indian expenditure is more apparent than real owing to the change in the method of accounting for recoveries for work done by the Marine Department mentioned in paragraph 39.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	436,553	133,447	57,951
1892-93	Budget	513,600	177,700	88,900
	Revised	480,000	301,100	180,700
	Accounts	391,875	290,476	174,758

The increase in the expenditure in England was special, and was due to payments made for the construction of two troopships and a dredger.

45. *Education, Ecclesiastical, and Medical.*—The provision made in the estimates on account of Education charges was not fully spent in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. The large increase in the Medical charges of Rx. 56,958 over the previous year was distributed over all the provinces.

		Education Rx.	Ecclesiastical Rx.	Medical Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,424,796	161,596	884,684
1892-93	Budget	1,496,700	169,300	931,100
	Revised	1,445,900	168,300	935,300
	Accounts	1,437,024	168,107	941,642

46. *Political.*—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the preceding year by Rx. 74,406. The more important of the excesses were: (1) an increase of Rx. 30,180 under Political Agents chiefly on account of the North Lushai and the Gilgit Agencies; (2) increased payment of Political Subsidies to the extent of Rx. 25,349 on account of arrears due to the Amir of Afghanistan from previous years; and (3) higher expenditure for entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs (Rx. 7,383) owing to the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal. The Special Political expenditure in 1892-93 connected with missions and expeditions on the frontiers, amounting to Rx. 23,747, was also higher than in the previous year The greater part of this as well as the other excesses mentioned could not be anticipated in the estimates.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	767,711
1892-93	Budget	771,600
	Revised	824,700
	Accounts	842,117

47. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The difference under this head between the actual expenditure of the two years was mainly in the Census charges, only Rx. 15,594 having been incurred on account of the Census in 1892-93 against Rx. 182,082 expended in 1891-92. The Budget Estimate was closely followed as regards the total expenditure, certain savings in India having been counterbalanced by an increase in the sterling expenditure and in the charge for exchange.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	587,438
1892-93	Budget	472,500
	Revised	479,400
	Accounts	473,271

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS.

48. *Superannuation.*—The receipts on account of contributions for pensions and gratuities were specially high in 1891-92 owing to the recovery of the arrears of previous years in Bengal and Madras. The subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds are declining yearly; but sufficient allowance was not made for the decline in the Budget Estimate.

		India Rx.	England. Rx.	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	217,223	100,605	43,689
1892-93	Budget	206,300	98,400	49,200
	Revised	199,000	101,000	60,600
	Accounts	200,741	101,000	60,764

49. *Stationery and Printing.*—The receipts in 1891-92 included large recoveries on account of printing work done for the Census Department. There were no corresponding receipts in 1892-93; but, on the other hand, the recoveries on account of stationery supplied to State Railways and to the Berar Administration were larger than in the previous year, and were not fully anticipated in the Budget.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	83,408
1892-93	Budget	74,000
	Revised	80,500
	Accounts	80,841

50. *Exchange.*—This is a very uncertain head of revenue depending on a number of factors, and the receipts are not susceptible of reliable forecast. The large divergence of the actuals from the Budget was due to the loss on miscellaneous remittances owing to the difference between the official rate and the average rate obtained by the Secretary of State for his bills having been as much as 1¾*d*.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	31,529
1892-93	Budget	78,500
	Revised	57,800
	Accounts	19,686

51. *Miscellaneous.*—There are always some extraordinary receipts under this head not foreseen in the Estimates. The amounts of such unforeseen receipts were Rx. 13,625 only in 1892-93 against Rx. 30,890 in 1891-92; but the receipts from unclaimed deposits, from miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures, and from rents and the recoveries of insurance and other departmental charges on English stores supplied to Provincial Governments exceeded the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	420,830
1892-93	Budget	353,500
	Revised	399,500
	Accounts	413,962

EXPENDITURE.

52. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The payments in India in 1892-93 exceeded those of the preceding year by Rx. 14,607, while there was a decrease under England and Exchange of Rx. 30,?74. The payments in England in 1891-92 included large arrears of pension drawn by the late Maharaja Duleep Singh. In India the excess over 1891-92 was caused chiefly by the grant of certain commutations of pensions and by payments of arrears. In England certain special payments on account of the Maharaja Duleep Singh were also made in 1892-93, which caused an excess over the Budget.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	557,959
1892-93	Budget	536,200
	Revised	542,100
	Accounts	541,592

53. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*—The whole of the excess over the Budget under this head and more than two-thirds of the excess over the actuals of 1891-92 were due to the fall in the rate of Exchange.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	276,362
1892-93	Budget	314,500
	Revised	335,400
	Accounts	334,194

54. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—These charges continue to grow both in India and in England; but, apart from the addition to the pension list, the payments in England in 1892-93 were specially high owing to the adoption in that year of a rule for the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly.

		India. Rx.	England £	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	848,506	1,726,046	749,557
1892-93	Budget	875,300	1,748, 00	874,100
	Revised	873,300	1,830,100	1,098,100
	Accounts	881,190	1,810,546	1,089,270

55. *Stationery and Printing.*—The expenditure under this head increases with the growth of public business. In 1892-93 the excess over the Budget occurred in nearly all the provinces, notably in Bengal, where large supplies were made to the Survey and Settlement Department. Larger demands of stores from England and the fall in Exchange also contributed to the increase to some extent.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	602,885
1892-93	Budget	576,800
	Revised	627,100
	Accounts	647,973

56. *Miscellaneous.*—The savings on the Budget Estimate occur chiefly in the Remittance charges and in the cost of petty Provincial and Local establishments. In 1891-92 the charges for Municipal taxes on Government buildings in Bombay were high, and certain special Commissions of Enquiry necessitated considerable expenditure. There was also a special adjustment in 1891-92 on account of the loss at Manipur. The payments in England on account of stores lost in transit to India were also much less than in 1891-92.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	285,307
1892-93	Budget	245,800
	Revised	253,000
	Accounts	233,075

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

57. As in the preceding year, the Famine Insurance grant was maintained at Rx. 1,500,000 in 1892-93, including the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The following are the details making up the total of the grant:

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	1,268,319
1892-93	Budget	1,206,700
	Revised	1,133,700
	Accounts	1,116,103

	1891-92.	1892-93.		
	Accounts.	Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	23,423	130,000	76,800	70,841
Construction of Protective Railways	484,795	1,011,700	993,900	984,469
Construction of Protective Irrigation	77,931	65,000	63,000	60,793
Reduction of Debt	682,170	...	...	...
Loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways	231,681	293,300	366,300	383,897
Total	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

The expenditure for the relief of distress chargeable to the grant was much less than was anticipated in Madras and Bombay; but, on the other hand, some expense was incurred on account of the distress in Ajmere-Merwara, which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed. The capital expenditure on Protective Railways shown above represented only such a portion of the total expenditure on those Railways as would, with the other authorised charges against the grant, raise the total to the fixed limit of Rx. 1,500,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE.

58. The expenditure under this head in 1891-92 was wholly on account of lines constructed from the balances of Provincial Governments. The similar expenditure in 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 138,262 against a Budget provision of Rx. 183,200, the outlay on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway having been smaller than expected. But, in addition to the expenditure charged to Provincial Revenues, Rx. 201,225 out of the total Imperial expenditure on the construction of railways was shown under this head in 1892-93. This was necessary, as the capital expenditure chargeable to the Famine grant and to loans and balances could not exceed a fixed limit, and the amount above mentioned represented the excess of the total expenditure of the year above these limits taken together.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	163,233
1892-93	Budget	301,500
	Revised	292,900
	Accounts	339,487

RAILWAYS.

59. *Earnings*.—The figures in the margin show the net earnings of railways, both State and Guaranteed, since 1888-89. The earnings of 1891-92 were exceptionally heavy owing to a combination of favourable circumstances, such as an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, and a large pilgrim traffic connected with certain Hindu religious festivals. The Budget Estimates of 1892-93 therefore anticipated the normal receipts according to previous experience. The result shows that there was a moderate improvement of Rx. 178,335 over the Budget Estimate. This improvement was made up of a number of differences, of which the more important are the following:

		Rx.
1888-89		9,461,440
1889-90		9,741,162
1890-91		10,464,038
1891-92		11,723,566
1892-93	Budget	10,953,900
	Revised	11,261,800
	Accounts	11,132,235

Improvements—

	Rx.
Rajputana-Malwa System	298,193
East Indian Railway	147,969
Burma Railway	83,259
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	75,810
Carried forward	*605,231

		Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward		605,231
Deduct falling off on—			
North-Western Railway		241,959	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway		123,714	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway		31,422	
Other Railways (net)		29,801	
		Total	426,896
		Net	178,335

The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway proved to be exceptionally heavy in 1892-93, and a long pending claim against the Indian Midland Railway for certain interest charges was settled in that year, though no credit for such settlement was taken in the estimate. The estimates for the East Indian Railway were too low. There was a general development of traffic and an exceptionally good passenger traffic on the Burma Railway. The improvement on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was in the traffic in cotton, oil seeds, coal, and railway materials.

The falling off on the North-Western Railway was the result partly of reduced grain exports following an unfavourable crop, and partly of breaches on the line during the monsoon of 1892-93. There were also large outstandings at the end of the year which have been realised in 1893-94. The failure of the linseed crops in the Central Provinces and the small movement of food grains to Southern India account for a part of the falling off on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred in the goods traffic.

60. *Interest and Annuities.*—These charges continue to grow with the extension of railways in the country. Apart from the charge for Exchange, the expenditure shows a saving on the Budget Estimate owing mainly to some of the Guaranteed Railway Companies not having overdrawn their accounts as anticipated. The Assam-Bengal Railway Company could not also pay up their subscribed capital to the extent anticipated.

	India and England Rx.	Exchange Rx
1888-89	8,351,697	2,629,890
1889-90	8,385,403	2,517,221
1890-91	8,556,121	1,863,201
1891-92	8,702,362	2,454,962
1892-93 Budget	8,952,500	2,871,000
1892-93 Revised	8,904,800	3,434,000
1892-93 Accounts	8,906,378	3,443,396

61. *Other Expenditure.*—This expenditure in 1892-93 was less than in the preceding year by Rx. 252,593. The differences were mainly in the charges for surplus profits paid to Guaranteed Railways and the expenditure on Railway Surveys. The payments for surplus profits were Rx. 155,735 less as a result of the smaller traffic earned in 1892-93; and a sum of Rx. 81,572 on account of past expenditure on the Bengal-Assam Railway Survey was recovered from the Company in 1892-93 and deducted from expenditure. No provision was made for this deduction in the Budget Estimate.

	Rx
1891-92 Accounts	882,106
1892-93 Budget	704,900
1892-93 Revised	633,800
1892-93 Accounts	629,513

62. *Loss on Railway Revenue Account.*—The following figures show the net loss to Government on the Railway Revenue Account from its connection with railways since 1888-89:

	Net receipts, excluding charge for Exchange. Rx	Charge for Exchange. Rx.	Net loss. Rx.
1888-89	396,498	2,629,890	2,233,392
1889-90	664,620	2,517,221	1,852,601
1890-91	1,175,910	1,863,201	687,291
1891-92	2,139,098	2,454,962	315,864
1892-93	1,596,344	3,443,396	1,847,052

The year 1891-92 was exceptional, and, allowing for the specially heavy railway traffic of that year, the net receipts, excluding the charge for Exchange, show a steady improvement; but, though this improvement amounted in 1892-93 to

Rx. 931,724 as compared with 1889-90, the charge for Exchange has been so great as to counterbalance the whole of this improvement, and to leave the net loss at about the same figure as in 1889-90.

IRRIGATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

63. *Net earnings, excluding Land Revenue.*—These earnings showed in 1892-93 an advance of Rx. 73,487 over the previous year owing chiefly to an extension of irrigation from canals in the Punjab, to the recovery of arrears of water rates in Bengal, and to the seasons having been more favourable for canal irrigation in Madras and Bombay. The estimates were too low.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	643,292
1892-93	Budget	552,200
	Revised	696,600
	Accounts	716,779

64 *Interest.*—These figures require no remarks, except that the charge continues to grow with the progress in the construction of irrigation works.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,109,678
1892-93	Budget	1,138,900
	Revised	1,138,900
	Accounts	1,138,386

MINOR WORKS.

65. *Receipts.*—The variations are unimportant. The actuals of 1891-92 included certain arrears of clearance rates.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	194,114
1892-93	Budget	189,100
	Revised	191,500
	Accounts	185,866

66. *Expenditure.*—The decrease in the expenditure in 1892-93 as compared with the previous year occurred almost entirely in Lower Burma and Madras. The Budget Estimate was closely followed as a whole. There was, however, a considerable excess in the Imperial expenditure on account of Famine Relief works in Upper Burma which was counterbalanced by savings chiefly in Bombay and Lower Burma.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	1,07[illegible],896
1892-93	Budget	1,009,600
	Revised	1,052,8[illegible]
	Accounts	1,008,142

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

67. *Receipts.*—The increase in the receipts as compared with 1891-92 and with the Budget was the largest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to the sale of the bridge-of-boats over the rivers Gogra and Chowka at Byramghat. The receipts on account of contributions from Municipalities in Bombay were also higher than expected.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	627,124
1892-93	Budget	606,400
	Revised	630,100
	Accounts	653,1[illegible]

68. *Expenditure.*—The Imperial expenditure in 1891-92 was unusually high owing to special grants for the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain and for expenditure on famine relief works. The lapse on the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was partly nominal, as a portion of the grant under India was transferred to Upper Burma for expenditure on minor irrigation works required for famine relief.

		Imperial Rx	Provincial and Local Rx
1891-92	Accounts	2,095,876	4,112,876
1892-93	Budget	2,025,800	3,891,300
	Revised	1,904,800	3,032,600
	Accounts	1,969,530	3,870,950

As regards Provincial and Local charges, the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower than in the previous year in all the larger provinces. One cause of this general reduction was the fact that the year 1892-93 was the first year of the new Provincial Contracts; and, though the contracts did not entail a material reduction in the rate of expenditure of the Provincial Governments, the usual tendency appears to be to increase the Public Works expenditure towards the end of the term for which the contracts are framed.

ARMY.

69. *Receipts.*—The increase over the receipts of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate occurred mainly under Commissariat, Remount, and Veterinary Establishments, and was due (1) to larger sales of Commissariat provisions, stores, and malt liquor; (2) to the transfer of certain cast remounts to the Bengal Cavalry regiments on payment; and (3) to the credit of the value of 260 horses taken by the 7th Dragoon Guards on their transfer to Egypt. There were also larger sales of regimental necessaries and unserviceable ordnance stores. In England a special credit was received in 1892-93 on account of the sale of the troopship *Jumna*.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	780,404
1892-93	Budget	730,000
	Revised	793,300
	Accounts	804,[illegible]

70. *Expenditure: India.*—The expenditure in 1892-93 was less than that of the preceding year by Rx. 151,971. The charges for Special Military expeditions were considerably less in the year than in 1891-92; but, on the other hand, there was a large increase in Commissariat charges owing to a rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the pay of British troops due to the fall in the rate of Exchange for converting their sterling pay into rupees. The Budget Estimate was exceeded to the extent of Rx. 582,391. The excess was due chiefly to the following items of additional expenditure:

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	15,741,062
1892-93	Budget	15,006,700
	Revised	15,522,200
	Accounts	15,589,091

	Rx.
Increased cost of food for men and animals	242,900
Kashmir transport arrangements	86,662
Kajuri Kach Force	84,936
Kuram Escort	39,216
Lushai operations	47,203
Chin Hill operations	30,319
Isazai Field Force	32,515
Arrear charges of Missions and Expeditions undertaken in previous years	11,477
Total	575,228

The Revised Estimate did not provide sufficiently for the increase in the cost of food for men and animals.

71. *Expenditure: England and Exchange.*—The sterling expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by £329,283 and £294,296 respectively. The important variations comprised in these excesses were the following:

		Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx
1891-92	Accounts	4,559,513	1,980,026
1892-93	Budget	4,594,500	2,207,300
	Revised	5,022,300	3,013,400
	Accounts	4,558,790	2,941,2[illegible]4

	Increase + / Decrease — Compared with actuals, 1891-92	Increase + / Decrease — Compared with Budget Estimate, 1892-93
Effective Services.		
Payment to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	+264,303	+206,766
Furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service	+ 35,351	+ 41,654
Stores for India	—197,793	—138,824
Non-effective Services.		
Payment to the War Office in respect of British Forces for service in India	+ 38,974	+ 11,182
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian service	+199,471	+181,360
Total	+340,306	302,138

The increase in the payments to the War Office represented chiefly amounts paid in settlement of arrear claims.

The rise in the charges for furlough allowances and pensions was connected with the payment of the allowances monthly instead of quarterly. The figures for stores were affected by a falling off in the demands for special ordnance stores.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

72. The expenditure for these works is diminishing yearly. The decrease in 1892-93 as compared with the previous year and the Budget was largest in England. The Budget Estimate was too high.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	6[illegible]4,848
1892-93	Budget	614,500
	Revised	55[illegible],300
	Accounts	458,060

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

73. In 1891-92 the total expenditure not charged to Revenue was shown as Rx. 3,500,000. This was the maximum limit of the expenditure not so charged at the time the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was framed; but, as a special case, the Secretary of State authorised the expenditure in 1892-93 on the Jherriah Extension of the East Indian Railway and on the Rampur-Moradabad Railway, the funds for which were to be advanced by the Rampur Durbar, to be treated as outside the fixed limit. The Budget Estimates for outlay on the Jherriah Extension and the Rampur-Moradabad Railway were taken at Rx. 160,000 and Rx. 375,000 respectively; and, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State just alluded to, the estimate of the total capital expenditure not charged to Revenue was placed at Rx. 4,035,000,—namely, outlay on Railway construction at Rx 3,485,000, and that on Irrigation Works at Rx. 550,000.

74. *Railways.*—The total expenditure on the construction of railways from Imperial Funds exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 25,893. This excess was made up of a reduction of Rx. 48,710 in the expenditure on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway and the Jherriah Extension, and an increase of Rx. 74,603 under all the other Railways taken together. As there was a saving of Rx. 18,909 on the estimate of capital outlay on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue, the total outlay on Railways not so charged was (Rx. 48,710—Rx. 18,909) Rx. 29,801 less than the estimate. The Railway Capital Expenditure that could be charged to the Famine Grant (paragraph 57) was also Rx. 27,231 less than the estimate; and the excess in the total being Rx. 25,893, the excess over the estimate that was charged in the Imperial section of the head "37—Construction of Railways" (paragraph 58) amounted to (29,801 + 27,231 + 25,893) Rx. 82,925.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts . .	2,770,[illegible]6
1892-93	Budget	3,4[illegible]5,000
	Revised	3,4[illegible]6,[illegible]00
	Accounts . .	3,455,109

75. *Irrigation.*—The expenditure in 1891-92 was high owing to special grants for the more rapid completion of the Chenab Canal and the Periyar Project. The lapse on the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

		Rx
1891-92	Accounts	7[illegible]0,064
1892-93	Budget	5[illegible]
	Revised	55[illegible],000
	Accounts	531,091

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 2265-*P*.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from 1st April 1894, *vice* Mr. E. de C. Williams, retired.

Mr. L. G. Wait to be Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, and

Mr. F. Whymper to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (NON-JUDICIAL).

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 2106-*S.R.*—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3646, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Sukkur has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rupees 1,000 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 2,00,000 which the said Municipality was authorized to borrow, and which is to be raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures of Rupees 500 each, *viz*:

Nos. 1 to 130, dated the 21st June 1894;

Nos. 131 to 140, dated the 10th July 1894;

Nos. 141 to 152, dated the 13th July 1894;

Nos. 153 to 162, dated the 15th July 1894;

Nos. 163 to 174, dated the 17th July 1894,

Nos. 175 to 184, dated the 27th July 1894;

Nos. 185 to 204, dated the 30th July 1894;

Nos. 205 to 212, dated the 2nd August 1894;

Nos. 213 & 214, dated the 3rd August 1894;

Nos. 215 to 257, dated the 5th August 1894;

Nos. 258 to 285, dated the 9th August 1894;

Nos. 286 to 295, dated the 13th August 1894;

Nos. 296 to 337, dated the 14th August 1894;

Nos. 338 to 397, dated the 10th September 1894;

Nos. 398 & 399, dated the 12th September 1894;

No. 400, dated the 14th September 1894:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 404—The undermentioned officers are appointed Colonels on the Staff, with effect from the dates specified:

Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Colonel A. H. Prinsep, C.B., who has vacated. Dated 28th March 1894.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) H. M. Evans, Indian Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating in command of the Allahabad district, *vice* Colonel A. J. C. Birch, who has resigned. Dated 31st March 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 405—Surgeon-Colonel C. McD. Cuffe, C.B., Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel T. Walsh, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army. Dated 20th March 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 406—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Standbridge, Royal Artillery, superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 27th March 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Turnbull Marshall, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry,—19th December 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 408.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under article 704, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I:

Major the Hon'ble A. E. Dalzell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Inspector of Gymnasia, Bengal, (p. a.) for six months.

No. 409.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant L. W. P. East, Royal Artillery, in charge mountain guns with Native Infantry, Assam, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain G. H. Weller, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for five months and fifteen days. Pension service—15th year commenced 13th August 1893.

Lieutenant E. C. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 14th September 1893.

Lieutenant M. R. W Nightingale, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 1st March 1894.

No. 411.—The undermentioned officer was granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd December 1893.

Lieutenant H. N Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, for six months.

No 412.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India

Lieutenant E. W. Wall, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year Pension service—9th year commenced 30th January 1894.

Lieutenant R. L. Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for six months Pension service—5th year commenced 8th June 1893.

No 413.—In G G. O. No 287 of 1894 granting leave out of India to Lieutenant-Colonel A J. Brander, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *for* "wing commander and second-in-command" *read* "commandant."

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel W. G Nicholson, C.B, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C Talbot, C I E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, and Political Resident, Persian Gulf, (p. a.) for seven months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Elliott, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p. a) for three days.

Major F. P. L. White, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, (p. a) for one month.

Major E. W. Dun, D.S O, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Major G. D. C. Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a) for six months.

Captain J. A. Dealy, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant N J. H. Powell, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 23rd Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) till 4th July 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, (p a) for one month.

Sub-Conductor E. W M. Hollis, overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for two months.

No. 415—Major J. L. O'Bryen, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to the 31st March 1894 inclusive.

No. 416.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 26th April 1894, on vacating the command of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

PENSIONS.

No. 417.—Sub-Conductor James Jones, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 418—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Halford Dumergue Gerrard,—29th April 1894.

Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell,—4th May 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 419.—*30th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahadur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bija Singh, deceased, with effect from the 7th April 1894.

No 420.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Hastabir Gharti to be Subadar and Havildar Dilman Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 421.—Major Halford Dumergue Gerrard, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 422.—Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson, M.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 423—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Aubury Hay Cooper, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tullock, promoted.

William Claxton Peppe, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Turnbull, promoted

PROMOTIONS.

No. 424.—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Lieutenant James Tullock to be Captain, *vice* Holdsworth, promoted.

Lieutenant Walter James Turnbull to be Captain to complete the establishment.

No. 425.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Henry Haughton James to be Captain, *vice* Anderson, resigned.

No. 426.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Henry Denby to be Captain, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Lieutenant Frederick George Royal Dawson to be Captain, *vice* Cantopher, resigned.

Lieutenant Lawrence Potter Johnson to be Captain to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant Peter Rainier to be Captain, *vice* Maxwell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Strachan Wyman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Denby, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Condon Swetenham to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dawson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Cecil Vincent Sage to be Lieutenant, *vice* Johnson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Thomas Hall to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rainier, promoted.

No. 427—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Benjamin to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bodeker, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 428—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*

Captain G J. Nicholls resigns his commission

No 429—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant L H Barker resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 430—Lieutenant G A. Beazeley, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from 23rd March 1894, in terms of paragraph 3, clause 159, India Army Circulars, 1891

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 28.—The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant A S. Balfour, Royal Indian Marine, as an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, is cancelled, and he will revert to the establishment of the Marine.

P J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1894.

No. 186.—Mr. O. Höernle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the 14th April 1894.

No. 187.—*Addendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 4, dated the 5th January 1893, transferring Mr T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from State Railways to Rajputana and Central India, *after* the word "Administrations" *add* "with effect from the 17th April 1892."

No. 188.—Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kotah and Jhallawar States, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank* (supernumerary), from the 17th to 18th April 1892 inclusive, and substantive *pro tempore* (supernumerary), with effect from the 16th January 1893.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 189.—Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, furlough for two years, with effect from the 5th May 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

TELEGRAPHS.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 185.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Name.	From	To	Date
C. P. Landon . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV	20th March 1894.
H. W. Smith . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	20th March 1894.

F. L. O CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 28th, 1894.

General Summary.—With the cessation of the snowfall in Upper Sikkim temperature in North-Eastern India began to rise and pressure to give way. The fall of pressure continued till the morning of the 27th, when pressure rose slightly owing to the action of numerous thunderstorms in Bengal and Burma only to fall again rapidly next day in sympathy with a general fall of pressure over the whole of the country. The fall was largest in Northern India, and was also large in Burma, where it was caused by the advance of a cyclonic storm from the Andaman Sea into the Gulf of Martaban. A feeble and temporary advance of humid winds which has been giving unusually heavy rain for the time of the year in Malabar and Ceylon would appear to have reached the Tenasserim Coast and Lower Burma at the commencement of the week. Rain was reported from stations in that area on nearly every day of the week, and on the morning of the 27th a slight fall of the barometer at Diamond Island and a cyclonic tendency in the winds at the Lower Burma Coast stations indicated the possibility of a depression having formed in the Andaman Sea to the south, which was confirmed next day by a rapid fall of pressure and the appearance of a cyclonic storm of some intensity in the Gulf of Martaban.

At the commencement of the week a brisk fall of pressure intensified the depression in Sind, and by the morning of the 23rd it had moved north-eastwards into the Punjab, giving thunderstorms and light showers of rain to a few stations in that province. But it broke up among the Punjab Hills during the next twenty-four hours, and a very rapid rise of pressure took place in the Punjab and Upper Sind, due partly to the filling up of this depression, and partly to an inrush of cool and very dry air from the Afghanistan and Baluchistan plateau area, indicated by strong winds from the north and west at the Upper India frontier stations. These winds caused an abnormally large decrease of humidity in Upper India. At Peshawar the humidity percentage on the 24th was only 14 as against 85 per cent. on the previous day, showing a decrease of 71. The cool wave thus introduced advanced eastwards, lowering the temperature of North-Western and Central India to below the normal; but its effects did not last long, and by the morning of the 26th temperature had again commenced to rise in the north-west.

The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way briskly in Rajputana and the Punjab, and the Sind depression had extended eastwards; but its very shallow and diffused character made it of little importance. Easterly winds continued in the Gangetic plain. Showers of rain were reported from Burma, Bengal, and the Bombay Deccan. Tavoy received 2·80 inches, False Point 1·02 inches, and Dhubri and Poona a little more than a third of an inch.

Monday.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, causing the transference of the Upper India depression to the Central and East Punjab. Pressure had also given way in the Central Provinces, and a very shallow depression was shown in that area. Pressure continued to fall slightly in North-East India. Winds were strong in the Punjab and were cyclonic in direction at Murree and Cherat. Rain fell in the North Punjab, Bengal, and South India, but the heaviest fall was only 0·54 inch at Narainganj.

Tuesday.—A wave of cool dry air from Afghanistan and Baluchistan had caused a very rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab and a large decrease in humidity. Peshawar registered the abnormally large decrease of 71 in the humidity percentage and Cherat a decrease of 50. Pressure had continued to give way

slightly in North-Eastern India, and shallow depressions were shown covering Central and Upper Burma and the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind, and Rajputana, and rapidly in the Punjab. Jalpaiguri received 0·51 inch of rain, and a few other stations reported light showers.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way generally, but somewhat irregularly, and the changes did not appreciably affect the pressure distribution. Westerly winds had set in over the western and central districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had fallen over the whole of North-Western and Central India. Remarkably low humidities were recorded over the whole of North-Western and Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces. Moderately heavy rain had fallen in Tenasserim, North Bengal, Malabar, and Ceylon. Calicut reported 1·94 inches, Colombo 1·45 inches, Tavoy 1·15 inches, and Jalpaiguri 1·12 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula. The area of deficient pressure in Southern India was of the most importance. Westerly or north-westerly winds prevailed generally in the North-Western Provinces and were extending into Bihar. Rain was received in Southern India, Ceylon, Assam, and Sikkim. Colombo reported a fall of 2·32 inches, Mysore 1·97 inches, Calicut 1·3 inches, and Dhubri 1·34 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had increased over nearly the whole of India, but the changes, though not large, were irregular. Rain continued in Ceylon, Burma, Assam, and Southern India, and showers were also reported from Bengal. Falls of one inch and above were registered at Bassein (1·49 inches), Sibsagar (1·86 inches), Dinajpur (1·75 inches), Toungoo (1·48 inches), Mangalore (1·07 inches), and Berhampore (1·00 inch).

Saturday.—A brisk to rapid fall of pressure had taken place over the whole of Northern India and Burma. Pressure was in large defect in the north of the Andaman Sea, where a depression of some importance had formed. Winds were cyclonic in direction at the Lower Burma Coast stations, and had increased very rapidly in strength, their velocity at Diamond Island at 8 A.M. being 24 miles per hour. Winds were unchanged in direction and strength at the head of the Bay. Light showers of rain were reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the only fall exceeding half an inch being one of 1·69 inches registered at Khammamet.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

Province	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·9	0	+0·2	+1·0	+1·9	+0·9	+1·1	+0·6
Bengal and Assam	—2·8	—0·9	+0·6	+1·6	+1·1	+0·5	+1·1	+0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·0	+1·1	+3·4	+0·3	—0·5	—3·1	—3·0	—0·5
Punjab	+1·8	+3·3	—0·5	—5·2	—3·6	—3·4	—2·4	—1·4
Bombay	+0·9	+2·2	+2·0	+1·7	+0·3	—0·8	—0·9	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·7	+2·1	+3·1	+3·6	+1·7	—1·3	—2·5	+0·9
Central India and Gujarat	+3·5	+5·2	+1·7	—1·6	—2·7	—2·6	—3·1	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+6·1	+5·7	—2·3	—5·1	—4·6	—3·3	—4·0	—1·1
Madras	—1·4	—0·5	+0·3	+1·3	—0·1	—2·0	—1·5	—0·6
Mean for whole of India	+0·5	+2·0	+0·9	—0·3	—0·7	—1·7	—1·7	—0·1

Higher temperatures than usual obtained at the commencement of the week, especially in Central India, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajputana; but the advance of the cool wave from the north-west, which has already been referred to, reduced temperature in several provinces to below normal, and on the last two days of the week temperature was in defect everywhere, except in Burma and Bengal. The mean temperature of the week was nearly normal in every province, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, where it was slightly in defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India was two degrees in excess on the 23rd, and nearly two degrees in defect on the 27th and 28th. For the whole week it was normal.

Rainfall.—From the table at the close it will be seen that light to moderate rain has fallen during the week in all divisions of Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The heaviest falls have been received in Burma and Bengal. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh, and the greater part of the Punjab.

Of the thirty-three divisions that have received rain, eight have received an average fall of over an inch, the largest average being that of 3·70 inches in North Bengal. Only five other divisions received an average of more than half an inch, while in fifteen others it did not exceed a quarter of an inch. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in eighteen of the divisions that received rain, and in defect in the remaining fifteen.

The rainfall of the period 4th March to 28th April was in defect generally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. It was in excess in Central Burma, North Bengal, Punjab Hill Districts, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and Madras, with the exception of South Hyderabad.

The following are the largest amounts received during the week at individual rain gauge stations: Cooch Behar, 12·99 inches; Kyaikto (Central Burma), 8·46 inches; Kurigram (Rangpur), 6·42 inches; and Alipur (Jalpaiguri), 5·82 inches.

Snowfall.—Further reports received during the week confirm the information already received as to the exceptionally heavy snowfall experienced during the past winter in the interior and higher elevations of the Himalayas. The Superintendent of the Kailang Observatory in Lahul states that the total snowfall was somewhat less than that of the previous winter, but still considerably above the normal, and that on the higher elevations it has almost certainly been two or three times as large. Snow was lying 4 feet deep on the fields on the 10th April. Revd. T. Schreve, stationed at Poo in the Upper Sutlej Valley, states that the past winter has been exceptionally severe and the snowfall abnormally heavy, and that the natives of the district say they do not remember such heavy snowfalls as those of the past two winters. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba, reports that the accumulation of snow on the 15th April was considerable, and in the ravines appeared to be much larger than usual, masses of snow remaining unmelted in ravines down to 6,000 feet. The snowfall in the interior to the north and west is stated by the natives of the district to have been heavier than even the exceptionally heavy fall of 1890-91.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 28th, 1894.			Rainfall data from March 4th to April 28th, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·98	0·67	+ 0·31	1·83	3·20	− 43
	Lower Burma	0·74	0·26	+ 0·48	0·74	1·53	− 52
	Central Burma	1·19	0·42	+ 0·77	1·46	1·21	+ 21
	Upper Burma	0·14	?	?	1·41	?	?
	Arakan	0·16	0·51	− 0·35	0·57	1·58	− 64
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·22	1·41	− 1·19	5·17	5·98	− 14
	Assam (Surma)	1·15	3·40	− 2·25	15·63	21·59	− 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·47	2·27	− 0·80	7·45	10·21	− 27
	Deltaic Bengal	0·43	1·00	− 0·57	3·55	3·83	− 7
	Central Bengal	0·45	0·57	− 0·12	1·85	2·22	− 17
	North Bengal	3·70	1·68	+ 2·02	5·97	4·81	+ 24
	Orissa	0·20	0·35	− 0·15	1·76	2·11	− 17
	Chota Nagpur	0·55	0·11	+ 0·44	0·97	1·38	− 30
	Bihar (South)	0·15	0·06	+ 0·09	0·18	0·55	− 67
	Do. (North)	0·16	0·33	− 0·17	0·48	1·05	− 54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·13	0·35	− 63
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·04	0·49	− 92
	Oudh (South)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·02	0·43	− 95
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·23	0·60	− 60
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·09	0·38	− 76
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·12	0·52	− 77
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·07	− 0·07	0·97	1·54	− 37
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·13	0·75	− 83
	Do. (Central)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·30	0·73	− 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	− 0·07	1·13	1·48	− 24
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·25	− 0·25	4·50	4·29	+ 5
	Do. (North-West)	0·13	0·19	− 0·06	3·68	3·03	+ 21
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·11	− 0·10	1·42	1·07	+ 33
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·89	0·82	+ 1·07	6·60	3·48	+ 90
	Madras (South Central)	0·78	0·89	− 0·11	4·00	2·82	+ 42
	Coorg	1·32	0·53	+ 0·79	5·01	2·99	+ 68
	Mysore	1·53	0·42	+ 1·11	3·31	1·41	+ 135
	Konkan	0·22	0·08	+ 0·14	0·46	0·21	+ 119
	Bombay Deccan	0·55	0·34	+ 0·21	2·13	0·87	+ 145
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Khandesh	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·51	0·14	+ 264
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·11	0·05	+ 0·06	0·66	0·5	+ 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	0·66	0·45	+ 47
	Ditto (Central)	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·38	0·75	− 49
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	− 0·14	0·04	1·13	− 96
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·04	0·22	− 82
	Sind	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·04	0·37	− 89
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·07	0·20	− 65
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·06	0·22	− 73
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·11	− 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·29	0·14	+ 0·15	1·56	1·02	+ 53
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1·90	0·14	+ 1·76	3·60	1·78	+ 102
	Hyderabad (South)	0·19	0·09	+ 0·10	0·38	1·17	− 67
	Madras (Central)	0·34	0·14	+ 0·20	0·85	0·54	+ 57
	East Coast (Central)	0·06	0·06	0	1·11	0·49	+ 127
	Ditto (South)	0·09	0·22	− 0·13	1·85	0·87	+ 113
	Madras (South)	0·48	0·65	− 0·17	4·29	2·59	+ 66

SIMLA, *3rd May, 1894.*

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Rainfall fair on West Coast and Nilgiris; moderate showers in Ganjam and the greater portion of the Deccan and Central and Southern districts; elsewhere scanty or *nil.* Summer cultivation going on. Standing crops generally fair. Harvests continue to yield moderately. Water-supply generally fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rain generally slight in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in seven and cotton picking in six districts. Preparations for the next season general. Agricultural stock generally good and fodder sufficient, except in three districts. Prices steady, except in three districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,129.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—There was rain over the greater part of the province during the week, the falls being heavier and more general in North Bengal than elsewhere. Ploughing is now general, and early rice and jute are being sown. Sugarcane, indigo, and millets are doing well, and the prospects of tea in Darjeeling have improved. Spring rice is being cut, and the general outturn is expected to be satisfactory. Opium weighments are still going on in Bihar. In Hazaribagh the weighments are nearly finished, and the outturn is reported to be much below the estimate. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is sufficient. Prices of common rice are steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather getting hotter. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops nearing completion. Irrigation of sugarcane and other summer crops continue. Weighments of opium in progress. Sowing of indigo has commenced. Markets well supplied and fodder abundant. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops going on and sowings of extra spring crops nearly over. The outturn of the spring crops is expected to be above average. Prospects of standing crops are good. Spring crops are said to have been damaged by recent hail in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crops are in good condition. Prices unsettled in one district; falling in two others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather hot and cloudy in places. Slight rain in parts of Nagpur. Harvesting still continues

in Jabalpur, Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Raipur; completed in Bilaspur. Distress prevailing among the poorer classes in Saugor. Imports of grain increasing day by day, and relief works have granted relief to several thousands. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress in Nimar, Wardha, and Nagpur. Prices remain unchanged, except in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Rain fell in most districts. In Upper Burma agricultural operations in connection with dry-weather paddy are progressing satisfactorily. Reaping of this crop is well in hand in several districts. Early wet-weather paddy is being planted in a few places, and hill clearings have been prepared and will be planted when the rains set in. Standing crops thriving. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has risen in Thongwa and fallen in Pakokko. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon and fallen in Mandalay.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice and planting of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, and Hassan districts; slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of the Tumkur and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. No standing crops. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Threshing of wheat and linseed still continues in the Melghat taluka. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Fodder insufficient in three talukas and water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Prices have fallen in the Kelapur taluka

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Cutting of hot-weather crops continues. Harvesting of spring crops completed in some parts. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting still continues in Bundelkhand and completed in all other Agencies. Outturn below average in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Goona, and parts of Gwalior, and average in Baghelkhand. Pasturage bad and indifferent in parts of Gwalior, but good in other Agencies. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopawar and Goona; steady at high rates elsewhere. Opium has been gathered. The crops in Malwa are reported to have been much injured, and the yield will be probably below average.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rainfall slight in Kherwara and Meywar. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of crops nearly completed. Prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices rising in four States, falling in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Weather fine. Standing spring crops in good condition. Rapeseed ripening. Autumn ploughings going on. Rice sowings commenced in some places. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 30th April.*—No rain. Crops reaped. Prospects of outturn good. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Storms in the hills. Weather cool. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 22nd APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 21ST APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 22nd April 1893.			Week ending 21st April 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 22nd April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 21st April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings: Total.	Earnings: Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Farnings: Total.	Farnings: Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,23,753	627	1,641	11,85,436	722	1,64,18,275	1,79,16,401	14,98,126	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,55,[illegible]8	180	862	1,72,508	200	26,56,488	28,42,087	1,85,599	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,39,682	186	752	1,40,804	187	18,62,721	19,41,506	78,785	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,303	62	21	1,741	83	34,490	26,764	...	7,726
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	5,13,566	302	1,719	6,03,820	351	80,00,989	85,10,559	5,09,570	.
South Indian	157	1,043	1,48,832	143	[illegible],042	1,58,683	152	25,00,625	21,84,800	...	3,15,825
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,107	1,20,196	109	1,164	1,55,435	134	18,51,568	19,87,793	1,36,225	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,25,987	107	756	1,41,100	187	19,50,856	18,68,339	.	82,517
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,222	64	231	19,985	87	2,57,847	3,35,658	77,811	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	.	..	...	..	17	1,110	65		13,171	13,171	.
TOTAL	272	8,098	22,42,549	277	8,205	25,80,622	3'5	3,55,33,859	3,76,27,078	20,93,219	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,00,946	200	2,507	6,83,380	273	92,51,700	1,02,28,079	9,76,379	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,05,405	297	741	2,46,286	332	30,19,883	33,57,108	3,37,225	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,64,738	212	813	1,97,550	243	31,54,185	38,01,266	6,49,081	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	14,704	118	125	14,490	116	2,48,497	2,41,863	..	6,634
East Coast (state)	53	91	6,890	76	266	30,233	114	(*f*) 49,744	3,40,562	2,90,818	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,33,247	186	730	1,17,817	161	29,17,427	25,72,191	...	3,45,236
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	28	946	34	28	1,513	54	16,602	17,579	977	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	486	61	8	510	64	8,061	7,315	...	746
TOTAL	231	4,945	10,27,422	208	5,218	12,91,779	248	1,86,66,099	2,05,67,963	19,01,864	..
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	10,16,624	682	1,490	9,99,090	670	1,48,31,779	1,50,84,453	2,52,674	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,31,974	937	461	4,46,000	967	53,53,409	54,30,[illegible]9	76,800	...
Madras	242	840	1,86,260	222	840	1,88,722	225	32,72,187	30,77,164	..	1,95,023
TOTAL	575	2,791	16,34,858	586	2,791	16,33,722	585	2,34,57,375	2,35,91,826	1,34,451	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,834	49,04,829	310	16,214	55,06,123	340	7,76,57,333	8,17,86,867	41,29,534	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	27,521	171	161	26,595	165	3,72,692	4,67,089	94,397	...
Tarkessur	277	22	5,889	268	22	6,856	313	1,07,134	1,14,797	7,663	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	13,822	206	67	8,991	134	1,16,053	1,42,461	26,408	
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	8,929	114	78	10,265	132	1,53,273	1,68,285	15,012	...
TOTAL	142	328	56,161	171	328	52,737	161	7,49,152	8,92,632	1,43,480	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	64,596	194	333	68,128	205	9,65,561	9,34,145	...	31,416
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,346	104	13	1,[illegible]20	148	22,286	20,4[illegible]2		1,884
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	2,12,793	2,41,600	28,807	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	30,151	91	362	31,690	88	5,43,427	4,77,757	...	65,670
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	7,854	84	93	10,570	114	1,23,528	1,47,146	23,618	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,090	72	29	4,398	152	38,694	44,251	5,557	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,611	78	72	6,230	87	96,845	87,384	...	9,461
TOTAL	125	979	1,28,756	132	1,010	1,37,710	136	20,03,134	19,52,685	...	50,449
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	54,472	163	334	58,470	175	7,49,116	7,08,790	...	40,326
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,614	57	46	4,788	104	(*i*) 3,739	49,140	45,401	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	14,466	40	364	22,200	61	2,93,963	4,23,980	1,30,017	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	6,066	65	94	6,720	71	96,922	1,04,271	7,349	...
TOTAL	93	838	77,618	93	838	92,178	110	11,43,740	12,86,181	1,42,441	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,979	51,67,364	287	18,390	57,88,748	315	8,15,53,359	8,59,18,365	43,65,006	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 22nd April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Earnings. Total	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 21st April 1894. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 21st April 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st April 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st to 22nd April 1893	Earnings from 1st to 21st April 1894	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs	Miles	Rs.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	10,23,753	627	1,641	11,85,436	732	[illegible]	33,94,105	1,37,170	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	1,55,008	180	862	1,72,508	200	[illegible]	[illegible]		56,805
Indian Midland	[illegible]	752	1,30,082	186	752	1,40,804	187	[illegible]	3,91,068		28,204
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,303	62	21	1,741	83	[illegible]	4,907	.	362
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	[illegible]	1,699	5,13,566	302	1,719	[illegible]	351	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,45,070	...
South Indian	[illegible]	1,043	1,48,832	143	1,042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,17,200		42,062
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,107	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,164	[illegible]	134	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,471	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,25,987	167	756	[illegible]	187	[illegible]	4,17,830	[illegible]	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	14,222	64	231	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,773	
Pálanpur-Deesa					17	1,110	65		[illegible]	[illegible]	
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	277	[illegible]	[illegible]	315	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,10,753	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,503	5,00,946	200	2,507	[illegible]	273	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,26,009	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,03,405	297	741	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,713	..
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and [illegible] gauges)	[illegible]	777	[illegible]	[illegible]	813	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,365	.
Bengal Central (*e*)	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,704	118	125	14,400	110	15,277	[illegible]		1,337
East Coast (state		91	[illegible]	76	266	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,662	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,33,247	186	730	1,17,817	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		70,828
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,328	[illegible]		15
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	510	64	[illegible]	1,345	..	326
TOTAL	217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,16,243	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	[illegible]	[illegible]	682	[illegible]	[illegible]	670	[illegible]	28,46,110		4,19,894
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	[illegible]	461	[illegible]	[illegible]	461	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,29,000		61,637
Madras	[illegible]	840	[illegible]	[illegible]	840	1,88,722	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,40,353	..	83,583
TOTAL	442	2,791	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	5,65,114
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	[illegible]	[illegible]	310	16,214	[illegible]	340	[illegible]	[illegible]		32,118
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	101	[illegible]	171	161	[illegible]	165	[illegible]	1,55,643	63,910	...
Tarkessur	252	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6,556	313	[illegible]	30,237	1,176	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	13,822	206	67	[illegible]	134	41,733	27,382		14,351
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	132	[illegible]	32,036	1,513	..
TOTAL	135	325	56,161	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,93,050	[illegible]	52,248	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	[illegible]	194	333	68,128	205	2,13,916	[illegible]	62	17,953
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,346	104	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,350		..
Rájpura-Bhatinda	92	108	17,105	158	108	14,774	137	[illegible]	44,616		9,152
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	30,151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	87,508	..	12,143
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	7,554	84	93	[illegible]	114	9,436	29,400		36
Kolhápur	67	29	[illegible]	72	29	[illegible]	152	[illegible]	14,134	7,234	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	[illegible]	78	72	6,230	87	[illegible]	16,170	.	8,069
TOTAL	107	979	1,28,756	132	1,010	1,37,710	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		40,057
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	102	334	54,472	163	334	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,73,614	1,54,212	.	19,402
Jetalsar-Rajkot		46	2,614	57	46	4,768	104	(*i*) 3,739	10,549	6,810	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	54,717	75,300	20,583	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,066	65	94	6,720	71	17,040	18,883	1,843	...
TOTAL	80	838	77,618	93	838	92,178	[illegible]	2,49,110	2,58,944	9,834	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,979	51,67,364	287	18,390	57,88,748	315	1,67,09,839	1,66,99,746		10,093

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 22nd April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 3rd May, 1894.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 227.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Dec. 1892.	April 1893 to Dec. 1893.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	25,972,800	12,742,300	12,709,000		33,300
II	Opium	7,316,200	6,247,600	5,049,700		1,197,900
III	Salt	8,587,800	6,449,900	6,033,600		416,300
IV	Stamps	4,434,100	3,291,700	3,363,600	71,900	
V	Excise	5,145,900	3,788,200	3,923,200	135,000	
VI	Provincial Rates	3,707,100	2,217,000	2,186,100	...	30,000
VII	Customs	1,665,200	1,001,400	1,035,700	34,300	
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,687,200	1,320,400	1,333,400	13,000	
IX	Forest	1,588,800	1,040,300	1,115,300	75,000	
X	Registration	429,300	325,500	323,000		2,500
XI	Tributes from Native States	771,700	338,500	308,900		20,600
XII	Interest	861,100	588,100	619,700	31,600	
XIII	Post Office	1,538,800	1,114,200	1,155,500	41,300	
XIV	Telegraph	942,500	696,900	712,800	15,900	
XV	Mint	230,500	193,300	174,800		18,500
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	377,200	284,100	285,500	1,400	
	Law and Justice { Jails	312,300	182,800	202,700	19,900	
XVII	Police	370,800	268,500	289,000	20,500	
XVIII	Marine	212,600	140,300	112,200	..	28,100
XIX	Education	211,700	143,900	150,500	6,600	
XX	Medical	63,000	39,000	40,100	1,100	
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,100	58,300	64,600	6,300	
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	187,500	127,500	131,800	4,300	
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	82,800	47,100	48,200	1,100	
XXIV	Exchange	180,000	...	...	...	
XXV	Miscellaneous	369,200	223,800	233,100	9,300	
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,291,200	11,430,600	12,081,100	650,500	
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,235,000	2,339,700	2,307,100	...	32,600
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,600	19,000	21,600	2,600	
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works · Direct Receipts	1,323,700	987,500	815,600	...	171,900
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	198,400	119,800	128,500	8,700	
XXXI	Military Works	42,700	31,800	34,100	2,300	
XXXII	Civil Works	534,200	353,300	383,800	30,500	
XXXIII	Army: Effective	651,000	495,200	496,500	1,300	
	" Non-effective	60,900	48,660	51,100	2,500	
		89,690,900	58,696,100	57,921,400		774,700
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	193,500	162,500	124,000		38,500
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	121,300	96,100	75,800		20,300
	GRAND TOTAL	[illegible],005,700	58,954,700	58,121,200		833,500

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

The Treasury;
Calcutta, the 10th May 1894.

nine months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.		Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Dec. 1892.	April 1893 to Dec. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx*	*Rx.*
Refunds and Drawbacks		224,900	172,200	186,600	14,400	...
Assignments and Compensations		1,477,900	605,800	614,200	8,400	...
Land Revenue		4,111,300	2,673,600	2,792,900	119,300	...
Opium (including Cost of Production)		2,253,900	1,452,200	1,724,400	272,200	...
Salt (do. do.)		509,800	387,000	392,200	5,200	...
Stamps		90,600	67,100	69,200	2,100	...
Excise		208,800	98,500	96,800		1,700
Provincial Rates		53,500	39,400	40,100	700	...
Customs		144,500	103,900	106,700	2,800	...
Assessed Taxes		32,400	22,300	23,000	700	...
Forest		988,700	540,100	554,700	14,600	...
Registration		222,000	161,700	170,300	8,600	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt *		4,109,600	3,075,600	3,090,400	14,800	...
Do. on other Obligations		549,900	60,600	73,600	13,000	...
Post Office		1,427,400	971,800	985,900	14,100	...
Telegraph		681,000	444,700	477,900	33,200	..
Mint		93,000	69,400	57,500	...	11,900
General Administration		1,478,600	1,070,400	1,115,600	45,200	...
Law and Justice . { Courts of Law		2,900,500	2,143,000	2,243,000	100,000	...
Law and Justice . { Jails		933,600	662,600	659,700	...	2,900
Police		3,959,500	2,817,500	2,810,300	..	7,200
Marine (including River Navigation)		487,900	332,200	250,300	...	81,900
Education		1,513,000	979,200	1,002,300	23,100	..
Ecclesiastical		171,000	124,300	129,100	4,800	...
Medical		937,800	668,200	695,400	27,200	...
Political		800,100	527,200	583,200	56,000	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments		407,700	401,800	368,800	...	33,000
Territorial and Political Pensions		490,800	376,500	351,000	...	25,500
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances		900	500	1,000	500	...
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		888,600	662,400	682,200	19,800	...
Stationery and Printing		546,800	419,900	474,500	54,600	...
Miscellaneous		201,500	162,800	195,900	33,100	...
Famine Relief		40,500	68,800	200		68,600
Construction of Protective Railways		1,054,300	980,600	732,700		247,900
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works		65,000	41,700	37,700		4,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)		75,100	110,200	57,300		52,900
State Railways (Working Expenses)		8,087,500	5,688,300	5,960,100	271,800	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies		32,000	24,200	21,900		2,300
Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)		53,000	577,100	510,900		66,200
Interest		562,800	1,500	1,100		400
Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)		28,400	15,500	16,300	800	
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure		107,500	—44,500	62,700	107,200	
Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)		776,100	554,400	560,100	5,700	
" Minor Works and Navigation		915,000	696,900	584,400	..	112,500
Military Works		1,184,700	677,300	702,900	25,600	..
Civil Works		4,747,100	2,674,000	2,541,400	..	132,600
Army : Effective		14,750,200	10,803,300	11,092,100	288,800	
" Non-effective		943,300	730,700	719,900		10,800
Special Defence Works		252,300	166,400	122,500		43,900
		66,572,300	46,060,800	46,742,900	682,100	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc		15,843,800	11,359,800	11,033,400	...	326,400
Exchange charged as Expenditure	Rx.	9,935,900	6,718,300	6,748,100	29,800	
		92,352,000	64,138,900	64,524,400	385,500	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits		*751,200*	*147,600*	*131,500*	*16,100*	
		91,600,800	63,991,300	64,392,900	401,600	
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—						
In India—						
State Railways		925,900	1,361,300	1,645,500	284,200	
Irrigation Works		735,700	307,800	385,200	77,400	
In England—						
State Railways	£	1,151,800	852,200	561,500		290,700
Irrigation Works	£	8,800	2,900	7,700	4,800	...
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	£	..	..	...		...
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	Rx.	727,800	505,700	348,100		157,600
		3,550,000	3,029,900	2,948,000		81,900
GRAND TOTAL		95,150,800	67,021,200	67,340,900	319,700	

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

II A 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1124P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 134 of 1894.—Joseph Lindsay, of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in calendering machines.

No. 135 of 1894.—William Herbert Hyatt, of 1, Milton Road, Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, Chemical Engineer, Consulting Chemist and Metallurgist, for improvements in the manufacture of paint.

No. 136 of 1894.—William Walker, the younger, of Birmingham, England, Electrician, and Frank Richard Wilkins of Handsworth, England, Chemical Merchant, and Jabez Lones of Smethwick, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in primary voltaic batteries.

No. 137 of 1894.—John Henry Rose Harley, Merchant of No. 20, China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for testing the quality of an egg, to be called the "Acme egg tester."

No. 138 of 1894.—Ernst Abund Richard Avenarius, of Ganalgesheim, Rheinland, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements in and connected with Moulding Boxes for the manufacture of Artificial Sand Stone.

No. 139 of 1894.—George Denis Blake of Ashleigh, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, England, Indigo Planter, for improvements in the drying of indigo and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 140 of 1894.—Sarah Ann Kelly of No. 8, The Mall, Meerut, North-Western Provinces, for providing a patent catch to door and window Tower bolts.

No. 141 of 1894.—Henry Adolphus Muller, Engineer, residing at 14, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta, for expressing the juice from sugar-cane.

No. 1125P.—A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M.

to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No. 1126P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 91 of 1889.—Howard Matravers Ashby, of Ferrybridge, in the County of York, England, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles and similar hollow glass articles. (From 25th May 1894 to 24th May 1895.)

No 119 of 1890—Carl Albert Roepke, of Manchester, England, Watchmaker, for improvements in musical boxes. (From 1st September 1894 to 31st August 1895.)

No. 1127P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 154 of 1889.—Mr. T. D. Sil's invention for a balanced punkah and a self-acting machine to work the same. (Specification filed 30th January 1890.)

No. 204 of 1889.—Mr. J. J. Hooker's invention for improvements in power-storing apparatus for stopping and starting tramcars. (Specification filed 3rd February 1890.)

No 301 of 1889.—Mr. S. Bamforth's invention for improvements in fire-bars for furnaces. (Specification filed 30th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54	Of 1893-94	TOTAL	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th April, 1894	49,600	8,40,000	8,89,600	10,85,013	19,90,500	2,93,06,700	15,41,76,000	3,48,52,900	1,77,61,900	23,91,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,88,700	3,48,700	1,36,800	31,200	24,05,79,313
Add—																	
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1894	...	30,000	30,000	...	..	...	3,000	1,42,300	...	1,45,300	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,75,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1894	.	...	...	..	...	3,000	...	4,700	6,000	13,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1894	...	21,500	21,500	..	...	65,300	4,77,200	27,600	2,000	5,72,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,600
	49,600	8,91,500	9,41,100	10,85,013	19,90,500	2,93,75,000	15,46,56,200	3,50,27,500	1,77,69,900	23,99,04,113	36,000	24,000	2,88,700	3,48,700	1,36,800	31,200	24,13,61,913
Deduct—Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,300	42,07,800	1,86,500	4,000	46,36,600	...	5,000	75,500	80,500	...	...	47,17,100
Balance on 30th April, 1894	49,600	8,91,500	9,41,100	10,85,013	19,90,500	2,91,36,700	15,04,48,400	3,48,41,000	1,77,65,900	23,52,67,513	36,000	19,000	2,13,200	2,68,200	1,36,800	31,200	23,66,44,813

N.B.—From 9th June, 1867, to 28th Feb., 1894, enfaced from India 8,470 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,357 lakhs
" 1st Mar., 1894, " 15th Mar., " ditto 7 " ditto 37 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 7 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Apl., " " 15th Apl., " ditto 3 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 8 " ditto 47 "

8,495 lakhs. 7,484 lakhs
7,484 "

Balance against India . 1,011 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 7th May, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	91,88,173	1	6	1,73,38,723	14	3
Public Deposits at Branches	81,50,550	12	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				3,66,16,207	5	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				5,70,450	3	2
Sundries . . .				31,42,296	1	0
RUPEES				8,32,67,677	7	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				45,10,988	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				43,39,800	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,56,60,766	8	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,15,29,413	15	3
Bills discounted and purchased				2,43,28,649	6	0
Balances with other Banks .				6,30,189	14	5
Bullion				1,090	11	5
Dead Stock				13,04,329	10	8
Stamps				8,325	4	3
Sundries				18,74,236	9	5
				6,41,87,790	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	74,73,957	4	7	1,90,79,886	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,16,05,929	11	2			
RUPEES				8,32,67,677	7	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th May, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 33

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th May, 1894.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Woodlands Watkin, Esq., of No. 11 St. Thomas Street, London, S. E., and No. 318, Lordship Lane, Dulwick, London, S. E., Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th May, 1894.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. J. W. Russell has been appointed to act as Agent at Bombay during Mr. E. M. Slater's absence on short leave.

Mr. C. J. Michôd has been appointed to act as Agent at Delhi, *vice* Mr. D. E. Burne, who has been granted furlough to Europe.

Mr E. Dickinson has resumed his appointment as Agent at Dacca.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A special examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Monday, the 16th July, 1894, at 10 A M, and following days, at which the candidates for the B. L. Examination held in November, 1893, who are described below by the number they bore at that examination, shall alone be entitled to appear. Applications in usual form, must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 9th July. No admission fee will be charged :—

Nos. eight, ten, fourteen, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-nine thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, forty-one, forty-six, forty-eight, fifty, sixty-three, ninety-three, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and four, two hundred and eight, two hundred and fifteen,

two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty three, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-nine. three hundred three hundred and one three hundred and five, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th May, 1894.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1894.

No. 5.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1894 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1894.	
Barracoa (Military Camp).	Punjab . .	17th Apl.	Opened.
*Baroda . .	Bombay . .	20th "	Ditto.
Changlagali .	Punjab . .	15th "	Ditto.
Chowghat .	Madras . .	14th "	Ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment.	Punjab . .	31st Mar	Closed.
Dunera . .	Ditto . .	1st Apl.	Opened.
Gharrial . .	Ditto . .	16th "	Ditto.
†Gohna . .	N.-W Provinces.	15th "	Ditto.
Karachi Depôt .	Sind and Baluchistan.	31st Mar.	Closed.
Khairagali . .	Punjab . .	30th Apl.	Opened.
‡Kichaha Camp .	N.-W. Provinces.	5th "	Ditto.
‡ Ditto . .	Ditto . .	17th "	Closed.
Kishengurh . .	Rajputana . .	1st "	Opened.
Malabar Point .	Bombay . .	31st Mar.	Closed.
Mannaung . .	N.-E Frontier .	23rd Apl.	Ditto.
Mashobra . .	Punjab . .	1st "	Opened.
Myothet . .	N.-F. Frontier .	23rd "	Ditto.
Namkhan . .	Ditto . .	1st "	Ditto.
Nathiagali . .	Punjab . .	28th "	Ditto.
Mauchandi Fair‡.	Ditto . .	1st "	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	8th "	Closed.
Nimasarai . .	Bengal . .	6th "	Opened.
Peermad . .	Madras . .	25th "	Ditto.
Sambhar . .	Rajputana . .	1st "	Ditto.
Shahpura (Betul)	Central Provinces	19th "	Ditto
Thobba . .	Punjab . .	22nd "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1894.	
Ghootrya . .	East Indian Ry. .	28th Apl.	Opened.
Jahahabad . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Ry.	1st "	Closed
Kaloobathau .	East Indian Ry. .	28th "	Opened.
Lalaj . . .	North-Western Ry.	4th "	Closed.
Mahamadpur .	Indian Midland Ry.	30th Mar.	Opened.
Pradhankhunta .	East Indian Ry. .	28th Apl.	Ditto.
Saithul . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Ry.	1st "	Ditto.
Toposi . .	East Indian Ry. .	21st "	Ditto.

* This is a new office, the office formerly known as Baroda is now called Baroda Camp.
† Observation office opened in connection with the Gohna Landslip.
‡ Opened in connection with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 3093.—The unexpired portion, *viz.*, fourteen days, of the privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, in Central India Agency Notification No. 2419, dated 10th April, 1894, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
R. L. KENNION,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th May, 1894.

No. 1636-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 533-G, dated the 12th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Bikanir Agency from Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, on the forenoon of the 30th April, 1894.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 1034.—Mr. P. N. Bose, Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. KING, *D.Sc.*,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1894.

No. 21.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th May 1894.

No. 5.—Mr. C. E. Vining, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with effect from 13th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, N. W. Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the 45th Field Battery of Royal Artillery, dated at Bellary, this 2nd day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 93507, Gunner James McArthur

Age,—21 years 4 months

Height,—5 feet 7¼ inches

Colour of—

Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel

Trade,—Stoker.

Date of Enlistment,—14th October, 1892

Place of Enlistment,—Plymouth.

Parish and County in which Born.—Bengal, East India.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st May, 1894

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary, Madras

Marks,—Four scars on right shoulder, one scar, hollow, right hand

Under 2 years' service

REMARKS,—On furlough Address on furlough. Father—James McArthur, 17, Clive Road, Allahabad, Bengal

H. A. D. CURTIS, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 45th Field Batty., R.A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in the month of June, 1893, certain treasure, to wit, rupees 119, bearing a Persian inscription, valued approximately at R96-11 in current coin, was found in the house site of one Baya Kem Kunda Bhoka Kini Bhandari, in the village of Yedwan, in the Mahim taluka, of the Thana District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Mahim, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, 1894, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector of Thana.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled :—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

1 Emily Susan Caldwell.
2 James Creais Caldwell.
3. Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
4 Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
5 May Nicholetts
6 Ann Lindsay Smith.
7 William Honey
8. Arthur Joseph Wilson.
9 John Wilson
10. William F. Farrow.
11. Priscilla Farrow.
12 Henry Punter
13 Julia Trevelyan Bond
15 David Robert Teasdale
17 Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
18. Henry Charles Riggenson.
19. Amelia Maria Ryan.
20. Agnes Ellen Ryan.
21. Alice Catherine Doxey.
22 Ronald Claude Chapman
23. Francis William Cheers.
24 Mary Ann Ham.
25 John Mutlow
26 Julia Alicia Tucker.
27 George Harmer
28 Charles Hunter.
29 Thomas Field
30 Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
31 Beatrice Morley
32 Georgina Morley.
33 George Mitchell
34 William Moxinham.
35. Anna Reynell Barber
36 Sarah Hampton.
37. Emma Dinnage
38 William James George Dinnage.
39. John Dands
40 Fanny Denby.
41. Mary Augusta Hunt
42 Charlotte Richards
43 William Charles Allwood.
44 Robert Henry Wilson
45 Marian Matilda Baker.
46. Mary Baker
47 John Smith Frazer.
49 Joseph Thomas Voakes.
50. Henry Robert Voakes

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery
52 James Gorman
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
54 William Wills
55. John Duggan
56 Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Annie Sullivan.
65 John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

MOOLTAN,
The 20th April, 1894.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th May, 1894.

Mr. H. M Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Aligarh Workshop, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne, or until further orders.

The 9th May, 1894.

No. 506 *I.*—Mr R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd April, 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 538-*I.*—Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Mangoo Mull is appointed to act as Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence of Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, or until further orders.

No. 542-*I.*—The following acting appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, during the absence of Mr. H Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2rd grade, on leave without allowance to Europe for six months, or until further orders :—

Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr E A. Pereira, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 546-*I.*—Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 20th April, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, or until further orders :—

Mr Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on privileg leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post Offices 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Vinayak Karnanand on privilege leave.

Mr Lakhubhai Bhaichand Parakh to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th May, 1894

Agent of Barnett & Forter
Beatly, G
Bremmer, Geo
Bush & Co
Butlam & Co.
Carmon & Co
Director of Christian Family Fund.
Edmond, Paun & Co.
Frank, A
Hazari Tannery, Manager
Herman H.
Laila & Co.
Lucas T
Mahwood, Attley & Co
Morgan, M , & Co.
Padiris, W S., & Co
Rolland, W
Rose & Co
Skinner A Cameron
Stevens, W T
Thornhill, J B.
Watson, John & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aconoygi, Saburo
Affleck, Miss.
Aldham, C J.
Alexander. C.
Allmuch, T B.
Angeli, D
Atkinson, J
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Beal, W. R.
Bellosta Guilio, Signor.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Brian, Mrs J F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Brown, Geo
Cargill, St Cal. S
Carne, Percy T. R.
Cory, A H.
Chamberlain, Miss L.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Clarke, G. W., Capt.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
DeSchmid. G.
Deighton, A.
Dominico, Angello.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Ferguson, I A.
Fischelsohn, E
Fonseca J C
Fzrucorman, Rosa, Madame
Grey, Mrs L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Harris J. G.
Heffernan, W.
Henery, J.
Higgs, J A
Hodges G W H.
Hulton, Eustace.
Johnson, Capt T.S.
Keane, Mrs.
Klevan, J
Kochler, Mrs. A.
Kremer, Moritz.
Lang, A. H., Rev.
Liddell, F A.
Lock, J. G C.
Lonsdale, W.
Lutmann, F.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Mann, J. C.
Mascardini, P.
Mason, Mrs A.
Mason, F.
Meyer, Hans.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Minto, J.
Mitchell, W. J.
Murphy, E.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Pascal, E. M
Pierotti, Nicolas.
Raubal, Guido.
Rentoch, Wm.
Robert, W J
Robinson, Edwin.
Robinson, Mrs.
Robinson, I
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Ross, W. L.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, H.
Saunders, R.
Schade, F.
Smale, J. A.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stracey, Mr.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. F.
Templeton, Wm.
Thorp, Henry.
Tour, Mrs Chan.
Townsend, Mrs
Treherne, F. H.
Trevelyan, Mrs.
Ufford, Charles.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walcott, R. L.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, A. C.
Webster, Capt. Fred.
Webster, Mrs.
Weiss, Max.
William, G. E.
William, Geo
Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Angeli, D.
Bancevich, Jean B.
Fillatran, Paul.
Hiel, J., & Co.
Larkin, Miss.
Mahar, M.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.
Andrew, James C. S.
Aron, Klara.
Ahmed Moosajee.
Abdul Rahim Hajee Sidick.
Affleck, Miss.
Anderson, Lieut. A. P.
Been, Adf. C.
Bernard, B.
Blanche, Miss Emma.
Bree, Capt. R. A.
Biges, Mr. E.
Braine, Miss.
Berkowich, Fanny.
Baldwin, W
Barry, Prof. T D Collis.
Bowles, Mrs. Alfred.
Baird, John.
Cooke Collis, Maj. M. C
Chappel, Dr. G. P.
Church, W. I.
Corfired, H. S.
Cheron, Mons. Henr
Cunningham, G. H.
Challenger, H L.
Cohen, Anna
Clark, Captn. A
Diamant, Mons O
Dwarknath Jhose.
Dunder, Dr J. C.
Druhour, Mr.
Dunmorr, Earl of.
Drewitz, Hans.
Davirs, Sydney W.
Forrester, A
Figneindo, D F.
Fox, H W
Fendall W
Firburg, Miss.
Goldie, A L.
Gibbon, Capt. J. A.
Gillon, Mrs
Holt, Geo
Harding, Dr. Leju.
Hewet, J P
Harrison, Miss E.
Harrison, J E.
Hitchens, P.
Heron, C. H.
Hancock, Capt. W. W.
Hamilton, F. W. Dougles.
Harland & Sons.
Hall, Surg. Captn. G E.
Hashagen, Mrs. G.
Hailry, Dr.
Harvey, H. T. A.
Inglis, A. E.
Ivers, R. J.
Joyner, R B.
Jones, Capt R. D.
Johnstone, Mrs. I.
Johnson, A. G.
Jehangir, P. Khambatta.
King, Mons. Josep.
Kannerutlier, F. S.
Kadir Baksh, Dr.
Legait, Mrs. E.
Leao, Captn Amde.
Longley, J M
Lambert, F
Montage, J. D.
Minto, J
Merk Franz.
Mirza Wajid Hoosein
Madge, D F.
Morris, Mrs
Milloy, H.
Montonlard, Mrs. L P
Maclean, S
Melamed, Miss A.
Nyse, G.
Nand Singh.
Otto, J F.
OReilly, Brigade Surg -Col
Orr, George.
Prince Pierr D. Arruberg.
Pindalfini, D. Santo
P. O. Henger, Mrs
Pinchasik Schielno.
Peterson, P
Peel, Sgt. Major R.
Pelton, F.
Porriro, Proff.
Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Rosenblum Markee.
Robertson, C C
Rubbericht, Maril.
Reiter, Rebuca.
Rentier, B.
Rosenberg, M.
Roper Miss C.
Robinson C.
Rocha, P. A da.
Read, W H
Sandford, J. R.
Smith, Mrs J. G.
Sharp, H. A.
Swan, R L.
Signiera, C. D.
Sokhawat Sheka.
Staffer, T.
Stuart Mrs M.
Syed Hamzla
Sallwan, Hairy.
Sieberg, Mons O. H. O
Spena, Reginal.
Schwiering.
Thomas, A H.
Torner, C I.
Telang, N. B.
Thornton, Lt
Thomas, Mr. S. S.
Tate, Mrs
Vaughan, Mrs.
Vaingartin, A.
Vampall, Miss M. A.
Wenckles, C I.
Wilson, Lady Sarah
Wright, Barton.
Whitby E. G.
Wood, E S.
Wells, Miss E. F.
William and Capta.
Williams, W Kenneth
Willcox, H W.
William, E H
White, M s
Wilson, John.
Wilson Gordon.
Xavier, Mrs. M.
Xydias, Mon T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th May, 1894.

Nil.

The 12th May, 1894

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	16th May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	15th ,,	Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania		
Australasian Colonies . . .	16th ,,	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Colombo	5th ,,	Per P. & O Str *Peshawur.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Putiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Mauritius	25th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3,* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গাডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows.—

1 Pound tin.	R 10,	or, post free,	R 10-12
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8
¼ ,,	R 4,	,,	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৩৷৷০

৷ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷০

৷ পোয়া „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা খামে বা পার্শেল বহের পার্শেল পাঠান যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot

Application to be made to Curator

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Vol.	XXVI.	Patna.
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Vol.	XXXV.	Purnea.
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Vol.	XXXVII.	Sonthal Pargs.
Vol.	XXXVIII.	Cuttack.
Vol.	XXXIX.	Balasore.
Vol.	XL.	Puri.
Vol.	XLI.	Hazáribágh.
Vol.	XLII.	Lohardaga.
Vol.	XLIII.	Manbhum.
Vol.	XLIV.	Singhbhum.
Vol.	XLV.	Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

R1-8 *each* (2*a.*)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93. R1-8 (2*a.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a.*)
A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3*a.*)
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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B$\frac{007035}{374987}$ and B$\frac{007036}{324088}$, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, and last endorsed to Gunput Cassinathjee, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
Dadysett Agiary Road
near Naviwady.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{015282}{011091}$, of the 4½ per cent. of 1878, for R1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopauliengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,
Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore.

The 24th March, 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1893.

No. 148 R Stat., dated Simla, the 26th April 1894

ORDER.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

READ again

Public Works Department Order No. 159 R Stat., dated the 10th May 1892.
Public Works Department Order No. 172 R. Stat., dated the 13th May 1893.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 126 (Statistics), dated the 16th April 1894, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railways in India for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains,

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc. rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

Serial No	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS	Number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892: Other accidents.	Number of accidents during the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892: Total	Nine months ending the 30th September 1893. Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Number: Other accidents	Number: Total	Number of passengers and others: Killed	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains			6									14
	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14		42		15					(a) 2		
	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	11	62	73		63							
	Collisions between light engines		24	25		20							
	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		54	79		52	63						
	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	244	259			231						
	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		45	41		60	60						
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		4	4		12	14						
9	Trains running over cattle on the line		1,534	1,539		1,654	1,680						
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line		104	111		108	112	(b) 1			43		43
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings		47	48		37	35						2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines												
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		91	91		142	142						
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		320	320		337	337						
14	The failure of tyres		10	10		10	12						
15	" " of wheels		5	5		6	6						
16	" " of axles		39	40			28						
17	" " of brake apparatus		3	3		5	5						
18	" " of couplings		149	151		182	183						
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.		4	8		5	8						
20	Broken rails		38	38		41	41						
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way		57	85	33	68	101						
	Slips in cuttings or embankments		39	47	6	23	29						
	Fires in trains		133	137		100	101						
	Fires at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		40	50		34	35	(b) 2					
25	Other accidents		107	175		124	130						
	TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893					3,378	3,480	(c) 4			58		78
	Average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892				146	3,251	3,397		47		40	26	87

(a) One of these was a postal employé.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these, three were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending the 30th September 1893 shows an increase of 83, or of 2·44 per cent., with an increase of 682·21 miles or of 3·94 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,679,636 miles or of 3·57 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line," 21 against 42; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 63 against 79; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 231 against 259; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,686 against 1,539; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 142 against 91; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 337 against 320; "The failure of axles," 28 against 40; "The failure of couplings," 183 against 151; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way, 101 against 85; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 29 against 47; "Fires in trains," 101 against 137; "Fires at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 35 against 50; and "Other accidents," 130 against 175.

4. "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line" showed a decrease of 21 accidents, *viz.*, 8 under "Serious" and 13 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and North Western (state) railways having fallen from 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 respectively, while under "Minor" the chief variations were an increase of 6 on the East Indian railway and decreases of 8 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, 4 on the Bengal and North-Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, and 3 on the Burma (state) railway.

5. There was a decrease of 16 accidents under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," of which 14 were under "Serious" and 2 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the largest decrease took p lace on the East Indian railway, which returned 1 against 7, while four other railways showed a decrease of 2 each. The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly the result of a decrease of 6 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, which was, however, nearly counterbalanced by an increase of 5 on the Southern Mahratta railway.

6. The decrease of 28 accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" was made up of 5 under "Serious" and 23 under "Minor." The North Western (state) railway showed a decrease of 3 under "Serious," while under "Minor" the principal variations were an increase of 15 on the East Indian railway and decreases of 16 on the South Indian railway and 15 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

7. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 397; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 216; then the North Western (state) railway with 130; the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 126; the Rajputana-Malwa (state) railway with 116; the East Indian railway with 112; the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 99; the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 88, and the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 85.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the chief increases occurred on the Southern Mahratta, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, and the Great Indian Peninsula railways, *viz.*, 47, 34, and 32 accidents, respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,042 train miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,130; then the Southern Mahratta, the South Indian, the Bengal-Nágpur, and the Eastern Bengal (state) railways with averages of 1 in 5,730, 1 in 11,254, 1 in 19,029, and 1 in 19,120, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 175,178; the Morvi railway coming next with an average of 1 in 118,634; then the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 100,723, the East Indian railway with 1 in 68,799, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 66,022, and the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway with 1 in 54,488.

8. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was an increase of 51 accidents, with an increase of 38 on the Southern Mahratta railway alone.

9. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" was more by 17. The principal variations were an increase of 69 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and decreases of 27 on the East Indian railway and 21 on the Bengal-Nágpur railway.

10. There was a decrease of 12 accidents from "The failure of axles," made up of 3 under "Serious" and 9 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to a falling off of one each on four railways and that under "Minor" chiefly to a decrease of 6 on the Jorhát railway.

11. Under "The failure of couplings," the accidents rose from 151 to 183, there being a decrease of 1 under "Serious" and an increase of 33 under "Minor." The increase under "Minor" was chiefly contributed by the Dibru-Sadiya and the South Indian railways, on which the figures rose from 11 to 29 and 2 to 12, respectively.

12. "The flooding of portions of permanent-way" showed an increase of 5 accidents under "Serious" and of 11 under "Minor." The principal variations under "Serious" were an increase of 11 on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway and a decrease of 7 on the North Western (state) railway, while the increase under "Minor" was chiefly contributed by the North Western (state) railway, on which the accidents numbered 21 against 9.

13. The accidents from "Slips in cuttings or embankments" were less by 18, *viz.*, 2 under "Serious" and 16 under "Minor." The Bengal-Nágpur railway chiefly accounted for the decrease, the figures being 1 against 4 under "Serious" and 2 against 15 under "Minor."

14. Under "Fires in trains" there was a decrease of 36 accidents, of which 3 were under "Serious" and 33 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to there having been one less on each of four railways, and that under "Minor" chiefly to the number recorded on the Great Indian Peninsula railway having fallen from 40 to 17.

15. The decrease under "Fires at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" was chiefly due to a falling off of 18 accidents on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

16. The decrease in the number of cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" was made up of 2 under "Serious" and 43 under "Minor." The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly accounted for by a decrease of 27 accidents on the East Indian railway.

17. Under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," there was a decrease of 4 accidents under "Serious" and an increase of 15 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was equally distributed over four railways, while of the increase under "Minor" the North Western (state) railway was responsible for 12 accidents.

18. The accidents from "Trains running through gates at level-crossings" numbered 38 against 48, of which 5 against 12 took place on the South Indian railway alone.

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

19. The casualties to passengers and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1 were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, in the case of passengers, 46 killed and 126 injured against 48 killed and 136 injured, and, in the case of servants, 120 killed and 408 injured against 131 killed and 426 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Statistical summary.

20. Compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the mean mileage open was 18,004·44 miles against 17,322·23 miles, the train-mileage run amounted to 48,738,467 miles against 47,058,831 miles, and the number of

passengers carried was 94,808,788 against 87,236,391. There were seven accidents for every 100,000 train-miles run.

Out of a total of 94 808,788 passengers travelling, only one passenger was killed and 26 were injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of one casualty in 4,514,704 persons travelling and an average of one in 199,511,885 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 19), the total numbers of passengers killed and injured were 47 and 146, respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,017,208 and one injured in 649,375, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one in 491,237 passengers travelling.

Total casualties from all causes.

21. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers cases of suicide, etc., were 441 killed and 696 injured against 460 killed and 727 injured, the average of the two corresponding periods of 18 ,1 and 892. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

22. In addition to the above, 48 persons were reported to have been killed and 171 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 517 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

23. The accidents *for the third quarter of 1893* are dealt with in the following note.

Note on accidents for the 3rd quarter of 1893.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 3rd quarter of 1893

The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1893.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		SERVANTS		TOTAL	
		Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	2	...	2	...	1	.	3
North Western (state)	1		.	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	2		...	2	39	2	39
Rajputana-Malwa	1	..	...	1	..	1	.
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	1	..	.	.	3	...	3
TOTAL		...	2	3	44	3	46
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892	.	2	4	1	6	3	10

2. *East Indian railway.*—On the 7th July 1893, the leading door of a covered wagon attached to an up passenger train, which had been opened by some passengers, collided at Mánkar with the sunshade and cooler of a second class carriage on a down mail train. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 12th September 1893, a collision took place at Moghal Sarai between a light engine and some wagons standing in a siding. The driver was seriously injured.

3. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 4th July 1893, a double engine ballast train, whilst shunting in the Mandra yard, parted owing to the draw bar hook and side chains of a truck having broken. The rear portion after breaking away, went down an incline towards Riwát, and then, running for some distance up an ascending grade, commenced to roll back, and, when about a mile out of Mandra, collided with the rest of the train, which was being taken out by the guard to pick up this run-away portion. A railway servant was slightly injured, and there was also considerable damage to rolling stock.

4. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 24th July 1893, the rear brake and some wagons of a ballast train were thrown off the line down a bank at mileage 111 near Deoláli owing to the train having come in contact with a

trolly. The accident was due to the excessive speed at which the train was moving and to the failure of the engine staff to act promptly on the guard's signal. Two coolies were killed and thirty-seven coolies and the guard of the train injured.

On the 9th August 1893, a carriage door of a down train, supposed to have been opened by a passenger, struck the engine and incline van of an up ghat train at mileage 82¾ near Igatpuri. A railway servant was injured.

5. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 3rd July 1893, an up local mixed train was received on a wrong line at the Kharwa station. A railway servant who was standing on this line was killed by the train.

6. *Jodhpore-Bickaneer railway.*—On the 11th September 1893, an up local mixed train collided with an engine shunting at the Lúni junction. Three railway servants were injured.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. B. HEBBERT,

Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 148 R. Stat., dated the 26th April 1894.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE months ending the 30th September 1893, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed	Injured.
PASSENGERS —		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.		20
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	46	126
SERVANTS —		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.		58
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	120	408
OTHER PERSONS —		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	10	
Trespassers	198	70
Suicides	56	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above		
TOTAL	441	

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE months ending 30th September 1893, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by ... PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS	PASSENGERS: From accidents to trains (Abstracts Nos. 1-4)	FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.: 1. From falling between ... and platforms, Killed	Injured	... etc., tra... Killed	Injured	... w... on, Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	...g out of ca... ...ving of tr...	... Other ca...	TOTAL		Killed	Injured	From accidents to ... Abstracts Nos. 3 and ..., Killed	Injured	SERVANTS: FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ...: 2. Falling ... wagon ..., Killed	Injured	3. ... bridge of trai...	... coupling ..., ...ing, with vehicles, in adjoining lines		...ng o... off trains, engines	6. Whilst sheeting	Whilst ...ing ...els / shocking
	Standard gauge																										
	State lines worked by companies																										
	East Indian (a)							1																			
II	Bengal Nagpur												1	1													
III	Indian Midland (b)																										
	State lines worked by the State.																										
IX	North Western (State) (c)													15	20	5	22										
XI	Oudh and Rohilkhand (State).													1							1						
XII	Eastern Bengal (State) (d)					1	1						1	6			12				9	1					
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																										
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)												2	4							3	2			1	1	
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)																										
XX	Madras																										
	Line owned by native state and worked by company																										
XXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (g)																										
	Metre gauge																										
	State lines worked by companies																										
XXXIII	Bengal and North Western																										
	Tirhoot section Company's "														1	2										1	
XXXV	Rajputana-Malwa (h)														11	2	11				4	2			1	2	
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)														4	1	4				3	1					
XXXIX	South Indian														4	2	5										
	State line worked by the state.																										
XLIV	Burma (State)																12										
	Assisted companies																										
XLVI	Deoghur																										
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)														1												
XLIX	Dibru Sadiya																										
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																										
LIII	Jodhpore Bickaneer— Jodhpore section, Bickaneer "																										
LIV	Bhavnagar Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar (k)																										
	Special gauges																										
	State line worked by the state																										
LVII	Jorhat (2' 0")																										
	Assisted company.																										
LVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")																										
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																										
LIX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")																										
	Line owned and worked by native state																										
LXI	Morvi (2' 6")																										
TOTAL	1893	20		13	5	11		4	1	4	3	90	4	46	126	47	146		58	9	37	16	40			26	72
TOTAL	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	41	8	10	7	11				3	20	93	15	48	136	53	177	16	40	13	26	15	40	3	11	33	63

(a) Includes the Delhi Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways
(b) " the Bhopal-Itársi railway
(c) " the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda and Jammu and ...
(d) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway
(e) " the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khamgaon and Amraoti railways,
(f) " the Gaekwar's Petlád railway and the Godhra-Lunkhera section of the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

No. 2.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the accidents occasioning the death or injury.

VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. — 8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans. Killed	Injured	9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings. Killed	Injured	10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work. Killed	Injured	11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. Killed	Injured	12. Whilst passing between vehicles. Killed	Injured	13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc. Killed	Injured	14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings. Killed	Injured	15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. Killed	Injured	16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, etc. Killed	Injured	17. By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, etc. Killed	Injured	18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. Killed	Injured	19. Miscellaneous. Killed	Injured	TOTAL. Killed	Injured	Total servants. Killed	Injured	OTHERS. — Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings. Killed	Injured	Trespassers. Killed	Injured	Suicides. Killed	Injured	Miscellaneous. Killed	Injured	Total others. Killed	Injured	Total all classes. Killed	Injured	Serial Number.
.	4			1		9	3				5		1		1			1	3	2	1	3	6	21	43	21	4[illegible]	5		37	5	16	2			58	7	87	76	I
	..		.			1														1		4	2	6	3	6	3			5	2	5				10	2	18	9	II
.		1				2	-	1	.			.	1									1		6	2	6	2	...		5	1	2				7	1	13	4	III
			1	1		4	6		2		1			1	2				1	2		1	2	16	30	16	32	1		23	6	9		2		35	6	66	60	IX
	1			-			1					2			1					1	1			4	10	4	10	..	2	11	3	9	1			20	6	25	25	XI
	3		1			2	2				2		1									3	16	8	48	8	48	1		26	10	3		1	3	31	13	45	73	XII
		1	5		1	9	11	1	3						1				3	2	15	1	18	17	103	20	148		2	18	10	4				22	12	46	180	XVIII
			1	1		3	1				1				1		1			1		1	8	8	33	8	34	.	1	6	1	1	2			7	4	17	46	XIX
					1		2				1				1		5		8		4		3	3	41	3	45			2	1					2	1	5	55	XX
	.	1	1			1	1				1				1						2	1		5	9	5	9	..		3					.	3		9	12	XXVI
						1															..		.	4	.	4				16	5	4				20	5	26	6	XXXIII
			1	1		3	1												1	1	2	1	5	11	33	12	35	1		22	9	1				24	9	38	55	XXXV
			2		2	1	1																4	3	18	3	18	1		4	3		.	2		7	3	11	25	XXXVI
						1	3		1	.		1	1				1		3			2		6	11	6	11	1		3	5					4	5	12	21	XXXIX
..	..		.		1												1	.	.		1	1	1	1	11	1	13			12	4	1		1		14	4	16	29	XLIV
..	.	.	.													..						.		..				...		.									..	XLVI
...	2			.		.				..			.										1		3	.	3	.		5	2					5	2	5	6	XLVII
.									1												1			.	3	.	3				2						2		5	XLIX
	.	.	..																		.		..	1	.	1	3			.						..	.	1	3	LIII
.														.					.			.		...	1		1				1						1	..	2	LIV
..	..	.		.		.	.			.		.		.	.			.		.	.	.	...			..				.		.		.		...	.	...	...	LVII
..	..	.	..		.	.	.		..		.	.			.		.			.	.	.	.		1		1				..	...	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	LVIII
...	.	...	..	...	.	.		.							..		...	.	.	.				..	.		.		.	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	.	.	..	LIX
...	...			..		.	..	...						.	.			..	..	.	..	.	2	..	2	..	2		..	..	..		.	..	.	...	..	.	2	LXI
..	10	3	12	4	5	39	35	2	7	..	11	3	4	1	11	.	8	1	19	10	27	19	68	120	408	124	466	10	5	198	70	55	5	7	4	270	84	441	696	
..	4	4	11	6	3	30	35	5	5	1	22	6	1	2	6	1	13	1	19	8	29	19	103	131	426	147	466	17	14	187	57	45	2	11	11	260	84	460	727	

(g) Includes the Bezwada extension and the Bezwada-Godávari section of the East Coast railway.
(h) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsana railway.
(i) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and Mysore section and the Kolhápur railway.
(j) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section).
(k) Includes the Jetalsar-Rájkot railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in **INDIA**, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident

	I.—East Indian (a): No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	I.—East Indian: No.: Other accidents	I.—East Indian: No.: Total	I.—East Indian: Passengers and others: Killed	I.—East Indian: Passengers and others: Injured	I.—East Indian: Servants: Killed	I.—East Indian: Servants: Injured	I.—East Indian: Total all classes: Killed	I.—East Indian: Total all classes: Injured	II.—Bengal Nagpur: No.: Accidents reported under section 83	II.—Bengal Nagpur: No.: Other accidents	II.—Bengal Nagpur: No.: Total	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Passengers and others: Killed	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Passengers and others: Injured	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Servants: Killed	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Servants: Injured	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Total all classes: Killed	II.—Bengal Nagpur: Total all classes: Injured	III.—Indian Midland (c): No.: Accidents reported under section 83	III.—Indian Midland: No.: Other accidents	III.—Indian Midland: No.: Total	III.—Indian Midland: Passengers and others: Killed	III.—Indian Midland: Passengers and others: Injured	III.—Indian Midland: Servants: Killed	III.—Indian Midland: Servants: Injured	III.—Indian Midland: Total all classes: Killed	III.—Indian Midland: Total all classes: Injured	IX.—North Western (State) (d): No.: Accidents reported under section 83	IX.—North Western: No.: Other accidents	IX.—North Western: No.: Total	IX.—North Western: Passengers and others: Killed	IX.—North Western: Passengers and others: Injured	IX.—North Western: Servants: Killed	IX.—North Western: Servants: Injured	IX.—North Western: Total all classes: Killed	IX.—North Western: Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1		1		2				2																											
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	7	9				1 (b)		1																			1	1	2						
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	17	21				1		1		3	3								1	1							1	16	17		2				2
4. Collisions between light engines	1	6	7								1	1																	5	5						
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	7	8							4		4																	6	6						
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		47	47								18	18								9	9								40	40						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		6	6								3	3																	15	15						
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed											2	2																	2	2						
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		112	112							1	61	62								31	31								130	130						
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		9	9								1	1								1	1							1	6	7				1		1
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings		4	4																										7	7						
12. The bursting of boilers of engines																																				
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		2	2								4	4																	37	37						
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		18	18								6	6								8	8								86	86						
14. The failure of tyres		2	2																										1	1						
15. Ditto wheels		3	3																																	
16. Ditto axles		2	2								1	1																								
17. Ditto brake apparatus		1	1																																	
18. Ditto couplings		12	12								13	13								1	1							1	5	6				1		1
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc										2	1	3																1	3	4						
20. Broken rails											11	11																								
21. The flooding of portions of permanent way		1	1							1	4	5																9	21	30						
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments		2	2							1	2	3																5	11	16						
23. Fire in trains		8	8							1	1	2	1				1												8	8						
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		4	4								3	3																1	15	16	2 (e)				2	
25. Other accidents		7	7							1	5	6								6	6							2	47	49						
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	277	286		2		2		4	11	140	151	1				1			57	57							22	462	484	2 (e)	2		2	2	4

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways. (b) Postal employé. (c) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway. (d) Includes the Hyderabad Umarkot, Rajpura Bhatinda and Jammu and Kashmir railways. (e) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident —*continued.*

XI.—OUDH AND ROHILKUND (STATE).

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	118	122	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.—EASTERN BENGAL (STATE) (a).

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	6
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	126	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	8	9	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	186	195	1	6	...	...	1	6

XVIII.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (c).

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	5	6	...	2	...	...	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	28	30	...	...	3	42	3	42
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	285	288	...	2	3	45	3	47

XIX.—BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (d).

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	71	71	...	...	...	1	...	1

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway. (b) Not a passenger. (c) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways. (d) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlád and the Godhra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

	XX.—Madras.									XXVI.—The Nizam's Guaranteed State (a).									XXVIII.—Bengal and North-Western (Lieroot and Company's sections).									XXXV—Rajputana-Malwa (b).								
	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	114	115	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	135	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	287	288	...	...	1	2	1	2

(a) Includes the Bezwada extension and the Bezwada-Godavari section of the East Coast railway.

(b) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsana railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

	XXXVI.—Southern Mahratta (a). No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		XXXIX.—South Indian. No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	397	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	557	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	298	...	1	...	...	...	1

	XLIV.—Burma (State). No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		XLVI.—Dhoorie. No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	95	96	...	7	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier and the Mysore sections and the Kolhapur railway.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident —*continued.*

XLVII.—Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (a)

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains									
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line									
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		1	1						
4. Collisions between light engines									
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		2	2						
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines etc., leaving the rails		6	6						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points									
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed									
9. Trains running over cattle on the line		11	11						
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line		2	2						
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings		1	1						
12. The bursting of boilers of engines		1	1						
12(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines		1	1						
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		6	6						
14. The failure of tyres									
15. Ditto wheels									
16. Ditto axles									
17. Ditto brake apparatus									
18. Ditto couplings		2	2						
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges viaducts, culverts, etc.									
20. Broken rails									
21. The flooding of portions of permanent way									
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments									
23. Fire in trains									
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		1	1						
25. Other accidents		3	3						
Total all classes		36	36						

XLIX.—Dibru Sadiya

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1.									
2.		1	1						
3.		1	1						
4.									
5.	1	5	6						
6.		3	3						
7.		4	4						
8.									
9.		31	31						
10.									
11.		1	1						
12.									
12(a)									
13.		16	16						
14.									
15.									
16.		3	3						
17.									
18.		29	29						
19.									
20.									
21.		7	7						
22.									
23.									
24.									
25.		9	9						
Total all classes	1	110	111						

LIII.—Jodhpore Bickaneer (Jodhpore and Bickaneer sections)

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1.	1		1				3		3
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.		9	9						
10.									
11.									
12.									
12(a)									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.		1	1						
17.									
18.		6	6						
19.									
20.		2	2						
21.		4	4						
22.									
23.									
24.									
25.									
Total all classes	1	24	25				3		3

LIV.—Bhavnagar Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar (b)

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.		19	19						
10.									
11.									
12.									
12(a)									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.									
20.									
21.	12		12						
22.									
23.		2	2						
24.									
25.									
Total all classes	12	21	33						

(a) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)

(b) Includes the Jetalsar Rajkot railway

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.—*concluded.*

	LVII.—Jobhat.									LVIII.—Darjeeling-Himalayan.									LIX.—The Gaekwar's Dabhoi.									LXI.—Morvi (2' 6").								
	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several railways open for traffic in India, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890	Other accidents.	TOTAL.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	..	4	...	9	..	5	...	14
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	15	21	..	...	...	(a) 2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	7	63	70	...	4	...	3	...	7
4. Collisions between light engines	1	20	21	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	11	52	63		..	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	10	221	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	60	60	...	...	1	1	1	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	12	14	..	6	...	..	...	6
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	1,684	1,686	.	...	...	...	..	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	108	112	(b) 1	...	3	3	4	43
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	37	38	...	...	...	2	...	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	142	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	337	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	1	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	1	182	183	...	...	..	1	...	1
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	33	68	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	23	29	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	100	101	1	1	...	...	1	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	34	35	(b) 2	...	...	...	2	...
25. Other accidents	6	124	130	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	102	3,378	3,480	(c) 4	20	4	58	8	78

Mean mileage worked	18,004·44
Number of servants employed	178,362
Train-mileage of all descriptions	48,738,467
Number of passengers carried	94,808,788
Passenger-mileage	4,189,749,595
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,707
Number of passengers carried	5,266
Passenger-mileage	232,706
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·011
Injured per ditto ditto	0·212
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·000
Injured per ditto ditto	0·005

(a) One of these was a postal employé.
(b) Not passengers.
(c) Of these three were not passengers.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

N.B.—Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

—

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1894

No. 246—The services of Mr. A H. Collins, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed on his return from furlough at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 294.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Charles Arthur Lafrenais, L.M.S., Madras, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Iyasawmy Pillai, Rao Bahadur, deceased.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. [illegible]—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. N. Bensley, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th May, 1894.

No 480.—The services of Major A. W. D. Campbell, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

The 11th May, 1894

No. 489—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881 (the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the

guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to such Notaries exercising their functions in Upper Burma:

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the presidency-towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security; of all bills* noted or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance, or non-payment, or want of better security); and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and where demand of acceptance or payment, or better security, was made by a clerk, shall cause him to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest, or entry in his register which has to be made in respect of the instrument by a Notary Public, may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing, if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:

(1) For noting an instrument—

					Rs.	Rs
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed				...	1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs.	1,000, but does not exceed			...	5,000	3
Ditto	,,	5,000,	ditto	...	20,000	5
Ditto	,,	20,000,	ditto	...	30,000	6
Ditto	,,	30,000,	ditto	..	50,000	7
Ditto	,,	50,000,	ditto	...	...	8

(2) For protesting an instrument—

					Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed					1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs.	1,000, but does not exceed			.	5,000	7
Ditto	,,	5,000,	ditto		20,000	10
Ditto	,,	20,000,	ditto		30,000	11
Ditto	,,	30,000.	ditto		40,000	12
Ditto	,,	40,000,	ditto		50,000	13
Ditto	,,	50,000,	ditto		60,000	14
Ditto	,,	60,000,	ditto		70,000	15
Ditto	,,	70,000,	ditto		80,000	16
Ditto	,,	80,000,	ditto		90,000	17
Ditto	,,	90,000,	ditto		1,00,000	18
Ditto	,,	1,00,000,	...		...	22

(3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour ... 2-8

(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1887.

* In cases where the language of the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and where it is impossible to find any one acquainted with the language of the bill to copy it into the register, an entry in the register of an abstract of the bill will be sufficient.

APPENDIX.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(*To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto or partly upon each.*)

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of Note

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary's charges— Notary Public.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.*, of did, at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E.F.*, the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of answer if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(*a*) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E.F.* in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E.F.*, but was unable to find him, wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(*b*) *Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at , wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or

"a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E.F.*, but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said *E.F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.*, and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.
(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.
M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did cause due and customary presentment to be made at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of exchange *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E.F.*, the maker of the said promissory note (*or* drawee *or* acceptor of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) or ("to which demand he gave no answer"): wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or* the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

Which I attest.
(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.
M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE, OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(*a*) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E.F.*, the maker (*or* drawee *or* acceptor, *as the case may be*) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or* drawer of said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

(*b*) *Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee, or acceptor.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at , the maker (*or* drawee *or*

acceptor, *as the case may be*), wherein I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (or " bill of exchange," *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or " a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed "), but the letter was returned undelivered because the said *E.F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or* the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be.*)

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of the said *E.F.* having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(*a*) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E.F.* in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or " his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties

thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(*b*) *Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said *E. F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

TAKE notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the on and payable at has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or* non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

IX.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

TAKE notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by under date the on and payable at and bearing your endorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or* non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

X.

FORM OF NOTARIAL ACT OF DECLARATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY A PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 113.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to *Y. Z.* of in the Presidency/Province of , in British India (*or* to his agent in this behalf, *as the case may be*), who declared before me that

he, the said *Y.Z.*, would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*) holding the said (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*), and the drawer and all other proper persons responsible to him, the said *Y. Z.*, for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interest, damages, and expenses, I have, therefore, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

No. 491.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rodway C. J. Swinhoe, Solicitor, to be a Notary Public under that Act, and to exercise his functions as such in Upper Burma.

POLICE

The 7th May, 1894.

No. 228.—The services of Captain R. M. Maxwell, I.S.C., 6th Bengal Infantry, Commandant, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extends to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

By order,

F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 1234.—Mr. A. E. Spring, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' leave under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 1254.—Lieutenant C. L. Robertson, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd May 1894.

FORESTS.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 507-*F*.—The services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 14-S.I.

Under the provisions of section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. DALY, *Captain,*
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 31-I.E.

Under the provisions of section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. DALY, *Captain,*
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th May, 1894.

No 721-G.—Mr. E. F. Harris, Head Master, is appointed to be Principal of the Government College at Ajmere and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th July, 1894, and during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr. F. L. Reid, or until further orders.

No. 729-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 506-G., dated the 9th April, 1894, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 13th April, 1894.

No. 1516-I.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3096-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, publishing certain Rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in Courts subordinate to that Court, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 11 (2) of the said Rules for the words "Bombay University" there shall be substituted the words "Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, or Punjab University."

No. 1517-I.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3097-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, publishing certain Rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in Courts subordinate to that Court, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 11 (2) of the said Rules for the words "Bombay University" there shall be substituted the words "Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, or Punjab University."

No. 1523-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Russell Colquhoun Colvin to be a Justice of the Peace in the Rampur State.

The 9th May, 1894.

No. 743-G.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 746-G.—Mr. E. C. R. Thomson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, is granted privilege leave, for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 750-G.—The furlough granted in Foreign Department notification, No. 193-G., dated the 3rd February, 1892, to Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, and extended for eight months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is further extended by eight days.

No. 1554-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend J. C. Knight Anstey and the Reverend Fred. Lamb of the Wesleyan Mission, Secunderabad, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

No. 1559-I.—*Erratum.*—In clause (1) of the Foreign Department notification, No. 456-I., dated the 9th February, 1894, regarding the levy of town fund tax by the Yeotmal Municipality—

For "Yeotmal Civil Station" *read* "Yeotmal town and Civil Station";

For "Yeotmal Civil Municipality" *read* "Yeotmal town and Civil Station Municipality"; and

For "the said station" *read* "the said area."

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 755-G.—Captain W. A. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 19th April, 1894, and until further orders, *vice* Major G. E. Money.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 2316-*P*.—Mr. J B. Short, Deputy Post Master General, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from 17th May 1894, and the following arrangements are made during his leave or until further orders:

Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka to officiate in the 2nd grade, and Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne to officiate in the 3rd grade, of Deputy Post Masters General

The 11th May, 1894.

No 2355-*P*.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from 13th February 1894,—

Mr H G. Tomkins to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 11th March and up to 27th March 1894,—

Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in Class II, and

Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from 17th March 1894,—

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to revert to Class II,

Mr. H. S. Groves to revert to Class III

Mr. H. Oung to revert to Class IV,

Mr. J. A Robertson to revert to Class V, and

Mr. Chunilal to revert to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from 18th March 1894,—

Mr. W H. E. Mellor to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from 28th March 1894,—

Mr. A. F. Cox to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General, and

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate in Class I, and

Mr. G. E. Manisty to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from 1st April 1894,—

Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. G. H R. Hart to officiate in Class I,

Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate in Class II;

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class III;

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in Class IV,

Mr. Chunilal to officiate in Class V; and

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 1st April 1894,—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed Accountant General, Class III.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 2360-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1894, published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION		
		Coin	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta	13,04,20,775	4,30,53,517		4,30,53,517
Allahabad	1,15,03,225	3,22,61,625		3,22,61,625
Lahore	1,34,84,485	2,58,78,210		2,58,78,210
Bombay	10,04,71,825	6,32,41,303		6,32,41,303
Kurrachee	78,10,450	57,59,810		57,59,810
Madras	5,71,43,720	3,44,10,470		3,44,10,470
Calicut	12,91,175	8,28,350		8,28,350
Rangoon	42,27,575	2,00,88,045		2,00,98,945
TOTAL	30,04,78,230	22,64,28,230		22,64,28,230
			Net Total	22,64,28,230
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
			GRAND TOTAL .	30,64,28,230

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 431.—The tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General for Transport, is extended for five months, with effect from the 29th May 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 432—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J H. Warden, I M S, Bengal Establishment, officiating medical storekeeper at the presidency, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th April 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, retired.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 433.—Lieutenant Walter William Frederick Charles Musgrave, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd August 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 434.—Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Marshall Guthrie-Smith, Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment (1st Burma Rifles), Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd September 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Guthrie-Smith will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No 435.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, Second-Lieutenant Randle Harry Palin, of the Unattached List, and attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 1st April 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 436.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India

Lieutenant H G. Stainforth, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 262 of 1894.)

No. 437.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant A. E. McBarnet, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment, Punjab Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 10th March 1894

No. 438.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India

Captain W Ewbank, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to await result of examination for admission to Staff College.

Captain H. M. Prior, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class, (p. a) till 30th September 1894.

Lieutenant R C H. Chalmers, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c.) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. McB Davis, M.D., 4th Sikh Infantry, (p a) for fourteen days.

No. 439.—Lieutenant E. deV. Wintle, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is granted an extension of leave to the 22nd February 1894.

No. 440.—Lieutenant F. G C. Humfrey, Indian Staff Corps, attached 12th Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to the 20th March 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 441.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 17th April 1894, page 2174.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 17th April, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates.

O. M. J. da Costa, 21st Hussars.

H. C. Scott, the Norfolk Regiment.

H. G. P. Beville, the Suffolk Regiment.

E. Kirkpatrick, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

R. J. C. Eastwood, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

G. L. S. Ward, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

G. W. Berthon, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

J. W. H Lyon, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

H K. Harley, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alfred Bloomfield is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 22nd March 1894

PENSIONS.

No. 442.—Mr. F. W. deMonte, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th May 1894, under the provisions of article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 443.—Store Sergeant Robert Mullane to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 7th May 1894 *vice* Sub-Conductor J. S. Rush, transferred to the seconded list.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 444.—In G. G. O. No. 419 of 1894 *for* "30th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry" *read* "38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry."

No. 445.—*2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Mán Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhura

Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th March 1894.

No. 446.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Natha Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Ala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 447.—The undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and drivers of the British and Native batteries of artillery are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending the 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, clause 172, India Army Circulars, 1892, and article 343, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medals inscribed "For meritorious service," with annuity.

No. 139, Jemadar Mahout Amir Khan, 22nd Company, Southern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery,—1st April 1894.

No. 294, Havildar Tilok Singh, Punjab Garrison Battery, *vice* Havildar Mákhe Khan, pensioned,—with arrears of annuity from the 17th November 1893.

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 3, Sirdar Bullock Driver Ujágar, 22nd Company, Southern Division, (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," without gratuity.

No. 112, Driver Debi, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 448.—The undermentioned sepoy of the Madras Army is granted a long service and good conduct medal with gratuity for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 508, Private Muhammad Husain, 7th Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 449.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sulaimán Khan, 2nd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Timiah, *Bahadur*, late of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), deceased,—10th December 1893.

Subadar Sayyid Kásim, 17th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Abdul Kadir, *Bahadur*, late of the 6th Madras Infantry, deceased,—11th December 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 450.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Tyndall Bruce Dalrymple Sewell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1894, to complete the establishment.

William Alexander Forbes, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1894, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 451.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Percy Harrison (supernumerary, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 452.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Surgeon E. F. Greenhill resigns his commission.

No. 453.—*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers*—

Honorary Colonel Frederick William Richards Fryer, C.S.I., resigns his commission.

No. 454.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Colonel Frederick William Richards Fryer, C.S.I., resigns his commission.

No. 455.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. G. N. Bremer resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 456.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Accountant, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Examiner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Sub-Lieutenant G. T. MacFarlane, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 21st April and the 11th May 1894:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate	Remarks
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant C. F. Browne.	29th April 1894.	Lucknow.		
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant W. A. Lindsay.	1st May 1894.	Agra		

P. J. MAITLAND,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1894.

No. 190.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Sonpur in the Central Provinces, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

The project will be known as the Raipur-Sonpur Railway Survey.

No. 191.—Mr. E. S. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1894.

The 8th May, 1894.

No. 192.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		26th October 1893.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	26th October 1893.
Gales, R. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st November 1893.
Prickett, L. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Chatterjee, Kali Sunkur	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Mills, G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Smyth, Lieutenant W. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Burt, H. P.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	2nd November 1893
Fowler, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	2nd November 1893.
Hare, Lieutenant H. J., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	2nd November 1893
Roberts, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		2nd November 1893.
Hewitt, St. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	9th November 1893
Lyle, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		9th November 1893
Burt, H. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Fowler, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Faulkner, F. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Hare, Lieutenant H. J., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893.
Morse, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	14th November 1893.
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	14th November 1893.
Couchman, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub *pro tem*	14th November 1893.
O'Hara, J. G. M.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	14th November 1893
Nathan, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		18th November 1893.
Sykes, C. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	3rd November 1893.
Morse, A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
Couchman, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
O'Hara, J. G. M.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
Egerton, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub. *pro tem*	14th December 1893
Deuchars, G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	14th December 1893
Beechey, W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub *pro tem*.	14th December 1893.
Harvey, F. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub *pro tem*	14th December 1893
Beechey, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	26th December 1893.
Harvey, F. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade sub *pro tem*.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	26th December 1893.
Currie, H. A. F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub *pro tem*	26th December 1893.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C. W., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem*	26th December 1893.
Deuchars, G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Rose, Captain C. S., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Bewley, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub. *pro tem*	1st January 1894
Egerton, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Bewley, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Currie, H. A. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C. W. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Trevor, A. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Bennett, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Mills, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Tayler, F. V.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Trevor, A. S.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Bennett, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Mills, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Tayler, F. V.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Tuck, E. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Weightman, W. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Strachey, R. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Rennick, C. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Wilson, C. D. D.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1894.
Nathan, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	6th January 1894.
Shelley, Captain A. D. G. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	13th January 1894.
Tuck, E. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Weightman, W. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Strachey, R. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Rennick, C. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Wilson, C. D. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Savory, H. G. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	27th January 1894.
Drew, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	27th January 1894.
Savory, H. G. S.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Drew, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Macdonald, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1894.
Cole, C. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1894.
Taylor, H. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Capper, Captain J. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1894.
Chirnside, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	1st February 1894.
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	1st February 1894.
Macdonald, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cole, C. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Willcocks, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Dyson, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Alexander, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Manson, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Johns, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Shaw, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Collett, J. F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Taylor, H. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Barrow, W. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Capper, Captain J. E., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cowie, Captain C. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Chirnside, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Jones, H. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Eaton, J. N. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Guinness, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd February 1894.
Rowland, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd February 1894.
Roberts, F. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.

The promotions and reversions from 1st to 23rd November 1893 inclusive, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 4, dated 2nd January 1894, are accordingly cancelled.

No. 193.—The services of Lieutenant H. Prentice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th May 1894.

No. 194.—Mr. F. Morrison, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Godfrey on privilege leave.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 195.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd February 1894.

No. 196.—Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government

of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 197.—Mr. J. H. Heap, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 8th May 1894.

No. 198.—Mr. J. R. Swinden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1894.

No. 199.—Rai Sahib Krith Chunder Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 200.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 201.—Rai Bahadur Prosunna Coomar Daniari, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of 1st May 1894.

No. 202.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Accounts Branch.

Name	From	To	With effect from
Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Le M., I.S.C.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary.	17th April 1894.
O'Donoghue, W. F.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary.	19th April 1894.
Sowerby, C.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	19th April 1894.

No. 203.—Mr. A. Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th September 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 5th, 1894.

General Summary.—The storm which entered the Gulf of Martaban at the close of the previous week had by the morning of the 29th advanced further north, and had entered Lower Burma, following the course of a storm similar to it in many respects which formed in the same area at the end of April last year. Pressure was upwards of a third of an inch in defect at Rangoon, and was probably from four to five-tenths of an inch in defect in the centre of the storm area. By next morning pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Lower Burma, and the storm had during the previous twenty-four hours advanced inland and broken up among the hills. The effects of it were apparent, however, as far inland as Fort Stedman and Lashio, where the barometer had fallen briskly, and moderately heavy rain had been received. Heavy rain had also fallen at the Lower Burma Coast stations, Moulmein registering 4·00 inches during the previous twenty hours, Diamond Island 3·19 inches, and Rangoon 2·59 inches. Rain continued at the majority of the Burma stations throughout the rest of the week, but in nearly all cases the amounts reported each day were small.

Weather was slightly disturbed in Northern India at the close of the week, and showers of rain, in the majority of cases accompanying thunderstorms, were reported during the week from Bengal, Southern India, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, but the falls were generally light and not of any great importance. Snow fell again at Gnatong in Upper Sikkim at the beginning of the week, unusually late in the season. Temperature was on the whole in excess in Northern India, but was slightly to considerably in defect in Burma and Southern India. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way over the whole of India,—briskly over the greater part of Northern and Central India, and briskly to rapidly in Lower Burma, where the cyclonic storm noticed at the close of the previous week had advanced into the Gulf of Martaban and was crossing over into Lower Burma, following the same track as the similar storm of the last week of April 1893. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing in Lower Burma, but winds on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts were weaker than for some days past. Diamond Island registered 3·55 inches of rain and Bassein, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo over 1 inch. Rain was also reported from Southern India, where Trivandrum and Cochin each received over an inch, and a snowstorm occurred at Gnatong, the fall amounting to half an inch of melted snow. Temperature fell largely in Lower Burma due to the general rainfall.

Monday.—A brisk to rapid rise of pressure had taken place in Lower Burma, and the depression in that area had advanced inland and broken up during the past twenty-four hours. Pressure changes elsewhere were generally small. Pressure was in defect everywhere, the largest defect being in Upper India and Assam. Winds in Burma were very irregular, but were generally southerly at the coast stations At some of the Upper India hill stations abnormal northerly winds prevailed. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from Burma and Southern India. Moulmein received 4·00 inches, Diamond Island 3·19 inches, Rangoon 2·59 inches, Fort Stedman 2·33 inches, Toungoo 2·15 inches, Lashio 1·83 inches, and Bassein 1·49 inches. In Southern India Calicut received 2·45 inches, Cochin 1·47 inches, and Trichinopoly 1·41 inches. Temperature had again fallen considerably at the Burma stations. Abnormally high temperatures were registered at the Madras Coast stations due to westerly land winds. At Masulipatam and Madras the day temperature was 8° in excess of the normal.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased over the whole of India, the rise exceeding a tenth of an inch in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, where pressure had been restored to the normal. Shallow depressions of no great importance lay over the West Punjab and the Madras Coast districts. Light showers of rain were received at the majority of stations in Burma and at a few stations in Bengal and Southern India. Temperature had increased in all provinces except Madras.

Wednesday.—Pressure continued to rise, but by small and irregular amounts, and was nearly normal over the whole of India. Temperature had increased rapidly in the north-west, but had fallen slightly in Bengal and Burma owing to thunderstorms and showers of rain. Toungoo received 1·17 inches, Rangoon 1·15 inches, and Jessore 61 inch. Cocanada reported a fall of 1·17 inches.

Thursday.—The barometric changes were small and irregular, but did not affect the pressure distribution, which continued nearly normal. Very hot dry weather prevailed generally. Diamond Island received 1·10 inches of rain. A few other showers were reported, but none of them exceeded a quarter of an inch. Easterly winds prevailed in Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had fallen in Sind and Rajputana, but in all other provinces it had increased by small amounts.

Friday.—Pressure had changed very irregularly, increasing briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and West Punjab, and falling slightly to briskly in the South-East Punjab. The Upper India depression had hence moved eastwards to the foot of the hills. Rain had fallen in Southern India, Burma, North Bengal, and the North Punjab. Amounts exceeding one inch were received at Calicut, Wellington, Rajahmundry, Purnea, and Jalpaiguri.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen at most stations, but the changes were very irregular. Pressure was lowest in a tract extending from the South-East Punjab to Chota Nagpur. Easterly winds had extended over the Gangetic plain into the South-East Punjab, and had caused a considerable increase of humidity in the North-Western Provinces. Rain was reported from most of the stations in Burma and from a few stations in Bengal and Southern India, but the falls were in all cases small.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week :

PROVINCE.	April 1894.		May 1894					Mean variation of week
	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
				°	°	°	°	
Burma	—0·9	—4·7	—2·0	—2 8	—2·2	—1·4	—2·0	—2·3
Bengal and Assam .	+1·8	+2·0	+3·0	+1·5	+2·5	+2·6	+2·1	+2·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·9	—3 5	—1·7	+0·7	+1·8	+1·7	+2·8	—0·3
Punjab . . .		+0·4	+2·5	+5·7	+6·4	+3·2	+0·6	+2·4
Bombay . . .	-1·8	—2·7	—1·8	—1·1	—0·5	+0·5	+0·4	—1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	-3 6	—3·0	—2·0	—0·8	+1·0	+1·3	+0·6	·9
Central India and Gujarat	-3·1	—1·5	—1·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+0·7	·6
Sind and Rajputana .	-2·6	—0·4	+2·3	+3·2	+0·7	+1·6	+2·1	+1·0
Madras . . .	-1·1	—0·9	—1·6	—1 5	—1·3	—2·5	—1·9	—1·5
Mean for whole of India	—1·9	—1·6	—0·3	+0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+0·6	

Temperature has been below the normal throughout the week in both Burma and Madras, due to the unusually heavy rainfall received in those provinces. At the commencement of the week it was considerably in defect in the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces; and in slight to moderate defect in all other provinces, except Bengal, where it has been in

excess throughout the week. But temperature rose steadily over the whole of Northern India as the week advanced, and strongly marked hot weather conditions prevailed over this area during the greater part of the week. Temperature was most in excess in the Punjab. In Central India, the Central Provinces, and in the Peninsula generally the variations from the normal were not large. The mean temperature for the week was two degrees in excess of the normal in Bengal and the Punjab, and one degree in Sind and Rajputana. It was in defect in all other provinces, the defect being greatest in Burma (—2·3°) and in Madras (—1·5°).

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in defect in the first three days of the week, and was slightly in excess on the remaining four days. For the whole week it was normal, being only 0·1° in defect.

Rainfall.—General rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India. It has been heaviest in Burma, where the average rainfall in Tenasserim was 10·97 inches, and in Lower and Central Burma over 4 inches. With the exception of Burma, the rainfall of the week has been small in amount.

Thirty-two of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain, but, excluding those of Burma, there were only five divisions the average rainfall of which exceeded half an inch, and in none of these did it amount to as much as one inch. In fifteen others it did not exceed a quarter inch.

Only the divisions of Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, South Oudh, the Konkan, and east coast (north *a*) of Madras received amounts in excess of the usual average rainfall of the week.

For the period 4th March to 5th May the rainfall has been in excess of the normal in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, North Bengal, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and Madras, with the exception of Hyderabad (South). The rainfall has been most excessive in Tenasserim and Lower and Central Burma; and nearly the whole of the rainfall of the period in these divisions has been received during the past week. The rainfall was more than 75 per cent. in defect in South Bihar, the submontane and west districts of the North-Western Provinces, South Punjab, Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana.

The largest amounts received during the week were at the following stations in Burma: Thaton (Amherst), 12·19 inches; Moulmein, 9·75 inches; Kyaikto (Shwegyin), 8·03 inches; and five other stations amounts exceeding 6 inches. The largest amounts received in India were Calicut, 4·16 inches and Seringapatam (Mysore), 3·56 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 5th, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 4th to May 5th, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	10·97	1·79	+ 9·18	12·80	4·99	+ 157
	Lower Burma	4·62	0·48	+ 4·14	6·10	1·87	+ 226
	Central Burma	4·07	0·44	+ 3·63	5·89	1·81	+ 225
	Upper Burma	1·15	?	?	2·56	?	?
	Arakan	0·05	1·54	— 1·49	0·86	3·42	— 75
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·03	2·42	— 2·39	5·18	8·52	— 39
	Assam (Surma)	0·27	4·85	— 4·58	17·07	26·45	— 35
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·31	2·86	— 2·55	7·76	13·08	— 41
	Deltaic Bengal	0·24	1·55	— 1·31	3·78	5·38	— 30
	Central Bengal	0·23	0·96	— 0·73	2·08	3·18	— 35
	North Bengal	0·64	1·73	— 1·09	6·60	6·55	+ 1
	Orissa	0·10	0·40	— 0·30	1·86	2·58	— 28
	Chota Nagpur	0·13	0·33	— 0·20	1·09	1·70	— 36
	Bihar (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·18	0·76	— 76
	Do. (North)	0·47	0·54	— 0·07	0·94	1·59	— 41
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·13	0·37	— 65
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·04	0·59	— 93
	Oudh (South)	0·15	0·05	+ 0·10	0·17	0·48	— 65
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·23	0·66	— 65
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·10	0·40	— 75
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·12	0·55	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·97	1·70	— 43
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·13	0·78	— 83
	Do. (Central)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·30	0·77	— 61
	Do. (Submontane)	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	1·15	1·56	— 26
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·32	— 0·32	4·50	4·61	— 2
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·16	— 0·13	3·70	3·19	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·42	1·10	+ 29
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·66	1·02	— 0·36	7·20	4·50	+ 61
	Madras (South Central)	0·64	0·03	— 0·[illegible]9	4·64	3·75	+ 24
	Coorg	0·41	1·08	— 0·67	5·42	4·07	+ 33
	Mysore	0·57	0·69	— 0·12	3·89	2·10	+ 85
	Konkan	0·18	0·09	+ 0·09	0·64	0·30	+ 113
	Bombay Deccan	0·08	0·23	— 0·15	2·22	1·10	+ 102
	Hyderabad (North)	..	..	...	...	..	..
	Khandesh	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·51	0·17	+ 200
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·66	0·57	+ 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·06	— 0·05	0·66	0·52	+ 27
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·38	0·83	— 54
	Ditto (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·04	1·24	— 97
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·04	0·22	— 82
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·04	0·38	— 89
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·22	68
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	0·03	0·06	0·25	— 76
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·25	0·29	— 0·04	1·81	1·31	+ 38
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·45	0·35	+ 0·10	4·05	2·13	+ 90
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·38	1·31	— 71
	Madras (Central)	0·26	0·33	— 0·07	1·11	0·87	+ 28
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·18	— 0·09	1·20	0·67	+ 79
	Ditto (South)	0·58	0·71	— 0·13	2·43	1·58	+ 54
	Madras (South)	0·42	0·52	— 0·10	4·71	3·11	+ 51

SIMLA, *10th May, 1894.*

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Showers in all districts, good in parts of the Circars, the Central, and the Deccan districts. Ploughing and sowing commencing in parts for next season's crop. Standing crops generally fair. Some harvest is still proceeding with moderate outturn. Pasturage scarce, but fodder abundant, and cattle generally in good condition. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Central districts, and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops damaged by rust, blight, or winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in four and cotton picking in three districts. Preparations for next season general. Agricultural stock healthy and fodder sufficient, except in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,080.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—There was fairly general rain in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur divisions during the week; in other divisions the falls were local in character. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress. In East Bengal early rice and jute are already sown, but the young seedlings are in need of rain. Sugarcane, indigo, and millets are doing well. The spring rice harvest is nearly finished, and, except in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, the outturn is reported to be good. Opium weighments are over. Fodder and water-supply are generally sufficient, and cattle are reported in good condition. Prices of common rice continue almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in eight districts. Threshing and winnowing approaching completion. Sugarcane and extra summer crops being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Fodder and water adequate. Prices fairly steady, but have slightly fallen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in two districts only. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops in progress, and sowings of extra spring crops nearly completed. Weedings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. The outturn of the spring crops and the prospects of the extra spring crops are said to be good. The condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices fluctuating in one district, falling in one, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Usual hot weather conditions prevail, nights being cooler than usual. The people are occupied in winnowing and manuring. No material change in circumstances. Prices falling

in Jabalpur, also in two tahsils of Saugor; stationary in the other two tahsils. Grain is being imported into Saugor and Damoh, but Saugor is not receiving in large quantities. The total grain imports into Saugor during April under 35,000 maunds; imports during the week 11,140 maunds. Damoh is reported to have received 37,494 maunds by road during the week. No gratuitous relief in either district. Number of persons on relief works in two tahsils of Saugor 3,691; figures for the other two tahsils have not been furnished. In Damoh only 990 persons are on relief works. The labouring classes are reported to be distressed in parts of the Chanda district.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Rain has fallen over the whole province, and heavily on the coast of Lower Burma. In Upper Burma agricultural operations in connection with dry-weather paddy are progressing favourably, and reaping continues in several districts. Ploughing and sowing for early wet-weather paddy continue in a few places, and cultivation on hill clearings is progressing. Crop prospects good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy in Lower Burma has varied slightly in four districts. In Upper Burma, except for a rise of 10 per cent. in the Lower Chindwin and Thayetmyo, the variations in other districts are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Weather warm. Early rice sowing and sugarcane planting continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in the Mysore district. Crops and prospects good. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Sowing of rice begun in one taluk. Ploughing of rice fields in progress in some parts. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th May.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Threshing of wheat and linseed not yet completed in the Melghat taluka. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain-crop. The price of fodder has risen in one taluka, and fodder is reported insufficient in three other talukas. Water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka only. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Cutting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th May.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting operations completed throughout Central India. The outturn has been fairly good in Baghelkhand, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar. There is likely to be scarcity in parts of Gwalior owing to the destruction of wheat by rust, and the outturn of this crop in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Goona will probably be below average. The cattle in parts of Gwalior are in indifferent condition. Pasturage good and sufficient generally, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Bhopal and Goona Agencies, but are steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of crops completed; prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Karauli and Dholpur, where it is reported failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in one, fluctuating in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Weather fine. Water for irrigation ample Spring crops in good condition. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th May.*—No rain. Weather clear. Threshing of spring crops in progress Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder scarce in Ladakh; sufficient elsewhere. Prices tending to rise.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th May*—Weather cloudy with occasional thunderstorms. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 29TH APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 28TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Earnings Total.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Earnings Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Earnings Total.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Earnings Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 29th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 28th April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	11,10,872	680	1,683	12,10,355	719	1,75,29,147	1,91,48,191	16,19,044	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,59,666	185	862	1,66,092	193	28,16,154	30,19,282	2,03,128	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,39,435	185	752	1,42,170	189	20,02,156	20,86,380	84,224	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,991	95	21	1,573	75	36,481	29,071	...	7,410
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	206	1,699	5,78,118	340	1,719	6,83,630	398	85,79,107	92,05,552	6,26,445	..
South Indian	157	1,043	1,82,368	175	1,042	1,54,072	148	26,82,993	23,43,241	...	3,39,752
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,36,154	118	1,164	1,61,833	139	19,87,722	21,43,190	1,55,468	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,44,373	191	756	1,50,030	198	20,95,229	20,11,581	.	83,648
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	17,326	78	231	19,292	84	2,75,173	3,55,956	80,783	...
Pálanpur-Deesa		..	...	..	17	910	54		14,190	14,190	
TOTAL	272	8,147	24,70,303	303	8,247	26,90,557	326	3,80,04,162	4,03,56,634	23,52,472	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,52,880	220	2,507	6,25,204	249	98,04,580	1,08,55,642	10,51,062	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,22,723	322	741	2,32,717	314	32,42,606	35,75,478	3,32,872	.
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	250	777	2,25,275	290	813	2,43,100	299	33,70,460	40,20,661	6,50,201	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	16,249	130	125	16,270	130	2,64,746	2,59,948	...	4,798
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,671	62	266	32,750	123	(*f*) 55,415	3,75,545	3,20,130	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,50,188	210	730	1,21,857	167	30,67,615	26,91,143	...	3,76,472
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	809	32	28	895	32	17,411	18,475	1,064	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	501	63	8	513	68	8,562	7,858	...	704
TOTAL	231	4,042	11,74,296	238	5,218	12,73,342	241	1,98,40,305	2,18,13,750	19,73,355	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	11,06,048	742	1,490	8,92,081	590	1,59,37,827	1,59,89,520	51,693	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	461	4,75,292	1,031	461	4,59,000	996	58,28,701	58,85,975	57,274	..
Madras	242	840	1,96,742	234	840	1,92,353	229	34,68,929	32,59,085	...	2,09,844
TOTAL	525	2,791	17,78,082	637	2,791	15,43,434	553	2,52,35,457	2,51,34,580	...	1,00,877
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,880	54,22,681	341	16,256	55,07,333	339	8,30,80,014	8,73,04,964	42,24,950	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	24,960	155	161	24,722	154	3,97,652	4,97,755	1,00,103	...
Tarkessur	277	22	6,752	307	22	6,735	306	1,13,886	1,21,729	7,843	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	10,999	164	67	9,811	146	1,27,043	1,51,541	24,498	.
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	12,204	156	78	9,637	124	1,65,477	1,78,665	13,188	...
TOTAL	142	328	54,906	167	328	50,905	155	8,04,058	9,49,690	1,45,632	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	67,501	203	333	75,963	228	10,33,062	10,10,687	...	22,375
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,440	111	13	1,220	94	23,735	21,719		2,016
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	2,29,901	2,56,374	26,473	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	33,395	101	362	33,862	94	5,76,822	5,11,503	...	65,319
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	7,609	82	93	9,880	106	1,31,137	1,57,531	26,394	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,162	75	29	2,843	98	40,856	47,521	6,665	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,678	93	72	5,450	76	103,523	93,002	...	10,521
TOTAL	125	979	1,35,902	139	1,010	1,44,092	143	21,39,036	20,98,337	...	40,699
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	60,426	181	334	56,089	168	8,09,542	7,64,878	...	44,664
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	3,327	72	46	4,363	95	(*i*) 7,066	53,503	46,437	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	17,163	47	364	23,500	65	3,11,126	4,53,822	1,42,696	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,313	78	[illegible]4	7,902	94	1,04,235	1,12,617	8,382	..
TOTAL	93	838	88,229	105	838	91,853	110	12,31,969	13,84,820	1,52,851	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,025	57,01,718	316	18,432	57,04,083	314	8,72,55,077	9,17,37,811	44,82,734	.

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 29th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 10th May, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV of 1894-95.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th April 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th April 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 29th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 28th April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,10,872	680	1,683	12,10,355	719	43,67,810	46,04,463	2,36,653	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	1,59,666	185	862	1,66,602	193	7,37,193	6,85,354	...	51,839
Indian Midland	129	752	1,39,435	185	752	1,42,170	189	5,58,707	5,33,238	...	25,469
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,991	95	21	1,57[illegible]	75	7,260	6,480	...	780
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	5,78,118	340	1,719	6,83,630	398	21,27,882	23,78,470	2,50,588	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,82,368	175	1,042	1,54,072	148	6,71,630	6,01,272	..	70,358
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,156	1,36,154	118	1,164	1,61,833	139	5,40,149	5,85,29[illegible]	30,150	
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,44,373	191	756	1,50,030		5,38,477	5,67,860	29,383	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	17,326	78	231	[illegible]		65,585	91,324	25,730	
Pálanpur-Deesa					17				3,940	3,940	
TOTAL	243	8,147	24,70,303	303	8,247	26,90,557	326	96,20,693	1,00,57,700	4,37,007	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,509	5,52,880	220	2,507	6,25,204	249	23,46,550	26,44,883	2,98,333	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,22,723	322	741	2,32,717	314	8,77,109	9,48,816	71,707	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	2,25,275	290	813	2,43,100	299	7,77,550	8,42,740	65,190	
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	16,249	130	125	16,270	130	61,526	60,210	...	1,316
East Coast (state)		91	5,671	62	266	32,756	123	(*f*) 27,807	1,08,554	80,747	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,50,188	210	730	1,21,857	167	5,81,953	4,82,704	...	99,159
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	809	32	28	895	32	4,1[illegible]7	4,2[illegible]8	71	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	501	63	8	543	68	2,172	1,888	...	284
TOTAL	217	4,942	11,74,296	238	5,218	12,73,342	244	46,78,804	50,94,093	4,15,289	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	217	1,490	11,06,048	742	1,490	8,92,081	599	43,72,058	37,38,197		6,33,861
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,75,292	1,031	461	4,59,000	9[illegible]6	17,65,929	16,88,000		77,929
Madras	226	840	1,96,742	234	840	1,92,553	229	8,20,678	7,32,706		87,972
TOTAL	525	2,791	17,78,082	637	2,791	15,43,434	553	69,58,665	61,58,903		7,99,762
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,880	54,22,681	341	16,256	55,07,333	339	2,12,55,162	2,13,10,696	52,534	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	24,969	155	161	24,722	154	1,16,693	1,80,365	63,672	
Tarkessur	252	22	6,752	307	22	6,735	306	3[illegible],813	36,972	1,159	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,990	164	67	9,811	146	52,723	37,193		15,530
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,204	156	78	9,637	124	42,727	41,673		1,054
TOTAL	135	328	54,906	167	328	50,905	155	2,47,956	2,96,203	48,247	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	67,501	203	333	75,963	228	2,81,417	2,71,926		9,491
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,449	111	13	1,220	94	5,737	5,570		167
Rajpura-Bhátinda	92	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	70,876	59,390		11,486
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	33,395	101	362	33,862	94	1,33,046	1,21,370		11,676
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	7,609	82	93	9,850	106	37,045	39,280	2,235	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,162	75	29	2,843	98	9,002	16,977	7,915	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,678	93	72	5,450	70	30,917	21,620		9,297
TOTAL	107	979	1,35,902	139	1,010	1,43,992	143	5,68,100	5,36,133		31,967
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	60,426	181	334	56,068	168	2,34,040	2,10,300		23,740
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	46	3,327	72	46	4,363	95	(*i*) 7,066	14,912	7,846	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	17,163	47	364	23,500	65	71,880	98,800	26,920	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,313	78	94	7,902	84	24,353		2,43[illegible]	
TOTAL	80	838	88,229	105	838	91,853		3,37,339		13,458	
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,025	57,01,718	316	18,432	57,94,083	314	2,24,11,557	2,24,93,829	82,272	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwáda-Godavari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th to 29th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th May, 1894.*

C

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

No. 280.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	Revenue.		Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	April 1893 to Jan. 1894.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Comparison of two years. Decrease.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*		25,972,800	17,126,100	17,279,900	153,800	...
II	Opium		7,316,200	6,772,000	5,650,600	...	1,121,400
III	Salt		8,587,800	7,133,300	6,769,300	...	364,000
IV	Stamps		4,434,100	3,674,600	3,755,800	81,200	...
V	Excise		5,145,900	4,232,000	4,366,800	134,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates		3,707,100	2,839,500	2,785,200	...	54,300
VII	Customs		1,665,200	1,137,600	1,161,900	24,300	..
VIII	Assessed Taxes		1,687,290	1,453,400	1,492,000	38,600	...
IX	Forest		1,588,800	1,168,400	1,261,500	93,100	...
X	Registration		429,300	356,600	352,800	...	3,800
XI	Tributes from Native States		771,700	517,200	495,100	..	22,100
XII	Interest		861,100	607,600	636,000	28,400	...
XIII	Post Office		1,538,800	1,243,900	1,299 300	55,400	...
XIV	Telegraph		942,500	765,100	791,000	25,900	..
XV	Mint		230,500	223,800	175,100		48,400
XVI	Law and Justice	Courts of Law	377,200	311,200	314,200	3,000	
		Jails	312,300	215,100	222,400	7,300	...
XVII	Police		370,800	304,600	326,100	21,500	...
XVIII	Marine		212,600	158,900	121,700	.	37,200
XIX	Education		211,700	162,200	168,200	6,000	...
XX	Medical		63,000	44,000	48,200	4,200	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments		84,100	68,100	73,800	5,700	..
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.		187,500	144,000	149,300	5,300	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing		82,800	53,400	56,400	3,000	...
XXIV	Exchange		180,000	...	..	..	..
XXV	Miscellaneous		369,200	245,000	260,400	15,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)		16,291,200	12,827,100	13,651,600	824,500	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)		3,235,000	2,944,100	2,798,200	...	145,900
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)		23,600	18,600	23,100	4,500	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works Direct Receipts		1,323,700	1,176,800	1,057,000	.	119,800
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation		198,400	141,000	148,500	7,500	...
XXXI	Military Works		42,700	35,300	37,500	2,200	...
XXXII	Civil Works		534,200	406,000	435,600	29,600	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective		651,000	554,700	551,800	...	2,900
	" Non-effective		60,900	53,700	57,900	4,200	...
			89,690,900	69,114,900	68,774,500	..	340,400
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc.	£	193,500	172,100	141,300	...	30,800
	Exchange added to Revenue	Rx.	121,300	102,500	86,500		16,000
	GRAND TOTAL		90,005,700	69,389,500	69,002,300	..	387,200

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 17th May 1894.

ten months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	April 1893 to Jan. 1894.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Refunds and Drawbacks	224,900	201,800	214,900	13,100	
Assignments and Compensations	1,477,900	649,800	649,400	...	400
Land Revenue	4,111,300	2,978,900	3,114,000	135,100	
Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,253,900	1,531,300	1,807,800	276,500	
Salt (do. do.)	509,800	421,500	426,400	4,900	
Stamps	90,600	75,000	77,300	2,300	
Excise	208,800	109,900	107,900	...	2,000
Provincial Rates	53,500	43,700	44,300	600	
Customs	144,500	115,300	117,800	2,500	
Assessed Taxes	32,400	24,500	25,200	700	
Forest	988,700	616,300	645,900	29,600	
Registration	222,000	176,300	185,500	9,200	
Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,109,600	3,499,100	3,520,400	21,300	
Do. on other Obligations	549,900	67,600	80,300	12,700	
Post Office	1,427,400	1,074,900	1,092,600	17,700	
Telegraph	681,000	499,100	531,700	32,600	
Mint	93,000	78,900	63,100	...	15,800
General Administration	1,478,600	1,196,400	1,247,500	51,100	
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,900,500	2,373,900	2,477,200	103,300	
Law and Justice { Jails	933,600	744,800	737,700		7,100
Police	3,959,500	3,132,300	3,122,200		10,100
Marine (including River Navigation)	487,900	374,700	285,300		89,400
Education	1,513,000	1,089,400	1,118,200	28,800	
Ecclesiastical	171,000	138,300	144,200	5,900	
Medical	937,800	743,600	774,900	31,300	
Political	800,100	585,100	644,500	59,400	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	407,700	454,400	421,200		33,200
Territorial and Political Pensions	490,800	417,600	393,400		24,200
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	1,100	1,100		
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	888,600	733,200	761,700	28,500	
Stationery and Printing	546,800	465,600	524,400	58,800	
Miscellaneous	201,500	183,700	221,400	37,700	
Famine Relief	40,500	69,700	500		69,200
Construction of Protective Railways	1,054,300	1,053,400	766,400		287,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	46,000	42,300		3,700
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	75,100	117,600	60,800		56,800
State Railways (Working Expenses)	8,087,500	6,351,200	6,623,200	272,000	
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	32,000	24,200	25,800	1,600	
Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	53,000	584,900	530,800		54,100
Interest	562,800	2,700	2,400		300
Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	28,400	17,500	18,400	900	
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	107,500	—36,300	71,100	107,400	
Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	776,100	616,600	633,600	17,000	
,, Minor Works and Navigation	915,000	751,900	643,400	...	108,500
Military Works	1,184,700	778,800	812,300	33,500	...
Civil Works	4,747,100	3,049,900	2,941,900	...	108,000
Army: Effective	14,750,200	12,034,500	12,355,900	321,400	...
,, Non-effective	943,300	841,100	846,000	4,900	...
Special Defence Works	252,300	188,600	133,200		55,400
	66,572,300	51,290,300	52,087,400	797,100	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,843,800	14,557,700	14,278,600	...	279,100
Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	9,935,900	8,671,100	8,745,200	74,100	
	92,352,000	74,519,100	75,111,200	592,100	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*751,200*	*167,100*	*149,200*	*17,900*	
	91,600,800	74,352,000	74,962,000	610,000	
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works					
In India—					
State Railways	925,900	1,567,000	1,769,400	202,400	
Irrigation Works	735,700	350,600	444,800	94,200	
In England—					
State Railways £	1,151,800	954,900	626,900		328,000
Irrigation Works £	8,800	3,700	8,200	4,500	...
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...		...
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	727,800	571,000	389,000		182,000
	3,550,000	3,447,200	3,238,300		208,900
GRAND TOTAL	95,150,800	77,799,200	78,200,300	401,100	

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1894

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1228P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 12th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 142 of 1894.—Philip Townshend Somerville Large, Civil Engineer of Saugor, Central Provinces, India, for an improved form of Railway Steel Chair for attaching flat footed rails to wooden transverse and longitudinal sleepers.

No. 143 of 1894.—Abraham Wilhelm Schwarz, Manufacturer of Leipzig-Plagwitz in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for process for rock-blasting by means of chloride of nitrogen.

No. 144 of 1894.—Felix Klingelhofer, Mechanical Engineer of 32, Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill, in the County of London, in England, for improvements in wheels.

No. 145 of 1894.—Charles H. Robinson, Mechanical Engineer, residing in 45, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, for a punkha-pulling machine (self-acting).

No. 146 of 1894.—Matthew Belk, of Palmerston, North, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Feather Dyer, for a new or improved apparatus for preventing locomotives and vehicles from leaving the rails.

No. 1229P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 197 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Umballa, and J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Provincial Works, Umballa, for an invention for destroying by burning fœcal matter, without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases. (Filed 2nd November 1893.)

No 322 of 1892.—George Paton Gardner of Hydepark, Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland, Chemical Manufacturer, for "Improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No. 89 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for "an improved Portable Cattle Gear.' (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No 114 of 1893—Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar, Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for a new or improved Pump. (Filed 26th April 1894)

No 141 of 1893—Scott McKenzie, Engineer, Karachee, Sind, for a Road Watering Cart known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (Filed 11th January 1894.)

No 156 of 1893.—Joseph Stuart Romanes, Mechanic, 101 Danville Street, Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, for an invention for punkah-pulling machine adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, private residences, etc. (Filed 3rd April 1894)

No 185 of 1893—Bhannamull, Aurutdar, etc, of Chowry Bazaar, Delhi, for an invention for "Improvements in Sugar-cane-crushing Mills" (Filed 2nd May 1894)

No 207 of 1893—Thomas Burke Fogarty, Chemist, 23, Welling Street, Astoria Station, Long Island City, Queens County, State of New York, United States, America, for an invention for "Improvements in process and apparatus for the production of cyanides and ammonia, and gases for use in such production" (Filed 2nd May 1894.)

No. 254 of 1893.—J. Clement, Mechanical Engineer, and Ram Chand, Banker, Morigate, Delhi, for an improved system of interchanging communication among the passengers, the guards and the driver with self-acting signalling and train parting. (Filed 19th April 1894)

No 261 of 1893.—John Horace O'Brien of East St Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Mechanic for an improved Lock-nut and bolt. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No 262 of 1893—Rudolf Bammann, Plasterer, of 21, Gneisenau Strasse, Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for a composition for the production of marble-like plaster. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No 274 of 1893—Edward Cuyler Broadwell, Chemist of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, United States, America, for an invention for "Improvements in processes of coating metals with aluminium, or its diluent alloys." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No 298 of 1893—The Company Daimler Motorengesellschaft of Cannstatt, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, for improvements in Hydro-carbon Engines. (Filed 27th April 1894)

No. 315 of 1893.—James Robertson, of Logie Works, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Jute Spinner, for "Improvements in, and connected with. spinning and doubling machinery." (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No 329 of 1893.—Gangadhar Rao Goray, at present Inspector, License Department, Hackney Carriage Branch, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, at present residing at No. 77, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved automatic water tap. (Filed 24th April 1894)

No. 15 of 1894.—John Gwynne, Engineer of Hammersmith Iron Works, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "Improve-

ments in, or applicable to, dredging apparatus." (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No. 33 of 1894.—Will Frank Cox, Engineer, 67, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, for the working of punkahs which are in general use at the present time, independent of manual assistance after being wound up, and to be styled "Victor Duplex Automatic Punkha Méchané." (Filed 24th April 1894.)

No. 43 of 1894.—Edmund Tantz of 485, Oxford Street, London, England, trading in co-partnership with Frederick George Tantz, under the style of E. Tantz & Sons at the same address, Breeches-makers, for improved Knicker-bocker breeches. (Filed 24th April 1894)

No. 47 of 1894.—Harry Heatly, late of 98, Cecil Street, Greenheys, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, and of 30, Strand, Calcutta, India, Civil Engineer, now of the firm of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, of 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, India, for improvements in mechanism for actuating Punkahs and Thermantidotes. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonné Estienné, Chief Engineer of the Messageries Maritimes, for improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants. (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No 106 of 1894.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore, Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace for improvements in, and in connection with, the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No. 1230 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 25 of 1888.—Charles Ewing, Civil Surgeon, of 56, Barrackpore, in the Province of Bengal, for an improvement in the construction of the "Drunken Eccentric Punkah-pulling Machine." (From 8th March 1894 to 7th March 1895.)

No. 304 of 1889.—Edward Jamison O'Brien, Engineer, of Texarkana Texas, for "Improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed." (From 10th March 1894 to 9th March 1895.)

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie, of Karachi, Sind, for an invention for a Road-watering Cart, known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (From 11th January 1898 to 10th January 1899.)

No. 1231 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 249 of 1889.—Mr. Ludwig Stromeyer's invention for an improved method of making cloth water-proof, enabling it to keep its natural appearance, firmness and porosity. (Specification filed 12th February 1890.)

No. 311 of 1889.—Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.'s invention for a Cholera Germ Destructor. (Specification filed 10th February 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 1232P. *Errata.*—In Notification No. 607 P., dated the 15th March 1894, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th idem, and against Register No. 24 of 1893, for "MIKAEL PEDERSON," read "MIKAEL PEDERSEN"; and in Notification No. 1126 P., dated the 5th May 1894, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th idem, against Register No. 91 of 1889, for "HOWARD MATRAVERS ASHBY," read "HOWARD MATRAVERS ASHLEY."

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	92,82,222	12	0			
				1,66,74,180	5	2
Public Deposits at Branches .	73,91,957	9	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,70,46,472	10	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				5,75,203	10	6
Sundries				32,43,355	13	2
RUPEES				8,31,39,212	7	3

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities .				46,97,753	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				43,27,920	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,71,75,835	15	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,13,90,117	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,48,15,953	2	6
Balances with other Banks				6,56,081	13	6
Bullion				1,090	11	5
Dead Stock . . .				13,00,727	11	4
Stamps . . .				9,320	9	3
Sundries . . .				18,64,217	2	7
				6,62,39,017	15	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	67,35,151	14	8			
				1,69,00,194	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,01,65,042	9	6			
RUPEES .				8,31,39,212	7	3

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th May, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·3.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, WESTERN CIRCLE, BENGAL.

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1894, on account of security deposits of Contractors, etc.

No	Designation of Officers from whom received and to whom interest is sent	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT				TOTAL.
		3½ per cent, 1853-54	3½ per cent 1893-94	4 per cent, 1865	India Stock Note	
		R	R			
	Government Promissory Notes received and converted into Stock.					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Amballa			48 200		48,200
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			(a)25 400		25,400
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi . . .			30,000		30,000
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			11 700		11,700
	Chief Commissariat Officer Accounts Branch Quetta . .	500		16 000		16 500
	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore . .			16 100		16,100
	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar			5 500		5 500
	Ordnance Officer Ferozepore . . .			300		300
	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar			1,000		1 000
		500		1 54 200		1,54,700
	Government Promissory Notes received but not yet converted into Stock					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			2 000		2,000
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi			1 500		1,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			3,500		3,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Quetta			1,500		1 500
	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore .		6 500			6,500
	Superintendent Government Cattle Farm Hissar		1 500			1,500
			8,000	8 500		16,500
	Government Promissory Notes received for safe custody			Various 4 per cent		
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Amballa			20,100		20,100
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			300	75	375
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi			10,100		10,100
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			3,500		3,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Quetta			5 500		5,500
	Commissariat Store Officer Fort Lahore . .			5,200		5,200
	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi			100		100
				44,800	75	44,875

(a) Exclusive of R500 asked to be sold in Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, No. 48-C.A., dated 9th March, 1894.

The following Government Promissory Note has been received and brought to account on 1st April, 1894 —

Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, R500, received with his No. 26, dated 31st March, 1894.

M A. ROWLANDSON, *Colonel*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, WESTERN CIRCLE, BENGAL,
RAWALPINDI,
The 12th May, 1894.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1893.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
I.—In the English or other European Language.															
Confraternities .	English .	E. Louis Kleiner, D.D.	Religion	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Printer and Publisher —Olleff and Pereira.	17th October, 1893.	48	Demy 12mo.	1st edition.	200	Printed .	0 2 0	Olleff St Mark's Square, Bangalore.	18th October, 1893.	This is purely a religious publication and so calls for no remarks.
Outlines of Roman History.	Do. .	S. K Subba Rao	History	Do . .	Printer —Victoria Press Publisher —S K Subba Rao.	11th November, 1893.	49	Octavo	Do.	500	Do .	0 8 0	S. K. Subba Rao, Blackpully, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	11th November, 1893.	History does not consist merely of facts and dates; These are but dry bones and history is a most fascinating study if properly written. Moreover to condense a period extending over 800 years into 30 or 40 pages and to call the pamphlet a History is most misleading. There is no doubt, however, that as a help, a mere help, to the memory of the student who has carefully studied a real History, this little work would be of some use The general get-up is bad and there *are* "errors of commission and of omission."
II.—In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.															
Mujmai Sharigun-nujum.	Hindustani	Mahomed Khasim Sab	Science	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer —The Bangalore Akbar Press Publisher — Mahomed Khasim Sab.	15th November, 1893.	244	Quarto	1st edition.	500	Lithographed.	1 0 0	Mahomed Khasim Sab, Cavalry cross road, Civil and Military Station Bangalore.	22nd November, 1893.	This is a work on Astrology being an attempt to place before the Mahomedan public the light of Hindu Astrology.

BANGALORE,
The 4th May, 1894.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	27th January, 1894.	Tohfai Sarwar.	Urdu.	Ghulam Ahmed Khan.	Poem.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Said Noor Khan.	25th December, 1893.	16 pages.	20" x 26".	2nd.	500.	Lithographed.	Ro-0-6.	Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Proprietor and bookseller of Tohfai Sarwar, resident of Ajmere City, Durga Bazar.	
2	27th January, 1894.	Kawaid Karrawai Patwarian.	Deo Nagri.	Pandit Bodhawa Ram.	Rules for Patwaries.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	20th December, 1893.	53 pages.	20" x 26".	3rd.	120.	Lithographed.	Ro-4-0.	Pandit Bodhawa Ram, Superintendent, Settlement Office, Marwar, Jodhpore State.	
3	27th January, 1894.	Kayath Provincial Sabha, Rajputana.	Urdu.	Sheopershad.	Rules regarding Social reforms, etc.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	6th January, 1894.	22 pages.	20"x26".	5th.	1,000.	Lithographed.	Ro-0-9.	Sheopershad and Gori Sahai, residents of Ajmere City.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	27th January, 1894.	Hisahri Pustak.	Deo Nagree.	Pandit Bodhawaram.	Rules and Regulations for Patwaris.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	26th December, 1893.	54 pages.	22" × 29".	4th.	120.	Lithographed.	Ro-4-0.	Pandit Bodhawaram, Superintendent, Settlement Office, Marwar, Jodhpore State.	
5	29th January, 1894.	Guldastai Attar, 1st Part.	Urdu.	Hakim Ameeruddin Attar of Agra.	Molood.	Muin-ul-Islam Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan, Manager.	13th January, 1894.	22 pages.	20" × 26".	1st edition.	500.	Lithographed.	Ro-2-0.	Mahomed Husain of Agra, now at Ajmere.	
6	29th January, 1894.	Tilak Ashra-i-Kamla.	Urdu.	Late Moulvi Abdul Hakim of Delhi.	Masail Islami.	Muin-ul-Islam Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan.	30th November, 1893.	14 sheets.	20 × 26.	1st edition.	500.	Lithographed.	Ro-2-0.	Hamiduddin Husain, son of Moulvi Shahabuddin of Kotly District, Sialkot, represented by Abdul Hakim Khan, teacher, Durgah School, Ajmere.	
7	29th January, 1894.	Musnavi Munsoor bin Hullaj.	Persian.	Munsoor bin Hullaj.	Tarikat-i-Mohomadi.	Muin-ul-Islamiya Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan, Manager.	15th November, 1893.	37 sheets.	20 × 26.	1st edition.	1,000.	Lithographed.	Ro-8-0 and Ro-4-0, two sorts.	Mohomad Sayed Ahmed, Editor of Muin-ul-Hind, Ajmere.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	26th February, 1894.	Shree Dyanand Sarasawatiji Maharaj ke Byakhyan, No. 1.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Existence of God.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	1st November, 1893.	21 pages.	5×3½.	1st edition.	2,000.	Printed.	Ro-0-3.	*Nil.*	
9	26th February, 1894.	Shree Dyanand Sarasawatiji Maharaj ke Byakhyan, Nos. 2 and 3.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Religion.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	1st November, 1893.	41 pages	5×3½.	1st edition.	2,000.	Printed.	Ro-0-6.	*Nil.*	
10	26th February, 1894.	Shree Dyanand Sarasawatiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 4.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Vedas.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	1st November, 1893.	24 pages.	5×3½.	1st edition.	2,000.	Printed.	Ro-0-6.	*Nil.*	
11	26th February, 1894.	Shree Dyanand Sarasawatiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 5.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Birth.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	1st November, 1893.	35 pages.	5"×3½".	1st edition.	2,000.	Printed.	Ro-0-6.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894 —concluded.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name of the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	26th February, 1894.	Shree Dyananand Saraswatiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 8.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sarma.	History.	Vedic Press, Ajmere	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	1st November, 1893.	10 pages.	5″ × 3¼″.	1st edition.	2,000.	Printed.	R0-0-3.	*Nil.*	
13	6th March, 1894.	Nyayatatwa Bodhni.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Pandit Saligram Shastree, Head Pandit, Government College, Ajmere.	Nyaya Philosophy.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	M. Samarthdan.	28th February, 1894.	175 pages.	Royal Octavo.	1st edition.	500.	Printed.	R1.	Pandit Saligram Shastree, Head Pandit, Government College, Ajmere.	
14	6th March, 1894.	Shatpath Brahman.	Sanskrit.	Madhyandina.	Explanation of the Vedas.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	19th February, 1894.	150 pages.	4¾″ × 4½″.	1st edition.	1,000.	Printed	R0-8-0.	Yagyadatta Shastree.	

P. J. MELVILL,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 17.—Mr W. Robert, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section ii of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

ST. G. GORE, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1894.

No. 5.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 20th March, 1894:—

NAME.	From	
W. Sutherland	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

No. 6.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 26th March, 1894 .—

NAME.	From	To
L. Truninger .	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., clas VI, 2nd grade.

The 9th May, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. F. Mercer, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for six days in extension, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th May, 1894.

No. 2971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as extended to British Baluchistan by Regulation II of 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. L. Showers, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner of the Thal Chotiali District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Baluchistan.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 3040.—Under the provisions of Article 371, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Syed Hussain, Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3041.—Lala Udhe Bhan, Head Clerk in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent of the Railway District, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar, 4th grade, and posted to Duki, during the absence, on furlough, of Munshi Syed Hussain, or until further orders.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-*D*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Harnam Dass, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 1602—224-*A*.-5.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2352-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant licenses to the Reverends George Oliver Newport and William James Lawrance of the London Mission, to solemnize marriages within the terri-

tories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(b) to license the said Reverends George Oliver Newport and William James Lawrance to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 1661—34286.—The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore is, with the consent of the Government of Mysore, appointed to be the Medical Officer to whom accused persons should be sent by the Magistrates in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under Section 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for examination as to unsoundness of mind.

No. 1672—16494.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, X of 870, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule is required for a public purpose, that is, for constructing a public latrine :—

	Description of land.	Approximate area		Name of owner.	Boundaries.
		Sq. yds.	Sq. ft.		
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Charcoal and firewood bazaar.	157	7	Parkuthin-ny Pacha Sahib.	*North.*—Footpath and Market Square Road. *South.*—Footpath and Meenatchi Coil Street. *East.*—Municipal lane and Thatha Rahiman Sahib's property. *West.*—Footpath and charcoal bazaar street.

A plan of the land in question has been made and can be seen at the Office of the President, Civil and Military Station.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major*,
First Assistant Resident.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 14th May, 1894.

No. 1205-S.—The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to grant special leave for six months to Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 18th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl. for Rajputana and Central India, P. W. D.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 22.—Second-Lieutenant A. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from the language leave for three months granted to him, posted to the North Western Railway.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 23.—Mr. H. B. Holmes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. F. D. Kiernander, on furlough, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th May, 1894.

No. 6.—Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from 12th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R E.*,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following new chart has been published by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their chart agent Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1894	M = 0·24	Ramiapatam to Narsapur Point.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 9th April, 1894, a treasure, consisting of two gold rings and forty gold beads, worth about R40, was found in a copper vessel hidden in a paramba, near Eravimangalom amsam, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector, in his office, at Calicut, on the 1st October, 1894, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. BRADLEY,
Acting Collector of Malabar.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CALICUT,
The 8th May, 1894.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Friday, the 25th May, 1894, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 16th May current, and the first Tuesday Mail on the 22nd May, 1894.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.

CALCUTTA G P. O.,
The 18th May, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th May, 1894.

No. 548-*I*.—Mr. H. Smith is appointed, with effect from the 9th April, 1894, to act as Postmaster, Mandalay, until Mr. E. F. Connor joins, or until further orders.

Mr C. Vithiranium Pillai is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, during the deputation of Mr. A. Ross as Officiating Postmaster, Ajmere, with effect from the 12th April, 1894, or until further orders.

The 15th May, 1894.

No. 604-*I*.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 8th May, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th May, 1894.

Agent of Barnett & Forster.	Dent & Co.	McNeill, Mrs. J. A.
Attias, Jules	Frank, A.	Metcalf & Co.
Black, John, & Co.	Haughton, R.	Morgan, M., & Co.
Bourke, J. G.	Harrison & Co. (Chemists).	Padiris, W. S., & Co.
Brake-mair & Co.	Hasari Tannery, Manager.	Phillips, F. B.
Bremmer, Geo.	Jahans, E. M.	Sydney, Carlton & Co.
Calcutta Sporting Club, Secretary.	Landsmann, M.	Wolf, Wilmanns & Co.
Davey, Miss L. C.	Madras, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.	Fsoucorman, Rosa, Madame.	Pitman, J. D.
Alexander, C.	Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.	Raubal, Guido.
Alexander, Mrs.	Grossmann, John.	Rentoch, Wm.
Allmuch, T. B.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Atkinson, J.	Griffen, Maurice.	Rodricks, J. R.
Bailey, G. W.	Hainworth, F. S.	Roper, Miss.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Haldsworth, C.	Roper, Miss C.
Beal, W. R.	Harris, J. G.	Rosenzveig, Bertha.
Bellosta, Guilio, Signor.	Heffernan, W.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Binder, Monsieur.	Henery, J.	Rothayge, Franz.
Blumenthal, N.	Higgs, J. A.	Russell, H.
Brandenberg, Mons.	Hodges, G. W. H.	Saunders, R.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Hulton, Eustace.	Schade, F.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Imhoff, A.	Smale, J. A.
Brown S.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Speyht, Edwin.
Brown, Geo.	Keane, Mis.	Stephenson, P. L.
Bullock, Mrs. J.	Kochler, Mis. A.	Stracey, Mr.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Kromer, Moritz.	Stuart, Elyston.
Carne, Percy I. R.	Liddell, F. A.	Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Cory, A H.	Lock, J. G. C.	Taylor, E. E.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Lonsdale, W.	Templeton, Wm.
Cohen, J. E.	Lutmann, F.	Thorp, Henry.
Crake, L. H.	Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.	Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Crake, D. H.	Mann, J. C.	Townsend, Mrs.
Crouch, Madame.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Treherne, F. H.
Cuthbertson, W.	Mason, F.	Trevelyan, Mrs.
Dame, Frank M.	Mathieson, Miss A.	Ufford, Charles.
DeBaux, W.	Mellor, J.	Verbeck, Professor C.
DeSchmid, G.	Michael, H. M. M.	Walcott, R. L.
Deighton, A.	Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.	Wall, John.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Mitchell, W. J.	Walshe, Mrs. N.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.	Moore, Miss A.	Webster, Mrs.
English, M. A.	Murphy, E.	Weiss, Max.
Eppenstien, P. D.	Newington, D.	Whitaker, Dr. S. M.
Ferguson, T. A.	Oertil, F. O.	William, G. E.
Fischelsohn, E.		Witham, Geo.
Fonseca, J. C.		Wyourd, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Fillatran, Paul.	Mahar, M.	Wittenboker, J. E.
Larkin, Miss.	Vera, L.	Wessel, Hubert.
Levy, Joseph M		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.	Hamilton, F. W. Dough.	Rosenblun, Mackie.
Andrew, James, C.S	Harland, Sons	Robertson, C.
Aron, Klara.	Hall, Surgn.-Capt. G R	Rubbercht, Marie.
Affleck, Miss.	Hashagen Mrs. S.	Reiter, Rebecca.
Anderson, Lt. A. S	Harely, Dr.	Rentiers, B.
Aldhom, C. J.	Harvey, H. S. A.	Rosenberg, M.
Angel Miss Ida.	Inglis, A E.	Rohrr, Miss C.
Beeir, Alf C.	Ives, R. J.	Rocha, P. A. da.
Bell, Capt R. A.	Joyner, R. B	Read, W. H.
Biges, E. M.	Jones, Capt R. D.	Sandford, J. R.
Branie, Miss.	Johnstone, Mrs. J.	Smith, Mrs. J. S.
Berkwich, Fanny.	Johnson, A. S	Sharp, H. A.
Baldwin, W.	King, Mons. Joseph.	Swan, R. L.
Barry, Prof. S. D. Collis.	Kanneiruthee, F. S.	Signiera, C. D.
Bowles, Mrs. Alfred.	Kadir Baksh, Dr.	Stoffer, S.
Baird, John.	Legart, Mrs. E.	Stuart, Mrs. M.
Chappell, Dr. G. P.	Leao, Capt. A. M. de.	Sieberg, Mrs. D. H. O.
Church, W. S.	Lengley, J. M.	Spena, Reginald.
Corfield, H. S.	Lambert, F. S.	Schweernig.
Cheron, Mons. Henri.	Montague, J. D.	Smith, George.
Conningham, G. H.	Merk, Frans.	Thomas, A. H.
Challenger, H. L.	Madge, D. F.	Turner, C. S.
Cohen, Amna.	Morris, Mis.	Telang, N. B.
Copenhaguen, H.	Milley, H	Thornton, Lieut.
Christien, Miss A. J	Montanlard, Mrs. L. P	Thorn, Mrs. S. S.
Diamanti, Mons. O.	Maclean, S.	Tate, Mrs.
Dwarknath Ghose.	Melomed, Miss A.	Vaughan, Mrs.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Nyse, G.	Varigarten, A.
Dunmaw, Earl of.	Oho, J. E.	Vawhall, Miss M. A.
Davies, Sydney W.	O'Reilly, Bde.-Surgn Col. P.	Winkler, C. S.
Forrester, A.	Orr, George.	Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Figueirdo, D. F.	Prince Pierre D. Arenberg.	Wright, Barton.
Fox, H. W.	Pandolfini, D. Santia.	Whitley, E. G.
Fendall, W.	Pottenger, Mrs.	Wood, E. G.
Feriberg, Miss.	Pinchasik, Schieliro.	Wells, Miss E. F.
Goldie, A. L.	Peterson, P.	Williams, Capt.
Gibbon, Capt. J. A.	Peel, Sergt.-Maj. R.	Williams, W. Kenneth.
Gibbon, Mrs.	Pelton, F.	Willcox, H. W.
Holt, Geo.	Parrro, Prof.	Williams, L. H.
Harding, Dhyn.		White, Mrs.
Hewe, H. J. P.		Wilson, John.
Harrison, Miss E.		Wilson, Gordon.
Harrison, J. E.		Xavier, Mrs. M.
Hilchers, P.		Xydias, Mo ns. Th.
Heron, C. H.		
Hancock, Capt. W. W.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th May, 1894.

R. Carridoa.

The 19th May, 1894

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	22nd May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	21st ,,	Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	26th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	29th ,,	Per P. & O. Str *Pekin*
Straits, China, and Japan	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Malda*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria*
Port Blair	31st ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
Mauritius .	25th ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo

— — — —

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B$\frac{007035}{324987}$ and B$\frac{007036}{324988}$, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, and last endorsed to Gunput Cassinathjee, the proprietor. by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

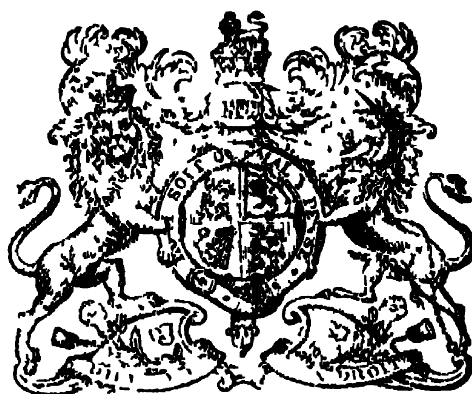
GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
Dadysett Agiary Road
near Nawiwaly.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note 'No. $\frac{015282}{011031}$, of the 4½ per cent. of 1878, for R1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopauliengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,
Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore

The 24th March, 1894



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	..		.		12 9	12 9	14 2	14 2	...	..	..	.	.	...	.		..	..	...	...	...	..	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy				.	12 6	12 6	13 12	13 12	...	...	..	...	...	.	..		...	.	.	...	.	.	399 3	399 3	17 14	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2			11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5		..	.	..	.	..	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 0	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	11 2	11 2	†	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	..	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	..	...	.	...	...	..		..	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	...	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	..	...		...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	..		..	...		...	...	...		...		...		...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 7
Bassein	..	...		.	14 6	14 6	16 15	16 15		.	.	..	..	..	..	.	13 1	13 1	...	..	.	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	..		..	...	12 12	14 3	13 13	15 9	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	.		..		..	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	..	..	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	..	..	.	..	..	..		.	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	.	..	.	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	..	14 5	14 5	18 15	18 15	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	.	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo		...	...	..	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...		..	..	..	..	.	.	12 6	12 6	...		..		326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	16 12		...	12 12	14 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	.	..	..	..	.	.	21 5	16 0	..	†	8 10	11 10	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	15 7	...	..	.	13 3	12 0	13 13	13 13	26 1	27 8	...	..	.	..	.	.	13 7	12 5	26 15	26 15	10 9	10 3	83 0	82 0	15 2	15 2
Bamo	..	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	10 0	10 0		...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	..	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	20 0	15 0	...	.	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	..	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 5	18 5	51 5	51 5	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	10 11	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	..	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 10	18 11	...	...	...	..	..	..	..			..	...	...	...	..	469 11	469 11	28 0	22 6
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 13	12 11	18 14	13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	...	...			340 0	340 0	24 0	18 0
Akyab	...	.			12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	..	.	.		.		.		9 8	9 8	.	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	220 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	10 1	10 8	...	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 8
Cachar	7 0	7 8	...	..	6 14	6 4	9 9	9 8	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	12 1	13 4	.	...	...	..	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 0	...	..	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	7 0	5 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	..	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	19 0	17 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	9 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	130 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal.—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 0	...	...	11 6	12 10	80 0	80 0	10 6	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	..	..	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 4	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 0	12 0	.	.	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
24-Parganas	13 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	18 0	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 10	12 13	15 0	15 10	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 4
Howrah	...	...	...	.	10 6	10 0	11 10	12 5	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 9	13 14	17 4	16 9	7 9	7 9	10 5	10 5	18 4	18 12	16 0	15 9	...	...	7 1	7 4	16 13	16 13	21 0	21 0	17 12	18 4	94 0	94 0	11 3	11 3
Hooghly	14 6	14 6	20 8	20 8	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 4	12 8 and 18 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	18 13	19 8	24 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	18 13	19 8	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	13 4	11 4	20 0	..	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	12 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12
Central—																										
Bankura	16 0	16 4	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 0	17 0	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	17 8	17 8	..	...	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	10 5	10 0
Burdwan	16 0	16 0	...	..	12 0	12 6	15 0	15 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	..	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	18 12	18 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	..		9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	.	90 0	90 0	8 13	8 13
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	24 0	26 4	12 0*	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Malda	16 0	16 0	16 0	.	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	15 0	12 13½	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 10	13 12	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 0
Dinajpur	11 0	13 3	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	11 13	10 8	...	...	6 9	7 14	15 12	17 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	15 1	...	...	16 0	17 11	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1*	15 12*	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhum	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	16 0 to 17 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 11 0	18 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	18 0	18 0	10 0 and 17 0	10 8 and 18 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	14 10	16 14	...	23 0	11 4	11 4	14 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	21 15	21 15	...	18 9	20 4	...	...	8 7	8 6½
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 and 14 12	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	24 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0

* Kalai.   † Not procurable.   (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	16 13 to 17 14	14 11 to 17 14	24 2 to 25 3	22 0	9 7 to 10 8	11 8	14 2	14 11	...	..	.	.	..	...	12 9	12 10	22 0 to 23 1	23 1 to 25 3	21 0	19 15	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 22 0	146 0 to 168 0	147 0 to 168 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	..	15 4	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12
Patna	15 0 and 16 8	15 0 and 17 8	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	24 0	..	.	...	...	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	24 8	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	..		.		.			20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	20 0	18 0		.	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0		.		..	...	...	...		20 0	10 0		.	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	21 7	13 14	12 10	16 6	14 8	..	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	20 3	20 3	20 13	21 7	15 15	17 11	125 0	125 4	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	15 4	15 6	28 5	27 8	13 [illegible]	13 0	15 2	16 0	...	...	.	...	20 0	26 7	25 0	24 8	21 0	24 8	20 8	21 8	24 0	23 4	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	7 8	8 0	13 4	13 14		..		...	...	20 0	..		21 8	21 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sarun	14 8	14 8	22 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	..	...	.	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	9 12
Champaran	15 8	12 4	26 0	26 0	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 4		.	...	..	...	...		...	23 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 11½	15 11½	21 2	21 15	8 13	8 15	11 4	11 6	22 4	22 12	19 6	19 15	...	...	15 7	15 9¾	20 5	20 5	23 5	23 14	20 14	21 0	110 0	110 0	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	14 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	7 12	7 12	14 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	22 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0		..	21 0	...	...	...			22 8	21 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	10 0
Allahabad	13 12	14 6	22 8	22 12	10 8	10 12	15 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 8	25 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 0	14 12	24 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	13 0	24 0	27 8	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 8		..	19 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 8
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	32 8	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	..	.	...	...	..	...	.		20 8	27 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 8	25 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	...	...		.	25 8	28 0			31 8	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...		16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Cawnpore	18 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	23 8	...	..	19 8	18 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	140 0	130 0	11 4	10 12
Etáwah	17 12	17 8	27 12	26 12	5 0	5 0	13 12	14 0	29 12	28 4	25 0	25 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	16 0	28 0	20 8	24 8	25 8	28 12	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 12	15 12	20 12	28 0	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	.	26 12	26 12	28 0		...	...	..	25 0	26 12		.	24 4	26 12	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	19 0	18 8	27 0	28 0	4 8	4 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	25 8	10 0	22 12					26 8	29 0	25 8	25 0	27 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Etah	21 8	19 0	31 8	30 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	..	24 8	18 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8		26 8	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Western—																										
Jhansi	13 8	14 4	25 0	28 0	7 4	6 12	8 8	12 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 12	..	...	23 0		..	25 8	...	24 0	13 4	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 8	30 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	18 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	36 0		...	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Aligarh	18 8	19 0	31 0	35 0	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 0	28 0	30 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	21 8	22 2	34 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	32 8	33 12	35 0	35 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	20 0	21 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	19 3	20 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	20 10	20 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	11 10	19 12	19 12	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 6		...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 14	22 1	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 10
Basti	14 12	12 12	24 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	28 0‡	28 0‡	12 0	12 0	..		15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 4	18 4	30 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	28 0	...	28 0	...	16 0	..	20 0	25 4	27 4	.	27 0	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	20 8	18 8	30 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 12
Pilibhit	16 6	16 11	27 8	30 0	12 8	13 12	14 0	15 0	23 12	25 0	...	20 0	...	...	..	...	28 2	25 10	...	27 8	...	..	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0

Bareilly	15 14	16 6	29 12	26 15	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 2	24 5	23 15	25 0	19 14	...	...	15 5	15 9	25 12	26 15	28 1½	32 12	17 8¾	19 13	125 0	125 0	9 5	9 5
Moradabad	18 0	18 0	36 0	35 0	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	29 0	29 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Naini Tal	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	22 8	...	..	22 8	22 8	17 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	205 0	9 6	9 6
Almora	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 12	8 8	8 12	9 0	9 4	..	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	.	...	10 0§	10 0§	180 0	161 0	7 0	7 8
Bijnor	18 0	19 2	31 8	34 14	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	..	.	.		28 2	28 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 2	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	21 8	21 8	36 4	35 3	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	27 8	27 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	27 8	27 8	13 2	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 4
Meerut	20 0	20 0	32 8	33 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	20 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	34 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	19 0	18 0	30 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0			27 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	10 0					21 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0		..	6 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	.	..	...	..	...			23 0	25 0		.	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 15
Sultanpur	15 8	17 8	21 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	18 0	18 4	22 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 8	22 0	23 0	18 8	19 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Unao	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	.	. .	9 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	17 4	16 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 8	24 0	23 8	23 0	24 8	23 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Hardoi	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	7 0	5 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...		...	29 0	26 0	.	32 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 9	17 0	24 2½	25 5	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 12	22 10½	23 2½	20 8	21 2½	...		13 8	13 8	25 12	26 10½	23 8	23 10½	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	17 12	17 4	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	21 11	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 2
Bahraich	17 0	16 0	27 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	11 8	10 8	27 0	26 0	24 8	24 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Sitapur	18 0	18 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	22 0	29 0	141 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	16 0	17 0	27 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	15 0	...	14 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	9 6	9 6	11 14	11 14	20 0	20 0	13 12	13 12	.		.	...	31 4	31 4	23 12	23 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 2	14 2
Bánswara	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	7 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	37 8	37 8	21 4	21 4	15 0	16 4	.	.	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	12 8	32 13	34 6	10 8¾	10 9¾	11 5¼	10 15	32 13	34 6	17 15½	20 5	*Nil*	*Nil*	17 15½	18 12	34 6	35 15	30 9	32 13	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 8	..	..	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	17 4	16 4	31 8	31 3	6 6	6 4	7 6	7 4	24 4	25 0	20 4	20 8	..	...		..	34 0	32 1	...	..	...	..	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 10
Ajmere	16 11	18 0	30 5	32 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	29 0	29 0	21 11	25 0	...	. .	16 0	15 0	29 0	32 5	29 13	29 13	.	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 13 and 14 8	13 1 and 14 8	23 0	22 8	5 12	5 10	7 4	7 4	16 12	16 15	14 10	14 10	...	.	...	. .	20 2	18 15	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	16 0	16 0	33 4	33 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	34 4	34 4	23 8	23 8	†	†	†	†	30 4	30 4	32 4	32 4	†	†	*	*	12 0	12 0
Boondee	16 0	15 0	31 8	31 10	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	40 0	37 8		...	...	..	..	...	42 8	31 0	45 0	48 8	...	..	200 0	160 0	9 8	10 12
Kotah	15 0	15 0	34 0	36 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 8	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0		.	.	-	37 8	37 8	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 7	13 3	24 12	23 14	7 13½	7 12	11 12½	11 8	23 13	23 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 1½	13 4	28 12	30 6	25 7	25 7	10 3	9 2½	175 0	175 0	9 2½	9 2½
Tonk	15 8	16 0	32 0	33 8	5 0	4 8	8 0	7 0	37 0	37 8	22 0	24 0	...	...		...	37 8	35 0	40 0	40 0			120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Jeypore	16 8	17 8	31 0	32 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	34 0	31 0	23 8	23 12	†	†	17 0	17 0	30-8 & 32 0	32 0	38 8	36 0	23 8	32 0	100 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	18 12	16 14	28 12	28 12	8 12	9 11	10 0	10 0	32 8	31 4	25 10	26 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	30 0	31 4	..		43 12	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 5	10 0
Dholpur	17 0¾	17 10½	29 3	28 1½	8 2½	8 2½	10 3½	10 2	28 7½	29 4	26 14½	27 14½	...	...	16 14	16 14	30 8½	29 9½	...		36 8½	36 4½	90 0	90 0	10 4½	10 15½
Bhurtpore	20 4	19 0	31 6½	34 14½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	34 4	32 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	35 14½	36 6¾	24 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Ulwar	20 5	20 12	35 3	37 10	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	38 2	38 6	25 4	25 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	39 0	39 7	36 0	34 12	31 13	30 10	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 5	17 8	40 14	42 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	39 8	39 8	9 2	29 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	38 2	-	..	...	..	200 0	190 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	17 0	17 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	15 0	32 0	37 0	..	...	16 0	15 0	...		...		...	...	...	...	34 0	37 0	27 0	30 0	...	..	¶	‖	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	16 4	15 8	...		5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	25 4	24 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	.	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	13 14 and 16 0	13 13 and 16 0	23 0	23 0	6 4	6 2	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 8	14 8	42 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	30 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	34 8	42 0	41 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	16 0 and 17 8	16 4 and 17 8	30 10	30 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 12	21 0	25 0	19 6 and 21 14	20 0 and 23 12	...	...	...	..	27 10 and 28 7	30 0 and 31 4	21 4	22 8	11 14	12 8	..	...	12 8	12 13
Jeysulmere	13 10	13 10	...	...	6 4	6 6	9 10	8 0	22 0	...	19 6	24 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	20 4	...	...	. .	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 15	12 8	...	..	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	18 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 9½	26 0	...	.	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	26 0	28 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	15 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	29 0	33 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Gwalior	16 3½	15 15	25 8	23 6	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 15½	24 15½	24 7	24 7	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 12½	19 10½	19 2	21 4	30 13	18 1	191 4	191 4	10 10	10 10

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1894—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts	Wheat Present fortnight	Wheat Past fortnight	Barley Present fortnight	Barley Past fortnight	Rice, best sort Present fortnight	Rice, best sort Past fortnight	Rice common Present fortnight	Rice common Past fortnight	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) Present fortnight	Jawar or Cholum Past fortnight	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Present fortnight	Bajra or Cumbu Past fortnight	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Present fortnight	Marua or Ragi Past fortnight	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Present fortnight	Kangni or Kakun Past fortnight	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Present fortnight	Gram Past fortnight	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Present fortnight	Maize Past fortnight	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Present fortnight	Arhar Past fortnight	Firewood Present fortnight	Firewood Past fortnight	Salt Present fortnight	Salt Past fortnight
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	23 0	22 0	50 0	55 0			8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	41 0	45 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Ferozepore	24 0	26 0	58 0	54 0			10 0	9 0	34 0	35 0	31 0	29 0	‡	‡	24 0	23 0	39 0	47 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	2 12
Montgomery	24 0	24 0	37 0	36 0			11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	35 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	40 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	13 0	13 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	22 0	23 0	39 0	43 0			9 0	9 0	33 0	35 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120	10 0	10 0
Delhi	[illegible] 0	23 0	35 0	38 0			12 0	12 0	30 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	30 0	34 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	23 0	24 0	35 0	35 0			12 0	12 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	44 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	23 0	24 0	40 0	40 0			10 0	10	35 0	34 0	24 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	25 0	25 0	40 0	45 0			11 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	‡	‡	26 0	25 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	10 0	11 0	83 0	80 0	12 8	13 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	24 0	25 0	40 0	40 0			10 0	11 0	35 0	3[illegible] 0	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	37 0	40 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	130 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	25 0	30 0	50 0	60 0			10 0	13 0	34 0	38 0	27 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	35 0	48 0	40 0	48 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	29 0	29 0	48 0	48 0			10 0	10 0	36 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	35 0	37 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	25 0	26 0	36 0	31 0			10 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	31 0	30 0	48 0	45 0			11 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	10 0	33 0	38 0	40 0	36 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	27 0	29 0	47 0	44 0			10 0	10 0	30 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	39 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	17 0	18 0	22 0	25 0			8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 0			12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	23 0	22 0	40 0	40 0			13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	‡	‡	130 0	120 0	13 8	13 0
Gujránwála	25 0	25 0	51 0	51 0			12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	41 0	41 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Gujrát	20 0	25 0	36 0	33 0			12 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	35 0	33 0	29 0	29 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	30 0	30 0	50 0	50 0			13 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	†	†	*	*	36 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	†	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	26 0	25 0	42 0	37 0			8 0	8 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	21 0	20 0	31 0	29 0			10 0	11 0	‡	‡	20 0	25 0	†	†	‡	‡	27 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 8
Peshávar	22 0	21 0	44 0	41 0			9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	†	†	10 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	98 0	98 0	43 0	43 0
Kohát	26 0	24 0	52 0	52 0			12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	33 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	‡	‡	180 0	200 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	33 0	32 0	45 0	40 0			9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	46 0	30 0	32 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	30 0	27 0	45 0	45 0		.	10 0	10 0	50 0	47 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan	20 0	20 0	42 0	39 0	...		12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	14 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	37 0	39 0	72 0	73 0		.	11 0	13 0	50 0	40 0	45 0	43 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	68 0	78 0	50 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	29 0	33 0	48 0	63 0			9 0	8 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	32 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	51 0	54 0	30 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	145 0	120 0	46 0	43 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	..	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0		26 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	37 0	35 0			6 0	6 0	31 0	21 0	29 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	33 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	27 8	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	16 0	16 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	‡	‡	..	.	22 0	21 8	...	...	9 0 and 11 0	9 0 and 11 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	5 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	..	..	21 0	20 0	...	.	...	..	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 2	13 2	...		13 3	13 3	16 3	16 3		...	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 8	19 8	..	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	17 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	21 8	21 8	‡	‡	..		24 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	7 0	6 0	20 8	20 0	26 8	24 0	9 0	9 12	67 0	60 14	9 0	9 8

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	12 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	312 0	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	10 2	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	14 9	14 9	15 4	15 4	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Colába)	10 1	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	*	...	..	13 3	11 14	...	...	...	*	112 0	112 0	12 1	12 1
Bombay	11 1	11 1	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	13 8	12 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 9	11 9
Tanna	12 12	14 10	...	...	12 15	13 14	13 14	14 13	*	*	14 6	17 2	*	*	...	...	16 0	17 12	...	..	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	17 2	17 9	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 13	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	*	*	...	..	15 3	15 10	...	...	19 15	20 6	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 6
Belgaum	16 11	17 3	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 1	10 1	21 4	20 12	20 15	20 15	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	17 10	18 11	89 2	89 2	11 0	11 0
Satara	13 12	13 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	17 5	18 0	15 5	16 0	*	*	...	.	15 1	15 1	...	...	15 3	15 3	114 0	114 0	12 10	12 10
Sholápur	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	20 9	20 9	17 14	17 14	*	*	...	...	20 11	20 11	..	...	18 4	20 1	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 15	11 6	23 6	26 2	21 2	21 2	..	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	...	...	18 4	18 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	..	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	14 15	14 15	14 13	14 13		.	16 11	17 4	.	..	19 0	19 10	86 14	86 14	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	...	..	8 13	9 9	10 9	10 9	22 0	22 0	16 1	17 9	*	*	..	..	20 13	20 2		..	22 2	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	11 11
Násik	15 12	15 12	...	..	8 14	8 14	10 15	10 15	..		14 13	14 13	17 4	17 4	..	..	17 0	18 7	...		...		116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	16 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	21 9	21 9	18 0	18 6	*	*	...	..	16 8	16 8	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	12 15	12 15	...	..	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 12	15 12	13 7	13 7	*	*	...	..	16 3	16 3	...	...	16 3	16 3	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 8	14 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	. .	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	22 8	21 0	106 11	106 11	13 0	13 0
Baroda (Camp)	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	..	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	15 0	14 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 8	...		26 0	24 0	...		..	...	70 0	70 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	14 0	13 0	...		10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...		17 0	17 0	21 0	20 0			27 8	27 8	...	.	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	15 8	15 8	..	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	..	*	*	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 14	13 14			6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 5	17 6	13 10	13 10	*	*			19 7	21 4			*	*	80 0	80 0	56 2	61 3
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	18 4	18 4	..	...	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13					.	..	20 10	20 10			13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	..	...	24 0	24 0	...		.	.	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 14	11 13		26 15			...	..	. ..	...	24 0	22 11	..	..	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	.	10 13	10 13	27 7	27 7	...	...	...	...	..	..	24 0	24 0	. .	...	10 13	10 13	240 0	240 0	7 2	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	25 5	.	..	14 6	16 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	9 2
Nágpur	16 14	18 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	20 0	20 0	.	...	13 12	13 12	125 0	125 0	10 4	10 8
Wardha	16 0	17 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2			...	...	..	...	...	...	27 2	27 2	...	..	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 1	11 1	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	..	22 8	22 8	..	...	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 7	10 1	10 0	10 0	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	. .	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	..	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 12	15 0	...	.	10 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	..		22 12	23 0		...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	14 8	12 11	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 8	17 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 8	...	27 2	22 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Mundla	18 0	18 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Seoni	20 6	20 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 14	24 14	...	..	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 0	16 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	16 0	16 0		.	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	20 0	18 12	.	.	15 0	13 4	200 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	16 0	16 0	...	.		...	12 9	12 9	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	13 2	13 2	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 15
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	23 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	21 2	...	...	23 5	23 5	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	25 9	25 9	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	20 2	20 2	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	..	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 10	19 5	19 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	13 0	13 3	77 0	78 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0
Ellichpur	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 4	20 0	19 8	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	14 0	.	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	12 3	*	*	6 13	6 13	10 3	10 14	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	*	*	14 7	14 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	100 0	85 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	12 13	12 13	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	10 8	17 8	17 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	15 3	14 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 2	8 14
Chadarghat	11 8	11 0	*	*	11 0	10 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	15 8	15 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

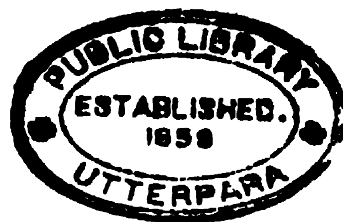
Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	9 6	8 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 11	18 8	17 13	15 14	17 8	21 5	21 5	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 13	8 0	9 10	8 13	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	17 5	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 3	13 3	20 8	20 8	17 10	18 0	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	25 3	25 3	20 11	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	9 10	8 10	...	...	10 11	11 3	11 5	11 14	20 10	20 10	22 10	21 10	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	12 0	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 14	11 2	12 6	18 10	17 6	20 5	18 2	23 8	22 11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	11 6	10 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	26 6	25 5	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	12 6	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 2	21 2	22 13	22 13	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 14	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 8	12 0	15 6	15 6	22 14	24 10	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 8	...	...	10 6	10 14	11 10	11 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	27 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	20 10	19 10	*	*	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 5	10 8	12 2	11 11	17 5	16 10	17 13	17 13	20 3	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	103 0	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	11 5	*	*	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 5	11 5	16 6	16 6	14 14	14 14	22 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 6	6 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 6	14 0	*	14 5	18 8	16 14	19 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	...	...	14 2	14 8	14 10	15 0	*	*	14 8	14 8	23 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 3	13 0	12 11	13 6	18 14	16 8	21 0	19 2	21 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	12 11	10 5	13 3	12 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	14 5
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 13	12 10	12 5	13 2	19 6	17 13	17 10	17 10	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	13 8	15 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	11 15	10 10	10 5	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	23 0	...	...	31 0	29 10	...	...	13 9	14 0	...	...	14 8	15 6	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 8	9 4	8 8	7 4	9 12	10 8	11 12	12 0	10 0	20 0	17 4	18 0	27 0	29 0	...	18 0	9 8	10 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 12	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Túmkúr	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	..	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 2	13 10	27 5	27 5	...	...	37 13	36 12	...	...	15 4	14 11	...	...	17 5	16 13	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	28 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	29 8	31 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Aden	7 0	7 0	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 263.—Mr R. Smeaton has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd April 1894.

MEDICAL.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 311.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. M. Morris, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab

EDUCATION

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 136—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Central Institution, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

No. 140.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Baptist College, Rangoon, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1894.

No. 1183—51.—The following draft of a proposed amendment of the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under Section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the expiry of one month from this date.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council:

In Form No. 44 appended to rule 127 of the said Rules, after and below the words "Bodily marks" insert the words "Occupation in India."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1894.

No. 769-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hugo Diedrich as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

No. 773-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. N. Schmucker, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, as Acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in British India.

The 14th May, 1894.

No. 779-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain A. L. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Agency Surgeon, Meshed, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 785-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

No. 788-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Tavares as Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay.

The 15th May, 1894.

No. 1622-*I*.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has granted to the British Government criminal jurisdiction within the lands in his territory which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Periyar Project Camps; In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Madras Act III of 1889 (The Madras Towns Nuisances Act) shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

The 16th May, 1894.

No. 1641-*I*.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act V of 1894 (An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure) to that place.

No. 1643-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant licenses to the following Ministers of Religion authorising them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad:

Reverend J. C. Knight Anstey, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend Fred. Lamb, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend B. Raghaviah, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend P. Venkatasawmy, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend N. David, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend A. S. Dharmiah, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend B. Enoch, of the Wesleyan Church.

No. 1645-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend A. P. Jameson, of the United Presbyterian (Scottish) Mission at Udaipur, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend A. P. Jameson to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend A. P. Jameson authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Foreign Department notification, No. 93-I.-G., dated the 21st January, 1881, appointing the said Reverend A. P. Jameson to be a Marriage

Registrar under Act XV of 1872 in respect of all places within the territories of the Marriage Registrar of Jeypore and the Marriage Registrar of Ulwar, and licensing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, is hereby cancelled.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 801-*G*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. Mayne, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, 24th Madras Infantry, officiated as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, from the 31st March to the 9th April, 1894, inclusive, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th April, 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M B., or until further orders.

No. 805-*G*.—Lala Roshan Lal, Head Munshi and Translator in the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is confirmed in the appointment of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 12th April, 1894, *vice* Sardar Gurdit Singh, deceased.

No. 807-*G*.—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

No. 2482-*P*.—Mr. U. C. Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from 4th June 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. D. Hopson, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Chakravarti on privilege leave, or until further orders.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 457.—Captain E. T. Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major F. S. Gwatkin, whose tenure has expired. Dated 23rd April 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 458.—*6th Infantry*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Bidie, Indian Medical Service, Madras establishment, officiating medical officer, 1st Infantry, to be medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. Scott, M.B., whose services have been transferred to the Government of Madras. Dated 24th February 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 459.—Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 17th January 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, retired.

No. 460.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. P. Ferguson, on leave out of India. Dated the 24th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 461.—Lieutenant Francis DeBerckem Hancock, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 7th April 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 462.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Edmund Arthur Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers,—13th September 1892.

Lieutenant John Hugh Gordon Seton Chisholm, Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—18th October 1892.

No. 463.—Lieutenant Edgar Thornburgh Browne, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second Lieutenant William John Keen, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—19th December 1893.

No. 465.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenant Walter Godfrey Patrick Murray, officiating wing officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—5th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 466—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Major E. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—26th year commenced 10th July 1893.

Captain G. S. Ommanney, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for six months Pension service—17th year commenced 1st May 1894.

Lieutenant W. G. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for nine months Pension service—9th year commenced 29th August 1893

No. 467.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India

Lieutenant D. M. Bower, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 25th November 1893.

No. 468.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, Royal Engineers, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for four months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 469.—Captain J. F. Manifold, Royal Horse Artillery, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under article 704, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 470.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain H. B. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c) for six months.

Lieutenant H. A. Lash, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (m. c.) till 26th October 1894.

Lieutenant H H. Dunlop, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for six months.

No 471.—Lieutenant D R. Adye, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for six months, with effect from the 15th March 1894, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 472—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 24th April 1894, pages 2321 and 2322.

INDIA OFFICE,

24th April, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur McLeod Mills. Dated 1st February 1894.

Major Henry Alexius Abbott. Dated 15th February 1894

Major Gilbert Gaisford Dated 22nd February 1894.

Major Henry Bretfney Ternan. Dated 22nd February 1894.

To be Majors.

Captain Hew Francis Cadell. Dated 12th February 1894

Captain Henry Turner Faithfull Dated 12th February 1894.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 27th January 1894.

Guy Lushington Holland.

William Hotham Johnson.

Rupert Edward Sullivan.

Henry Edward Whiffin.

William Bensley Young.

Robert Patrick Horsbrugh

Dated 1st February 1894.

Kenneth James Buchanan.

Donald Baker.

Dated 14th February 1894.

Charles Edward Baynes.

Walter Lloyd Davidson.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cecil Kaye, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 26th June 1892, but to rank from 1st November 1890.

Lieutenant Wilfred Edward Young, from the 7th Dragoon Guards. Dated 24th May 1892, but to rank from 4th July 1891.

Lieutenant Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd July 1892, but to rank from 21st January 1892.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April 1892, but to rank from 15th February 1892.

Lieutenant Alexander Stanhope Cobbe, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 12th August 1892, but to rank from 4th March 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Vivian Montague Langtry, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 21st May 1892.

Lieutenant William Cotton French, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 25th July 1892, but to rank from 15th June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Phillip Frederick Pocock, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 6th July 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Tristram, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 16th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Frank Bidwell, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 31st October 1892.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the unattached list. Dated as below, but all to rank from 3rd September 1892.

Cyril Ivo Fyers Johnes,—26th December 1893.

James Dalmahoy Cadell,—4th January 1894.

John Edward Hughes,—26th December 1893.

Beauchamp Henry Butler Magrath,—9th November 1893.

John Henry Keith Stewart,—28th December 1893.

Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst,—1st January 1894.

Sheridan Knowles Brownlow Rice,—26th December 1893.

John Stebbing Corlett,—28th December 1893.

Robert Lumsden Ricketts,—24th December 1893.

Edward Christian Corbyn,—27th December 1893.

Cyril Rodney Harbord,—26th December 1893.

Ernest George Wilberforce Pratt,—9th November 1893.

Robert Macpherson Hall,—30th December 1893.

Edward Egerton Barwell,—28th December 1893.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, James Barker, to be Senior Apothecary, first grade. Dated 29th August 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Salisbury Simpson, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th April 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Dashwood Strettell, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 16th April 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bartholomew, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 2nd April 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Reid, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 7th April 1894.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Forster Drake-Brockman, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 4th April 1894.

Senior Apothecary, first grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, John Norman, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment. Dated 17th February 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 473.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 12th May 1894.

Ivor Philipps.
Charles Henry Frederic Binsteed.
Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulknor.
Nigel Gresley Woodyatt.
Gilbert Walter Palin.
Herbert Lionel Showers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 474.—Conductor Richard Burton, clerk, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Robert Straughan, sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor John Clarke, Barrack Department, Military Works Department, to be conductor, *supernumerary*,

Sub-Conductor Peter Ross, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Railway, to be conductor;

Sergeant George Henry Corringham, supervisor, 2nd grade, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 3rd May 1894, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Gray, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 475.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Saleh Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sherbaz Khan, transferred to the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 476.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Durga Datt to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Puran Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai Chand Thakur, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No 477.—The undermentioned native soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, are granted medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of article 342, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II :

No. 1179, Naick Kasu Thápa.
No. 1180, Rifleman Paran Rána.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 478.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Honorary Surgeon R. Whitelaw resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 479.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant R. E. Greer, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	25th February 1894.
Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade		
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Graves, S.C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.		1st March 1894.
Captain G. Williams, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade		
Captain R. T. R. Laurence, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.		
Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.		
Lieutenant G. A. J. Leslie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.		
Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	10th March 1894.
Lieutenant P. G. Grant, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	23rd March 1894.
Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary. .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.		
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	

No. 480.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 36 of 1894 which relates to the promotion of Lieutenant R. E. Greer, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, is hereby cancelled.

No. 481.—In G. G. O. No. 36 of 1894, with reference to the reversion of Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, Royal Engineers, from Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, to Attached, *for* "21st October 1893" *read* "17th October 1893."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

(That portion of G. G. O. No. 23 of 1894 which relates to Commander Chandler is cancelled.)

No. 31.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Assistant Engineer Henry Sloate Cope, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th May 1894:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Lieutenant H. M. Rose	5th May 1894	Agra.		
	Second-Lieutenant C. M. Walker.	6th May 1894			

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th April and the 18th May 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Percy Herbert Oakes (a)	Second-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	14th March 1894.	Intestate	662 12 6	...	17th July 1894.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Mother—Mrs Elizabeth Hare.
Address—Narcena, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 204.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 249, dated the 14th July 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in Despatch No. 34 Railway, dated the 12th April 1894, accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 16,84,005 on capital account for the construction of the Gidu Bandar-Shadipalli section of the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway.

No. 205.—Rai Sahib Trilokh Nath Mukhopadhya, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 206.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways for employment as officiating Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway.

No. 207.—Mr. H. L. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G.

and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1894.

No. 208.—Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1894.

No. 210.—Lieutenant Gordon Risley Hearn, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 211.—Rai Sahib Brijput Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 212.—Mr. O. V. Yates, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April 1894.

No. 213.—Mr. J. T. Boase, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 12th, 1894.

General Summary.—Showery weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India, and a few showers of rain fell towards its close in the Punjab and Upper India Hill districts. In North-Western India, the Deccan, and Central India generally fine dry weather has prevailed. But the chief feature of the week has been the abnormally strong winds, especially on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, caused by very steep barometric gradients, brought about by an extraordinarily large fall of pressure on the 8th over the whole of Northern India. These abnormal conditions were accentuated by a further fall next day in Upper India and Baluchistan. The range of pressure over India on that day was nearly five-tenths of an inch (nearly three-tenths above the normal), and thus the average gradients were almost as large as during the height of the south-west monsoon. At Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, where pressure was at its lowest, it was nearly three-tenths of an inch below the normal. This unusually large fall of the barometer was doubtless due to high temperature causing an expansional vertical movement of the air, and is the largest fall brought about by this cause that has occurred for several years. The only fall of recent years at all approaching it was one that took place on the 7th May 1890; but the fall was not as large as the present one, and the conditions of its occurrence were besides complicated by a storm forming at the time in the Bay. In the present instance no disturbance in the weather followed: the only effect the fall of pressure had being the strengthening of winds all over India, especially in the Sind, Kathiawar, and Cutch coast districts, where the average wind velocity for the previous twenty-four hours increased at Bhuj to 31 miles per hour, and at Hyderabad (Sind) and Deesa to 26 and 24 miles per hour respectively. In Bengal strong easterly winds prevailed, which by the morning of the 10th extended along the foot of the hills up as far as the North-East Punjab, and caused a large increase of humidity in the North-Western Provinces. Pressure rose again almost as rapidly as it had fallen, and by the morning of the 11th pressure was approximately normal all over India. But it had not regained its equilibrium, for another oscillation took place the next day, the barometer falling briskly to rapidly in Burma and Northern India. Gradients were again steep, but the fall was comparatively small, and the gradients were not as steep as they had been before.

Temperature has been generally in excess during the week in Northern India and the Central Provinces. For the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was 1° in excess of the normal, while last week it was 0·1° in defect. There has hence been a considerable abnormal increase of temperature during the past week.

The abnormally high temperatures registered at several of the Madras coast stations during the prevalence of strong westerly land winds from the higher plateau area in the interior afford interesting examples of the increase of temperature accompanying descending currents of air. Thus at Madras on the 8th the maximum temperature of the previous day was only 96·5 with a southerly breeze, but with a shift of wind to the west it rose next day to 106·5, or 11° above the normal. The same cause produced an increase of temperature at Peshawar from 101° on the 6th to 108·5° on the 8th.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—A general fall of pressure had taken place, the changes being small, but irregular, especially in North-Western and Central India. Small shallow depressions lay over the South-West Punjab and Central India. Easterly winds prevailed over the whole Gangetic plain and the South-East Punjab. Cloudy, showery weather continued in Burma, and thunderstorms were reported from some stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and at Simla. Burdwan received 1·47 inches, Simla ·91 inch, and Roorkee ·87 inch.

Monday.—Pressure had again given way over a large part of India by small and very irregular amounts, and pressure was very uniform in Northern and Central India. Easterly winds prevailed as far west as Bihar, and winds were increasing rapidly in strength on the Sind Coast. Temperature was largely in excess in Assam and North Bengal and in considerable defect in Burma. Rain continued in Burma, and thunderstorms had given local showers in Malabar, Mysore, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. Kindat registered 2·61 inches, Minbu 1·22 inches, and Calicut 1·43 inches.

Tuesday.—Unusually large changes of pressure had taken place. Pressure had fallen over the whole of India, and with unusual rapidity in Northern India, where the fall exceeded a tenth of an inch at every station. In the North Punjab the fall amounted to nearly a quarter of an inch. Pressure was largely in defect in Northern India, the defect varying from ·14 inch on the Bengal Coast to ·22 inch in the North Punjab. The barometric gradients were unusually steep. Northerly winds were blowing at the Upper India Hill stations, and easterly winds prevailed over the whole of the Gangetic plain. Winds were strong on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, and also at the Bengal coast stations. Temperature had fallen considerably in Bengal, and continued largely in defect in Burma. Showers of rain were reported from all the Burma stations, and from stations in Bengal and Southern India. Kindat received 3·09 inches, Bhamo 2·25 inches, and Bogra 1·76 inches.

Wednesday.—A further brisk fall of the barometer had taken place in Baluchistan and Upper India, thus intensifying the abnormally low pressure conditions established there the day before. Pressure changes were very irregular in North-Eastern India, where pressure had risen briskly in Assam and fallen briskly in Chota Nagpur, and very steep gradients for easterly winds hence obtained in Bengal and Bihar. Pressure was nearly three-tenths of an inch below the normal at Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, and the range of pressure over India was nearly five-tenths, giving gradients almost as steep as in the height of the south-west monsoon. Winds were stronger at the head of the Bay and in Bengal, and very strong westerly winds were blowing in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, and Rajputana. Rain continued in Burma, and numerous thunderstorms were reported from Bengal. Light showers of rain also fell in Southern India and at Colombo. Sibsagar received 2·34 inches, Lashio 1·46 inches, Darjeeling 1·34 inches, Bogra 1·27 inches, and Moulmein 1·3 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen rapidly in Northern India and slightly to briskly in the Peninsula, but was still largely in defect in Upper India. Strong southerly winds continued in Bengal, and abnormally strong westerly winds in Western and Central India and the Deccan. The average velocity per hour of winds at Bhuj was 31 miles, at Hyderabad (Sind) 26 miles, and at Deesa 24 miles. Easterly winds had extended over the North-Western Provinces, causing an increasing humidity in that area. Temperature had increased rapidly in the Punjab, where the mean temperature was 7° above the normal. The maximum temperature of the previous day was 118·1° at Jacobabad and 115·4° at Sirsa. Rain continued in Bengal and at a few stations in Burma. Falls of one inch or above were recorded at Jessore (1·79 inches), Akyab (1·38 inches), Tavoy (1·3 inches), Chittagong (1·0 inch), and Jalpaiguri (·98 inch).

Friday.—A further rise of pressure, rapid in North-Western India, had restored the pressure distribution to approximately the normal. Winds were unusually strong in the Punjab and at the Upper India Hill stations, but had fallen off slightly in strength elsewhere. Humidity had decreased in the North-Western Provinces, but had increased in the Punjab and Central Provinces; and the contrast between the humidity on the coast and in the interior was much less striking than it had been. Thunderstorms were again reported from Bengal, and a large number of duststorms occurred in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, in some cases accompanied by rain. Calcutta received 1·51 inches, Jessore 1·18 inches, and Berhampore ·84 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had risen slightly in Southern India, but had fallen briskly to rapidly in Burma and Northern India. It was in moderate defect in depressions lying over the Central Punjab and Central Burma, and was in slight excess on the West Coast, the barometric gradients hence being again steeper than usual in North-Western India and the Peninsula. Winds had a feeble but well marked cyclonic circulation in the Central Punjab depression. Duststorms occurred in the South Punjab and thunderstorms in the North

Punjab, Bengal, Tenasserim, and Southern India. Calicut registered 3·49 inches of rain, Dinajpur 1·45 inches, and Tavoy 1·38 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India ·

PROVINCE.	May 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·4	—3·3	—3·8	—3·9	—3·2	—0·7	—0·3	—2·5
Bengal and Assam	+2·6	+3·9	+2·3	+0·4	—0·7	+0·1	+1·5	+1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+2·6	+0·2	—0·3	+2·7	+4·1	+1·3	+2·4	+1·9
Punjab	+0·9	+1·4	+2·3	+4·7	+7·0	+2·8	+2·0	+3·0
Bombay	+0·7	+1·4	+0·7	—0·8	—0·7	—0·3	—0·1	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+2 6	+2·2	+1·4	+1·4	—0·2	+0·2	+1 6	+1·3
Central India and Gujarat	+3·1	+2·4	+2·2	+2·1	—0·4	—0·3	—0·5	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana	+1·5	+0·7	+1·7	+3·2	+3·6	+2·1	+0·5	+1·9
Madras	—1·5	—0·7	—0·3	+0 7	+1·6	+1·5	+1·4	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+1·2	+1·2	+0·7	+0·9	+1·0

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week. The excess was greatest on the 6th, 9th, and 10th. For the week it was 1° in excess, showing an abnormal increase of nearly a degree over the mean temperature of the previous week. In Burma temperature was in slight to considerable defect, due to the showery weather which prevailed there during the week; but in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana temperature was generally in slight to considerable excess on every day of the week. The strong westerly sea winds obtaining during the greater part of the week reduced the temperature in Bombay, Central India, and Gujarat to below the normal; but, as noticed above, they had the opposite effect in Madras. Except in Burma, the week has been marked by unusually high temperature over nearly the whole of India.

Rainfall.—Rain has been much more general this week, and showers have been reported from forty of the fifty-two rainfall divisions. But, except in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, the falls have not been large in amount. In eleven divisions of Burma, Bengal, and Assam the average rainfall of the week has exceeded an inch. The largest average falls are those of Assam (Brahmaputra), 3·21 inches, Tenasserim, 3·20 inches, and East Bengal and Assam (Surma), 3·13 inches each. In all the divisions of these provinces, excepting Assam (Surma), Orissa, and North and South Bihar, the fall has been in excess of the average for the week; but for the period 4th March to 12th May the majority of divisions continue to show a defect, only Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, and North Bengal having received rain in excess of the normal amount for this period. Of the remaining provinces, only in three divisions has the average rainfall of the week exceeded one inch, and in seventeen others it did not exceed a quarter inch. It has been in excess of the normal fall of the week only in North-Western Provinces (West), Malabar, Madras (South Central), and East Coast (North).

The last three columns of the table at the close show that the rainfall of the period 4th March to 12th May has been in excess of the normal in Burma and the Peninsula generally. In Northern India it has been in excess only in North Bengal and the north-west and west districts of the Punjab. The defect continues to be greatest in amount in Assam.

The largest amounts of rain received during the week are the following:

Laksham (Tipperah), 23·0 inches.

Magok (Upper Burma), 9·36 inches.

Ponani (Calicut), 8·0 inches.

Namotha (Cachar), 6·30 inches.

Commilla (Tipperah), 6·07 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending May 12th, 1894.			Rainfall data from March 4th to May 12th, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inches.	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches.*	*Per cent*
Burma	Tenasserim	3.20	1.66	+ 1.54	16.00	6.65	+ 141
	Lower Burma	1.65	1.10	+ 0.55	7.75	2.97	+ 162
	Central Burma	1.27	0.6	+ 0.64	7.14	2.44	+ 193
	Upper Burma	2.02		?	4.58	?	?
	Arakan	2.34	1.97	+ 0.37	2.93	5.16	— 43
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3.13	2.47	+ 0.66	8.33	10.84	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	3.13	4.99	— 1.86	20.20	31.43	— 36
	Do (Brahmaputra)	3.21	56	+ 0.65	10.97	15.63	— 30
	Deltaic Bengal	2.08	1.68	0.40	5.86	7.06	— 17
	Central Bengal	1.92	1.20	0.72	4.07	4.38	— 7
	North Bengal	2.65	1.80	0.85	9.25	8.34	+ 11
	Orissa	0.10	1.03	0.93	1.95	3.61	— 46
	Chota Nagpur	0.83	0.68	0.15	1.92	2.38	— 19
	Bihar (South)	0.07	0.36	0.29	0.41	1.12	— 63
	Do (North)	0.19	0.77	0.58	1.13	2.36	— 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0.05	0.21	— 0.16	0.19	0.58	— 67
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0.08	0.39	— 0.31	0.11	0.98	— 89
	Oudh (South)	0.05	0.18	— 0.13	0.22	0.66	— 67
	Do (North)	0.04	0.31	— 0.27	0.26	0.97	— 73
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0.09	0.15	— 0.06	0.19	0.55	— 65
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0.15	0.12	+ 0.03	0.27	0.68	— 60
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0.06	0.35	— 0.27	1.03	*2.02	— 49 *
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0.01	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.88	— 84
	Do (Central)	0.13	0.14	— 0.01	0.43	0.91	— 53
	Do (Submontane)	0.06	0.19	— 0.13	1.21	1.75	— 31
	Do (Hill Districts)	0.61	0.72	— 0.11	5.11	5.33	— 4
	Do (North West)	0.08	0.32	— 0.24	3.78	3.51	+ 8
	Do (West)	0	0.14	— 0.14	1.42	1.24	+ 15
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	Malabar	1.44	0.73	+ 0.71	8.70	5.23	+ 66
	Madras (South Central)	1.1	0.76	+ 0.37	5.78	4.51	+ 28
	Coorg	1.13	1.30	— 0.17	6.55	5.37	+ 22
	Mysore	0.38	0.58	— 0.20	4.27	2.68	+ 59
	Konkan	0	0.11	0.11	0.64	0.41	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan	0.14	0.21	— 0.07	2.36	1.31	+ 80
	Hyderabad (North)						
	Khandesh	0.02	0.13	— 0.11	0.54	0.29	+ 86
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	0	0.04	— 0.04	0.66	0.61	+ 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0.09	— 0.09	0.66	0.61	+ 8
	Ditto (Central)	0	0.12	— 0.12	0.38	0.94	— 60
	Ditto (East)	0.03	0.22	— 0.19	0.07	1.46	— 95
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0.04	— 0.04	0.01	0.05	— 80
	Kathiawar	0	0.02	— 0.02	0.04	0.24	— 83
	Sind	0	0.01	— 0.01	0.04	0.39	— 90
Rajputana and Central India	Central India (East)	0	0.04	— 0.04	0.07	0.26	— 73
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.35	— 83
	Rajputana (West)		0.13	0.13		0.31	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0.13	0.44	— 0.31	1.99	1.75	+ 14
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0.95	0.45	+ 0.50	5.00	2.58	+ 94
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0.29	— 0.29	0.38	1.59	— 76
	Madras (Central)	0.19	0.40	— 0.21	1.30	1.27	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	0.02	0.35	— 0.33	1.22	1.02	+ 6
	Ditto (South)	0.27	0.58	— 0.31	2.69	2.17	+ 24
	Madras (South)	0.32	0.57	— 0.25	5.02	3.67	+ 37

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *17th May, 1894*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the. Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Showers continue in most districts; good in the Central, West Coast, Nilgiris, and parts of the Southern districts and Circars. Ploughing and sowing in parts, but generally cultivation has not yet begun. Standing crops fair. Some harvest still going on with fair yield. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Slight rain in parts of six districts. Standing crops damaged by rust in parts of one district; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in one district and cotton picking in two districts. Preparations for next season general. Agricultural stock healthy and fodder sufficient, except in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,064.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—There was general rain, except in the extreme Western districts of the province during the week. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but more rain is required in parts of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops have benefited by the rain and promise well. The spring rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn is fair, except in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs. Cattle are generally reported healthy. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is sufficient. Prices of common rice continue normal, except in some districts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Weather getting hotter. Showers have fallen in several districts. Threshing and winnowing approaching completion. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Reaping of spring crops nearly over; threshing operations in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton going on. The outturn of wheat and gram is generally average and that of rapeseed below average. The condition of the extra spring crops is said to be good. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in two districts, falling in one, unsettled in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th May.*—No marked change in circumstances during the week. Preparation of land by ploughing and manuring in progress. Brisk export of linseed from the Southern districts, but the wheat trade is very dull. In Saugor relief in form of work granted to 9,165 persons, including Municipal works, but the daily average for three out of four tahsils is reported as 1,309 only. In Damoh 1,458 persons are on relief works. No

gratuitous relief in either district. Saugor imported 10,000 maunds of wheat, but this does not include the trade of Bina station. Damoh imported by road about 8,000 maunds. Wheat is selling at 12 seers in Saugor, 13 seers in Damoh, 15 seers in Jabalpur, and 16 seers in Hoshangabad; *dall* at 16 seers in Saugor; gram at 18 seers in Damoh and at 21 seers in Hoshangabad; common rice at 9½ seers in Damoh and at 12 seers in Jabalpur. The poorer classes in Chanda are reported to be hard pressed.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts. In Upper Burma transplanting of dry-weather paddy completed in most districts and reaping well in hand. Ploughing and sowing of early wet-weather paddy becoming general, and cultivation on hill clearings progressing. The dry-weather crops are promising, except in Sagaing, where vermin have done some damage. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon; fluctuations in other places are unimportant. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon and fallen largely in Bhamo.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th May*—The rainfall has been less than usual, and the drought has done some damage to tea; but rain has now fallen, and prospects are again good. Weather unsettled. Tea suffering from want of rain in Sibsagar. Sowing of rice seedlings in progress. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th May.*—MYSORE: Rain throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition. Prices fallen in parts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing commenced. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th May.*—BERAR: Weather very hot during the day, but cool at night, and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of wheat and linseed completed in the Melghat taluka. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Fodder insufficient in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Water-supply reported inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Prices risen generally in the Amraoti and Wun districts.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Cutting of spring crops completed in some parts. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th May.*—No rain. Scarcity is probable in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal owing to failure of the wheat crops; nothing serious is at present apprehended. In other Agencies, except Bundelkhand, the outturn has been generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Price of food-grains high, and rising in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior; steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Outturn of crops good. Pasturage or fodder

sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices falling in two States, rising in one, fluctuating in four, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Rainfall moderate. Water for irrigation ample. Spring crops in good condition. Rapeseed ripening. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Weather stormy. The rainfall has spoiled the spring crops on threshing floors. Standing crops good. Fodder scarce in Ladakh; sufficient elsewhere. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Weather showery in the valleys, and heavy rain and storms in the hills. Indian-corn and upland rice have been sown.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH MAY 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893	Week ending 6th May 1893. Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.	Week ending 5th May 1894. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st January to 6th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	11,40,944	698	1,683	12,49,822	743	1,86,70,091	2,04,02,758	17,32,667	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,62,321	188	862	1,51,749	176	29,78,475	31,81,802	2,03,327	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,06,043	141	752	1,35,387	180	21,08,199	22,27,582	1,19,383	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,505	72	21	1,525	73	37,986	31,790	...	6,196
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	5,81,564	342	1,719	6,56,240	382	91,60,671	98,89,129	7,28,458	.
South Indian	157	1,043	1,75,002	168	1,042	1,47,701	142	28,57,995	24,90,942	...	3,67,053
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,33,630	116	1,164	1,53,064	131	21,21,352	22,84,044	1,62,692	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,41,617	187	756	1,38,550	183	22,36,846	21,52,361		84,485
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,874	67	231	19,307	84	2,90,047	3,70,387	80,340	..
Pálanpur-Deesa			...		17	910	54		14,990	14,990	
TOTAL	272	8,147	24,57,500	302	8,247	26,54,255	322	4,04,61,662	4,30,45,785	25,84,123	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,30,835	212	2,507	6,51,910	261	1,03,54,071	1,15,45,875	11,91,804	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,04,022	295	741	2,20,940	306	34,46,628	38,02,868	3,56,240	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,96,42[illegible]	253	813	2,00,910	247	35,75,883	42,23,277	6,47,394	..
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	15,26[illegible]	122	125	16,400	131	2,60,011	2,76,730	.	3,281
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,536	61	266	29,641	111	(*f*) 60,951	4,01,156	3,40,205	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,58,036	221	730	1,16,258	159	32,25,651	28,16,043	...	4,09,608
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,137	45	25	1,270	51	18,548	19,756	1,208	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	452	57	8	518	65	9,014	8,376	..	638
TOTAL	231	4,942	11,11,706	225	5,215	12,46,853	239	2,09,70,757	2,30,94,091	21,23,324	.
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	9,92,618	666	1,490	9,45,668	635	1,69,30,445	1,69,35,188	4,743	.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,77,103	1,035	461	4,76,000	1,033	63,05,804	64,15,998	1,10,194	...
Madras	242	840	2,06,791	246	840	2,25,252	268	36,75,720	34,86,483		1,89,237
TOTAL	525	2,791	10,76,512	601	2,791	16,46,[illegible]20	590	2,69,11,9[illegible]	2,68,37,609	.	74,300
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,880	52,45,71[illegible]	330	16,253	55,48,028	341	8,83,44,388	9,29,77,535	46,33,147	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge —											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	25,637	159	161	24,598	153	4,23,289	5,26,464	1,03,175	...
Tarkessur	277	22	6,940	315	22	7,012	346	1,20,826	1,29,133	8,307	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,883	133	67	9,682	145	1,35,926	1,65,234	29,308	.
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	10,428	134	78	10,677	137	1,75,905	1,89,690	13,785	...
TOTAL	142	328	51,688	158	328	52,569	160	8,55,946	10,10,521	1,54,575	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	48,084	144	333	71,111	214	10,93,707	10,73,026	..	20,681
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,610	124	13	1,220	94	25,345	23,312		2,033
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	11,566	107	108	14,774	137	2,43,932	2,71,148	27,216	...
Metre gauge											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	33,026	100	362	30,694	85	6,09,848	5,43,369	..	66,479
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	9,177	99	93	8,180	88	1,40,314	1,67,039	26,725	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,144	74	29	2,606	90	43,000	50,102	7,102	...
Special gauge –											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,872	95	72	5,350	74	1,10,395	99,693	...	10,702
TOTAL	125	979	1,12,499	115	1,010	1,31,935	133	22,66,541	22,27,689	...	38,852
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	63,596	190	334	52,888	158	8,73,138	8,17,766	.	55,372
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	3,411	75	46	3,237	70	(*i*) 10,507	56,740	46,233	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	20,028	55	364	26,850	74	3,31,154	4,81,483	1,50,329	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	8,289	88	94	7,682	82	1,12,524	1,19,886	7,362	
TOTAL	93	838	95,354	114	838	90,657	108	13,27,323	14,75,875	1,48,552	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,025	55,05,459	305	18,429	58,25,189	316	9,27,94,198	9,76,91,620	48,97,422	..

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 6th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 6th May 1893.			Week ending 5th May 1894.			Earnings from 1st April to 6th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,40,944	698	1,683	12,49,822	743	55,08,754	58,54,285	3,45,531	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	1,62,321	188	862	1,51,749	176	8,99,514	8,37,103	...	62,411
Indian Midland	129	752	1,06,043	141	752	1,35,357	180	6,64,750	6,74,440	9,690	...
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,505	72	21	1,525	73	8,765	8,005	...	760
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	5,81,504	342	1,719	6,56,240	382	27,09,446	30,34,710	3,25,264	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,75,002	168	1,042	1,47,701	142	8,46,632	7,48,073	...	97,659
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,150	1,33,630	116	1,164	1,53,064	131	6,79,779	7,38,363	58,584	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,41,617	187	756	1,38,550	183	6,80,004	7,00,410	20,310	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	14,874	67	231	10,317	54	80,459	1,10,631	30,172	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	.		.		17	910	54		4,850	4,850	...
TOTAL	243	8,147	21,57,500	302	8,247	20,51, 55	322	1,20,78,193	1,27,17,770	6,39,577	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,509	5,10,835	212	2,507	6,54,910	261	28,98,409	32,99,793	4,01,384	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,04,022	295	741	2,26,946	306	10,81,131	11,75,762	94,631	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,96,423	253	813	2,00,910	247	9,73,973	10,43,650	69,677	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	15,205	122	125	16,400	131	76,791	76,610	...	181
East Coast (state)		91	5,530	61	266	29,641	111	(*f*) 33,343	1,38,195	1,04,852	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,58,030	221	730	1,10,258	150	7,39,989	5,99,052	...	1,40,937
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,137	45	25	1,270	51	5,274	5,478	204	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	452	57	8	518	65	2,624	2,406	...	218
TOTAL	217	4,942	11,11,706	225	5,215	12,46,853	239	58,11,534	63,40,946	5,29,412	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,490	9,92,018	666	1,490	9,45,668	635	53,64,676	46,83,805	...	6,80,811
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,77,103	1,035	461	4,76,000	1,033	22,43,032	21,64,000	...	79,032
Madras	226	840	2,06,731	246	840	2,25,252	268	10,27,469	9,57,958	...	69,511
TOTAL	442	2,791	16,76,512	601	2,791	16,46,920	590	86,35,177	78,05,823	...	8,29,354
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,880	52,45,718	330	16,253	55,48,028	341	2,65,24,904	2,68,64,539	3,39,635	...
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	101	25,637	159	161	24,593	153	1,42,330	2,04,963	62,633	...
Tarkessur	252	22	6,940	315	22	7,612	346	42,753	44,584	1,831	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	8,883	133	67	9,682	145	61,606	46,875	...	14,731
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,425	134	78	10,677	137	53,155	52,350	...	805
TOTAL	135	328	51,885	158	328	52,569	160	2,99,844	3,48,772	48,928	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,084	144	333	71,111	214	3,42,062	3,43,037	975	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,610	124	13	1,220	94	7,347	6,790	...	557
Rájpura-Bhatinda	92	108	11,580	107	108	14,774	137	84,907	74,164	..	10,743
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	33,026	100	362	30,694	85	1,66,072	1,52,064	...	14,008
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	9,177	99	93	8,150	88	46,222	47,460	1,238	...
Kolhápur	67	29	2,144	74	29	2,606	90	11,206	19,583	8,377	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,872	95	72	5,350	74	37,789	26,970	...	10,819
TOTAL	107	979	1,12,499	115	1,010	1,33,935	133	6,95,605	6,70,068	...	25,537
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	63,596	190	334	52,888	158	2,97,636	2,63,188	...	34,448
Jetalsar-Rájkot	..	46	3,441	75	46	3,237	70	(*i*) 10,507	18,149	7,642	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	20,028	55	364	26,850	74	91,908	1,25,650	33,742	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,289	88	94	7,682	82	32,642	34,467	1,825	...
TOTAL	80	838	95,354	114	838	90,657	108	4,32,693	4,41,454	8,761	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,025	55,05,459	305	18,429	58,25,189	316	2,79,53,046	2,83,24,833	3,71,787	..

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 6th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 17th May, 1894.*

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*Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1297 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 147 of 1894.—James Buchanan Brand, Real Estate Broker, and Claude Lorraine Franklyn, Capitalist, both of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wiscousin, United States of America, for underground Conduits for Electric Railways.

No. 148 of 1894.—Mark Knight Westcott, of Imperial Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Corn Broker, for an improved process for compressing fodder into blocks.

No. 149 of 1894.—Henry O'Hara, of Cromwell House, No. 139, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, F.R.C.S., and John Alston Wallace, of Ludstone Chambers, No. 352, Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, for Improvements in apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks and collecting the unconsumed carbon, and the volatilized portion of the fumes issuing from the funnels of locomotive and other engines, and from the chimneys of factory and other furnaces,

No. 150 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea and in apparatus therefor.

No. 1298 P.—The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee:—

No. 1 of 1894.—Isaac Benjamin, Proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, for a design for a piece of furniture, having three single legs, and three double legs, but all similar in shape and details, with three seats, either cushioned or caned, and having backs fitted either with perforated, carved, or Japanese panels, so combined as to form a three-seat ottoman. The centre of the ottoman to be utilised for placing a flower pot or a three-cornered cushion.

No. 1299 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 95 of 1893.—John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 19, Bank Street, Fort Bombay, for "Improvements in Sewage Pail Depôts for the better disposal of night-soil." (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 71 of 1894.—Peter Black, Engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, for "Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars." (Filed 7th May 1894")

No. 1300 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster,. England, Manufacturers and Merchants, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece-goods with trade marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing. (From 21st May 1894 to 20th May 1895.)

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph VanDepoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in, and relating to, a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires, and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways. (From 28th May 1894 to 27th May 1895.)

No. 175 of 1889—Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marz Bank, in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movements of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1895 to 26th January 1896)

No 142 of 1890.—Richard Stanfield, Professor of Engineering, of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Thomas Clarkson, Demonstrator of Metallurgy, of King's College, London, England, for "an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores." (From 12th January 1895 to 11th January 1896.)

No. 1301 P.—Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 174 of 1889.—Mr. A. Lyle's invention for undercutting or side-cutting of coal in mines or soft stone in quarries. (Specification filed 17th February 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,20,971	4	10	1,55,13,825	4	11
Public Deposits at Branches	68,92,854	0	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,56,50,182	13	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,49,342	7	2
Sundries				33,40,482	15	11
RUPEES				8,05,53,833	9	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				52,08,617	0	0
Other authorized Investments				42,28,814	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,47,20,008	7	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,01,56,189	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,36,96,391	0	5
Balances with other Banks				7,39,325	9	3
Bullion				1,057	1	5
Dead Stock				12,99,962	10	5
Stamps				9,092	10	6
Sundries				18,64,551	5	9
				6,19,24,000	2	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	81,51,047	6	3	1,86,29,833	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,04,78,786	0	5			
RUPEES				8,05,53,833	9	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th May, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 33·9.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Regr. No.	DESCRIPTION	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE HISSAR DISTRICT.				
	Old coins of Pathan Sultans of Delhi.				
230	Pathan Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag	Copper	0 4 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 24th August, 1894.
234	Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah	Do.	0 1 0	12	
235	Ghiyasu-d din Tughlag Shah	Do.	0 1 0	3	
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
244	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date on top line) . .	Silver	1 8 0	17	
245	Muhammad Shah, Type Badsha Ghazi	Do.	1 8 0	5	
246	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date in the middle line)	Do.	1 8 0	6	
	FOUND IN THE BHAGULPUR DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
247	Ilyas Shah . . .	Silver	3 0		Do. do. do. 4th May, 1895.
	FOUND IN THE SIBSAGAR DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
248	Shahjehan . . .	Silver	1 8 0	6	
249	Auranzib . . .	Do.	1 8 0	10	
250	Muhammad Shah . .	Do.	1 8 0	12	
251	Alamgir, II . . .	Do.	1 8 0	3	

G. DAVIDSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd May, 1894.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loans			4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54	Of 1893-94	Total	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 30th April, 1894	49,600	8,91,500	9,41,100	10,85,013	19,90,500	2,91,36,700	15,04,48,400	3,48,41,000	1,77,65,900	23,52,67,513	36,000	19,000	2,13,200	2,68,200	1,36,800	31,200	23,66,44,813
Add—																	
Amount of Stock transferred to London . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	37,500	...	37,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,500
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1894 . . .	...	...	...	...	2,100	1,03,000	1,02,500	1,74,500	19,500	4,01,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,01,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1894 . . .	...	18,000	18,000	...	1,000	35,700	3,12,000	57,700	3,000	4,09,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,27,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1894 . . .	...	57,000	57,000	...	...	1,42,000	1,25,000	3,20,000	...	5,87,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,44,000
	49,600	9,66,500	10,16,100	10,85,013	19,93,600	2,94,17,400	15,09,87,900	3,54,30,700	1,77,88,400	23,67,03,013	36,000	19 000	2,13,200	2,68,200	1,36,800	31,200	23,81,55,313
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,28,200	9,01,000	2,09,600	4,000	12,44,800	...	...	77,800	77,800	...	...	13,22,600
Balance on 15th May, 1894	49,600	9,66,500	10,16,100	10,85,013	19,91,600	2,92,89,200	15,00,86,900	3,52,21,100	1,77,84,400	23,54,58,213	36,000	19,000	1,35,400	1,90,400	1,36,800	31,200	23,68,32,713

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Mar., 1894, enfaced from India 8,477 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,394 lakhs.
" 16th Mar., 1894, " 31st " " ditto 7 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Apl., " " 15th Apl., " ditto 3 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 8 " ditto 47 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May, " ditto 15 " ditto 13 "

8,510 lakhs. 7,497 lakhs.
7,497 "

Balance against India . 1,013 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th May, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following medical examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	Medical College.
Basu, Kartikchandra	Ditto.
" Narendranath	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Ditto.
Cohen, Rachel	Ditto.
Das, Premananda	Ditto.
Datta, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Indra, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad	Ditto.
Maitra, Pramathanath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Anandachandra	Ditto.
Niyogi, Sasidhar	Ditto.
Sen, Anangamohan	Ditto.
Wikramanayake, E. B.	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Medical College.
Biswas, Saratchandra	Ditto.
Haldar, Manibhushan	Ditto.
Sen, Anangamohan	Ditto.
" Jamini	Ditto.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1. De, Satischandra	Medical College.
2. Basu, Bimanbihari	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Basak, Madhusudan	Medical College.
" Ramlal	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L M. S. examination, are declared to have passed that examination :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bagchi, Jnanendranarayan	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
" Rameschandra	Ditto.
Das, Benimohan	Ditto.
" Saratkumar	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Datta, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
" Hridaynath	Ditto.
" Jogeschandra	Ditto.
" Jnanendranath	Ditto.
" Saratchandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Purnachandra	Ditto.
" Umaprasanna	Ditto.
Karmakar, Taraknath	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
Maulik, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
" Pyarikanta	Ditto.
" Taraknath	Ditto.
Mustaphi, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
Pal, Jogindranath	Ditto.
Ray, Hemantakumar	Ditto.
Saha, Radhikanath	Ditto.
Sarkar, Rameschandra	Ditto.
Sen, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Saratchandra	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd May, 1894.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AMENDED NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 7.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Ramkishan, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 18th March, 1894.

This Notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 4, dated 9th February, 1894.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 12.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st April, 1894, *vice* Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, seconded, on deputation to the Land Records Department, Burma —

Mr. G. Rae, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. F. G. Maclean, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 19th May, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipe, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th May, 1894.

No. 3059.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise the following transfers in the graded list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan :—

(i) Kazi Imamuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin, is posted as Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob.

(ii) Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin.

No. 3060.—With reference to Notification No. 3059, dated the 11th May, 1894, Kazi Imamuddin assumed charge of his duties as Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, in the forenoon of the 31st January, 1894, and Moulvi Abdul Rahim, as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin, in the forenoon of the 20th January, 1894.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 3241.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Cantonment Act, XIII of 1889, and of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Baluchistan Agency territories, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. A. M. M. Faulknor, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, resigned. Lieutenant Faulknor will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

Lieutenant Faulknor assumed charge of the above duties on the afternoon of the 10th April, 1894.

The 19th May, 1894

No. 3315.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 219-F.C., dated the 29th January, 1894, Lala Chokhanand, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties in the afternoon of the 18th April.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 523.—Mr. B. Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th of May, 1894.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 1828-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 543-G., dated the 14th April, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant E. Gunning-Jones, Indian Staff Corps assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, on the 7th instant.

No. 1833-G.—Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon Meywar, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1842-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 329-G, dated the 4th March, 1893 it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M D, Indian Medical Service, on return from furlough, assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, on the 10th instant.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 526.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 721-G., dated the 7th May, 1894, it is hereby notified that Babu Binodi Lal, 2nd Master, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Government College Ajmere, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th July, 1894, and during such time as Mr. Harris officiates as Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, or until further orders.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-E.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, under the authority vested in him by Section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, while an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, and a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits defined below:—

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District with the exception of the Kekri Pergunnah, the Eocla Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June, 1877, of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinai, Masuda, Deolia, Bandanwara, and Kherwa.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th April, 1894.

No. 41.—Notification No. 279, dated 14th December, 1893, regarding temporary promotion of the following Officers, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is hereby cancelled:—

Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent, as sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 70.—Mr. C. P. Shanan, Treasury Officer, Sambhar, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 71.—Mr. A. S. Rathbourne, Clerk, 2nd grade (at present officiating 1st grade), Office of Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer, Sambhar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. P. Shanan.

A. B PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W301 of 1893-94.	V14—15382	100	Tara Kanta Majumdar, Konda, *via* Paschimdi P. O. District Dacca.

H J. BRERETON,

Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The May, 1894.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

No. 11-*A*.—Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 10th May, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 24.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 4th April, 1894.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in August, 1893, treasure, consisting of five gold pagodas (varahs), as shown below, valued at R30, was found hidden in a ragi field, under a cocoanut tope, belonging to the mother of the minor zemindar of Kurupam, at Kurupam, in the taluq of Parvatipur, by a boy named Chokkapu Chinnigadu, of Subhadrayyammapeta, who scattered them over the field mistaking them for something else. They were then secured by (1) Yelagada Yerakadu, (2) Peshini Yerriah, (3) Kunda Appanna, (4) Pondari Krishnamma, and (5) Ramayya :—

3 Pagodas.
1 Pagoda with a head or ring attached.
1 Pagoda converted into a gold piece.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally, or by an agent duly authorised, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his Office, on Monday, the 15th October, 1894, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

O. WOLFE MURRAY,
Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th May, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1894.

No. 652-*I*.—Rai Luchman Singh, Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 5th May, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Rai Luchman Singh, Bahadur, or until further orders :—

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Pandit Chandika Prasad, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. E. M. Duhan to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 686-*I*.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May, 1894.

This cancels Notification No. 604-I., dated the 15th May, issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th May, 1894.

No. 696-*I*.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd March, 1894, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd May, 1894.

Ascher, H.
Attias, Jules.
Black, John, & Co.
Bourke, J. G.
Brake-mair & Co.
Calcutta Sporting Club, Secretary.
Cater, F.
Chmila & Co.
Cowen & Co. (Eye-glass Maker).
Counsell, Mrs. (Milliner).
Davey, Miss L. C.
Empress of India Soap Factory.
Gunnu, G. P.
Kipling Fred., & Co.
Knight, A.
Meyer, A J., Mrs.
Nest, John.
Orens, S. E.
Phillips, F. B.
Ritchie & Co.
Robinson, Mrs.
Row & Co.
White, C. W., & Co. (late of Dawson & Sons).
Waymouth & Co.
Wilkie, James, Mrs.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Wiele, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aconossi, Sabina.
Affleck, Miss.
Alexander, Mrs.
Allmuch, T. B.
Atkinson, J.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Batchelder, G.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.
Brian, Miss Marie.
Brown, S.
Brown, Geo.
Bullock, Mrs. J.
Burgess, R.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.
Carne, Percy T. R.
Cory, A. H.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Clarke, G. W., Capt.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J. T.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Drewitz, H.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Grossmann, John.
Groner, R. B.
Grey, Mrs. L.
Griffen, Maurice.
Hainworth, F. S.
Haldsworth, C.
Harding
Harris, J
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E. A.
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff, A.
Johnson, Capt. T.S.
Johnston, W. M., Capt.
Keane, Mrs.
Kochler, Mrs. A.
Kolbe, Gotthold.
Kromer, Morits.
Landan, Leib.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lutmann, F.
Mackintosn, G. W.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Mann, J. C.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Mitchell, W. J.
Moore, Miss A.
Murphy, E.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Pierotte, Nicolas.
Pietro, M.
Pitman, J. D.
Raubal, Guido.
Reyner, Francis.
Redmond, W.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Rentoch, Wm.
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Roper, Miss.
Roper, Miss C.
Rothaege, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Rowland, H.
Russell, H.
Saunders, R.
Schade, F.
Smale, J. A.
Speyht, Edwin.
Staniland, Carl.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. E.
Templeton, Wm.
Thorp, Henry.
Townsend, Mrs.
Treherne, F. H.
Trevelyan, Mrs.
Ufford, Charles.
Verbeck, Professor C.
Walcott, R. L.
Wall, John.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Webster, Mrs.
Weiss, Max.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.
Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Zobel, M.

Registered Letters.

Fillatran, Paul.
Larkin, Miss.
Vera, L.
Wittenboken, J. E.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.
Affleck, Miss.
Aberigh, Mackay, Lt.-Col.
Andrews, James.
Aron, Klara.
Armachilde, Signo.
Ascherfort, Mr.
Aldham, C. J.
Bholanauth.
Bell, Capt. R. A.
Biggs, E.
Baldwin, W.
Berkowich, Fanny.
Beerr, Alf. C.
Cohen, Anna.
Challenger, H. L.
Cole, Gunner C., 94185.
Cherstien, Miss A. J.
Cunningham.
Clough, Revd. J. E.
Davis, S. W.
Dwarkanath Ghose.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Dosabhai Cooverjee Patel.
Figueirido, D. F.
Fox, H. W.
Fendall, W.
Fruberg, Miss B.
Forrester, A.
Gillon, Mrs.
Goldie, A. L.
Hardinv, D. Lyn.
Harrison, Miss E.
Harrison, J. E.
Hancock, Capt. W. W.
Hamilton, F. W. Dougles.
Haldsworth, Mrs. E. J.
Heller, Max.
Harland & Son, W. M.
Hall, Surg.-Captn. G. E.
Inglis, A. E.
Ives, R. J.
Jolinson, C.
Jones, Capt. R. D. P.
Johanson, Charles.
Johanson, Mrs. A. G.
King, Joseph.
Kaanueruther.
Leslie, N.
Lestrange, J.
Lad, B. T.
Lengley, J. M.
Maconachie, A. F.
Mowis, Mrs.
Madge, D. F.
Merk, Franz.
Milloy, H.
Morris, Mrs.
MacGower, David.
Neville, Mrs.
Owen, Charles.
OReilly, Bgdr.-Surg.
Orr, Geo.
Penchesik, S.
Prato, Leon.
Pellon, F.
Phelon, Jas.
Ryan, Mrs.
Rosenblum, M.
Robertson, C. C.
Rullbrecht, Marie.
Reiter, Rebeca.
Rosenberg, M.
Roper, Miss.
Sharplin, J.
Sharp, H. A.
Sieberg, O. H. O.
Spena, R.
Stevens, J. T., Mrs.
Seuter, Antonius.
Smith, George.
Sandford, Jame R.
Saunders, Rob.
Stuart, Dr.
Saldana, La Martin.
Stuezenegger, P.
Thernton, Mrs.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Van, Ingen Harry.
Winekler, C. I.
Willie, H. W.
Williams, Captn.
White, Mrs.
Wilson, Gordon.
Wright, Barton.
Wood, E. S.
Watling, G. W.
Walts, Miss E. F.
Williams, E. H.
Xydias, T.
Xavier, Mrs. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th May, 1894.

R. Carridon.

The 26th May, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	29th May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	28th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	29th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	29th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	26th „	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	1st June	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Colombo	29th May	Per P. & O. Str. *Pekin*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	5th June	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st „	Per Steamer *Goa*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	29th May	Per Steamer *Canara*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	30th „	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Port Blair	31st „	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
Mauritius .	1st June	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

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১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬) বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৷৶

½ আধ " " ৮) বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮।০

¼ সিকি " " ৪) বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪।০

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"	IV.	**Earthwork**		R1-8
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J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

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Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93 R6 (R1-4*a*)

Map of Bengal, 1873 R2 (2*a.*)
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Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal 8*a.* (2*a*)

Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3*a.*)

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1892. 12*a* (3*a*)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JAYPUR.

The following candidates have successfully passed the Sanskrit Title Examinations of Jaypur, held on the 2nd April, 1894 —

1.—SASTRI EXAMINATION.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

In Vyakaran.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Gangadhar Sastri (Benares) and Pandit Govinda Sastri (Calcutta).

First Division

Name of Candidate.	Name of Teacher.	Residence.
1 Lakshminarayan Chaturvedi	Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur

In Jyautisha.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi (Benares).

Second Division.

1. Ramnivas Sarma	Pandit Bhaiya Ojha, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
2 Bachhu Ram Gaur.	Ditto . .	Ditto.

In Ayurveda.

Examiner.—Kaviraj Bijayratna Sen Kaviranjan (Calcutta).

First Division.

1. Lakshmi Ram Sadhu.	Pandit Srikrishna Ram Bhatta, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.

Second Division.

2. Sivaraj Sarma .	Pandit Bansidhar Baidyaraj, Faruckabad.	Faruckabad.

2.—UPADHYAY EXAMINATION.

In Vyakaran.

Examiner.—Pandit Govinda Sastri (Calcutta)

First Division.

1. Govinda Ram Gaur.	Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.

Second Division.

1. Rupnarayan Dadhich.	Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.

In Sahitya.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Gangadhar Sastri (Benares)

Second Division.

1. Gopinath Dadhich.	Pandit Krishna Sastri, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
2. Govinda Ram Gaur.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
3. Badarinarayan Sarma	Pandit Prahlad Sarma, Malpura, Jaypur State.	Malpura.

In Jyautisha.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi (Benares).

Second Division.

1. Madhav Purohit.	Pandit Bhaiya Ojha, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.

In Ayurveda.

Second Division.

1. Madhav Vyasa .	Pandit Srikrishna Ram Bhatta, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.

3—PRAVESIKA EXAMINATION.

Examiners—In Sahitya and Nyaya, Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, In Vyakaran, Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, In Ganit, Babu Kalipada Banerji, M.R.A.S. (Jaypur).

IN ORDER OF MERIT

First Division

	Name of Candidate	Name of Teacher	Residence
1	Chandradatta Ojha	Sanskrit College, Jaypur	Mithila (Tirhut)
2	Madanlal Prasnavar	Ditto .	Jaypur
3	Narayan Gaur	Ditto . .	Ditto
4	Bhairav Sarma .	Ditto . .	Ditto

Second Division.

	Name of Candidate	Name of Teacher	Residence
1	Kanhaiyalal Sarma	Sanskrit College, Jaypur	Jaypur
2	Srinarayan Sarma	Ditto .	Ditto
3	Ghasilal Dadhich	Ditto . .	Ditto
4	Bhaurilal Gaur	Ditto .	Ditto
5	Gopinath Sarma	Ditto .	Ditto
6	Ramkumar Sar-	Ditto . .	Ditto

KALIPADA BANERJI, *M.R.A.S.*,
Principal

SANSKRIT COLLEGE,
JAYPUR,
The 10th May, 1894.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{015282}{011031}$, of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 1878, for R1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopauliengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,
Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore.

The 24th March, 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1894-05 and of the twenty-three preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors	Bengal. On other Imports	Bengal. On Exports	Bengal. Total Revenue	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports	Bombay. Total Revenue	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors	Sindh. On other Imports	Sindh. On Exports	Sindh. Total Revenue	Madras. On Imports of Liquors	Madras. On other Imports	Madras. On Exports	Madras. Total Revenue	Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	Burma. On other Imports	Burma. On Exports	Burma. Total Revenue	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors	Total British India. On other Imports	Total British India. Total Import Revenue	Total British India. Export Revenue	Total British India. Total Revenue	YEAR.
1871-72 . . .	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3 51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2 56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75 . .	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5 37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1 90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39		43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	.	6	59	46		57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37		9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3 45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	.	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4 39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,43	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71		5,73	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92 . . .	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	51	19	13	83	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,56	8,39	5,46	2,05	7,51	9,58	17,09	1891-92
1892-93 . . .	1,55	58	1,33	3,46	1,72	83	24	2,79	48	3	11	62	81	7	33	1,21	1,12		4,81	5,93	5,68	1,51	7,19	6,84	14,01	1892-93
1893-94 . . .	1,30	34	1,12	2,76	1,55	1,12	29	2,96	67	20	7	94	71	8	48	1,27	90	—1*	6,17	7,06	5,13	1,73	6,86	8,13	14,99	1893-94
1894-95 . . .	1,40	3,59	1,31	6,30	1,53	7,92	27	9,72	43	1,06	8	1,57	93	1,06	63	2,62	64	48	6,55	7,67	4,93	14,11	19,04	8,84	27,88	1894-95

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*);
Calcutta, 21st May 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 17-S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Commander.

MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER RICHARDSON NEWMARCH, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Retired, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

To be Companions.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CHARLES BOILEAU PEMBERTON, Royal Engineers, Retired, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The HONOURABLE MR. ARTHUR CHARLES TREVOR, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 36-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

COLONEL THOMAS HUNGERFORD HOLDICH, Royal Engineers, Superintendent, Survey of India.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN, Talpur, of the family of the Ex-Amirs of Sind

COLONEL FRANK WILLIAM CHATTERTON, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, Bengal, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

GEORGE ABRAHAM GRIERSON, ESQ., Indian Civil Service.

FRANCIS JOSEPH EDWARD SPRING, ESQ., L.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam.

EDWIN WELSH KELLNER, ESQ., lately Accountant-General, Punjab.

MAJOR IVAR MACIVOR, Indian Staff Corps, of the Political Department.

MR. COWASJI DINSHAH ADENWALA, Merchant, of Aden.

THOMAS BLANEY, ESQ., President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

GRAHAM ANDERSON, ESQ., of Barguai, Hassan District, Mysore.

TIKA RAGHNATH SINGH, Heir-apparent and Administrator of the Hill State of Bashahr in the Punjab.

RAO BAHADUR SHRIRAM BHIKAJI JATAR, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 1801-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, the title of Rája-i-Rájagán as an hereditary distinction.

No. 1802-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Ram Narain Singh, of Khaira, in the District of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1803-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhaya Har Rattan Singh, land-owner of Balrampur in the Gonda District in Oudh, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

No. 1804-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Hakim Saiyid Abdul Majid *alias* Manjumiyan, Member of the District Board of Cuddapah, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Primary School Examination Board in the Madras Presidency.

Edalji Dosabhai, late Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Yousiff David, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Delawar Hosaen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Aurangzeb Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Ramzan Khan, Joint Tumandar of the Ustarana tribe on the frontier of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Mahbub Khan, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Maulvi Ali Ahmed, Pleader of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Saadat Mir Khan, 1st Grade Tahsildar of Basim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mian Mazhar Ali Khan, of Kurwai, in Central India

Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, Bakhshi of the forces of the Nabha State.

Ressaldar-Major Sardar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps, in Baluchistan.

Mir Yusuf Khan, of the Kurd tribe in the Bolan Pass, in Baluchistan.

Rahim Baksh, Subadar-Major of the Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 1805-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Chandrabhan Ram Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Council and of the District Board of the Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Senji Subharaya Chariyar, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency.

Calian Sitaram Chitre, lately Karbhari of the Native State of Miraj Senior, in the Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay Presidency.

Dewan Mehtaram Gidumal, Zamindar of Hyderabad (Sind) in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, in Ajmere.

Sambhar Singh, of Sarila, in Central India.

No. 1806-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Banamali Roy, Zamindar of Tarash, in the District of Pubna, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Narsingh Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

Doyal Chunder Shome, M B, Assistant Surgeon, Subordinate Medical Department, and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lala Buta Mal, Sahgal, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Rai Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mehta Jugjiwan, Dewan of Jaisalmir, in Rajputana.

M. Jaggan Prasad, Vakil of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces.

Seth Hurnam Chander, Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Jowahir Singh, Inspector of Police in the Azamgarh District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kalidass Chaudhri, President of the Municipal Committee of Hoshangabad, in the Central Provinces.

Lalla Nund Kishore, Secretary of the Saugor Municipality, in the Central Provinces.

Kushal Singh, Subadar-Major, Southern Division Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 1807-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ganda Singh, C.S.I., Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiala State, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1808-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Saiyid Ali, Deputy Collector of the District of Kistna, in the Madras Presidency.

M. Muhammad Taki, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 1809-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maruti Kudtaji Patel, of Sheagaon, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 1810-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Puran Mull, Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa in Central India, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 940-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Pu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akunwun in the Mandalay District, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 941-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Hnit, Myoôk, 3rd grade, of Myaing, in the Pakôkku District, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 942-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Dwe, Thugyi of Hlegu, in the Mônywa township of the Lower Chindwin District.

Maung Tha Nu, Assistant Surgeon, Resident Medical Officer, Akyab General Hospital.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 326.—The services of Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 328.—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 130.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 92, dated the 3rd instant, *for* the words "with effect from the 5th May 1894" *read* "with effect from the 2nd May 1894."

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 1388—87.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is re-appointed to his present post, with effect from the 1st July 1891, with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army from the same date.

EMIGRATION.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 1205—26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

For Rule 113 substitute the following:

"The water for the emigrants and ship's crew shall be stored in independently constructed water tanks, or, with the approval of the Marine Surveyor, in after-compartments of the vessel. The capacity of each of such tanks or compartments shall not exceed 3,000 gallons."

"If water is stored in the after-compartments, transverse or longitudinal bulkheads must, from and after the first day of January 1895, be fitted to such compartments so as to divide them into not less than three separate divisions or tanks, the capacity of each not exceeding 3,000 gallons; and each such division or tank must be (*a*) so arranged that it can be properly examined by the Marine Surveyor, (*b*) certified to be watertight, and (*c*) provided not only with a separate communication either by cock, valve, or pipe so as to connect it with the deck pump, but also with a separate air pipe so as to admit of the tank being pumped out without its cover being opened, the air pipe being turned down at the top No cocks, valves, or other connections having communication with the sea, holds, or decks, other than those above specified as necessary for emptying and airing these divisions or tanks, shall be fitted inside the said divisions or tanks."

FORESTS.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 564-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 507-F., dated the 11th May 1894, replacing the services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894:

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 2nd grade, Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

} With effect from 10th April 1894.

Major C. T. Bingham, Conservator, 3rd grade, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from 10th April 1894, and until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 1069-*F.*—Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh is appointed Native Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 1764-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant licenses to the Reverend George Oliver Newport and the Reverend William James Lawrance, of the London Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant licenses to the said Reverend George Oliver Newport and Reverend William James Lawrance to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories

No. 1766-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3633-I, dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

2nd Appeal, No. 3 of 1894.	Sultan Mahamood Saheb *versus* Lachoo and Venkannah.
Appeal from order No 3 of 1894.	J D. Joshua *versus* Chikoti Veerannah

No. 1767-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I, dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

2nd Appeal, No. 4 of 1894.	Paladoogoola Veerammah, wife of Ramannah, *versus* Paladoogoola Nagannah Shroff.
Appeal from order No. 2 of 1894.	P. Chittumbaram Moodelliar *versus* V. Moothookrishna Moodelliar and others.
Application under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, No. 4 of 1894.	Salvair Ramannah *versus* Mr H. B. Molesworth and others.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1894.

No. 2535-*P*.—Mr. Chunilal, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from 9th May 1894.

No. 2537-*P*.—Mr. A. Newmarch, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma

Mr. J. W. Pringle, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed temporarily to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent, and is posted to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 2578-*P*.—Mr. W. P. Symonds, Post Master General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from 28th May 1894.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Symonds, or until further orders.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 2609-*P*.—Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 19th June 1894.

No. 2627-*P*.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1894 are notified.

With effect from 2nd April 1894,—

Mr C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 6th April 1894,—

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 15th April 1894,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd May, 1894.

No. 2540-*S*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the values assigned to bangles, glass, china, gilt and not gilt, in No. 30 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said articles shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 482.—The following appointment has been made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

Captain C. H. I. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, to be station staff officer, Ferozepore, *vice* Captain Lean, resigned. Dated 16th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 483.—Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th April 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 484.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Hammond Ommanney, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th February 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Ommanney will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 485.—Lieutenant Travers Edward Madden, South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 486.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., agency surgeon and administrative medical officer, Baluchistan, (p. a.) for one year and 102 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 487.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, commandant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—35th year commenced 9th April 1894. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 286 of 1894.)

Colonel J. Cook, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one month. Pension service—33rd year commenced 3rd September 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 3rd May 1894.

Captain R. G. Egerton, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, for 113 days. Pension service—15th year commenced 13th August 1893.

Captain H. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 25th June 1893.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant H. B Murray, Indian Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 14th May 1894.

No. 489.—In G. G. O. No. 3 of 1893, granting leave to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F Garwood, Royal Engineers, the date of commencement of the 24th year of his pension service should have been the 17th and not 20th February 1892.

No. 490.—In G. G. O. No. 378 of 1894, granting leave to Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, after the words "Pension service," *for* "8th year commenced 23rd March 1894" *read* "9th year commenced 16th February 1894."

No. 491.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant F Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (u p. a.) for fourteen days.

Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months

Lieutenant W. G. Hibbert, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 492.—Lieutenant M. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave up to and for the 4th November 1893.

No. 493.—Colonel J. Cook, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry on 25th June 1894, under article 756 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 494.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette," dated the 1st May 1894, page 2512.*

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 1st May, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Thomas Todd, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st January 1894.

Henry Jepson, Bombay Establishment. Dated 10th February 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Bengal.

No. 495.—In G. G. O No 157 of 1894, promoting Sub-Conductor H Williams and Sergeant R Papworth, *for* "29th November 1893" *read* "29th October 1893."

Madras.

No. 496.—The second initial of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Dickson, promoted in G G. O No. 388 of 1894, is "A." and not "H." as therein notified.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 497.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Tulsi to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopi Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1894.

Havildar Jáfar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sharaf-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1894.

No. 498.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 7th May 1894.

No. 499.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Subadar Madho Sing Ráná to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bhím Sing Thápa to be Subadar, and Havildar Gajbir Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulpatti Gurúng, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 500.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raja Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th April 1894.

No. 501.—*3rd Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Bakhshish Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazura Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 502.—The undermentioned officers of the Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

First grade Senior Apothecary Francis William Saunders,—24th February 1894.

Second grade Senior Apothecary Henry Johnson,—22nd February 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 503.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified

In place of Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 1st January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL GEORGE COCHET CHESNAYE, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon .	10th February 1859.
Surgeon . . .	10th February 1871.
Surgeon-Major . .	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) . .	10th February 1879.
Brigade-Surgeon	18th August 1886.
Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-Colonel)	14th January 1889.

Appointments.

General Hospital, Calcutta, August and September 1859.

Regimental duty with 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry and two troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, 1859-64.

(Rendered excellent service at Meean Meer and Amritsar during the cholera epidemic of 1861, for which he received the high approbation of the Duke of Cambridge and of the Commander-in-Chief in India.)

Second Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Allahabad, 1864-66.

In medical charge, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, 1866-68.

Assistant Field Surgeon, Hazara Field Force, October and November 1868.

Officiating Residency Surgeon, Khatmandu, 1869-71.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 4th Gurkha Regiment, 1871-87.

Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts (officiating and substantive), 1887-88.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore District, 1889-94

War Services

Hazara, 1868.—Expedition to the Black Mountain.—(India medal and clasp.)

Eastern Frontier, 1871-72.—Expedition against the Lushais —(Mentioned in despatches clasp to India medal.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80 —Capture of Ali Masjid and advance to Gandamak in 1878, advance on Kabul through Jagdalak in December 1879, action of Saidabad; operations in Kohistan, march from Kabul to Kandahar, battle of Mazra near Kandahar; and expedition against the Maris —(Mentioned in despatches received thanks of the Government of India for good service during the campaign of 1878-79 medal and three clasps and bronze star.)

In place of Surgeon-Colonel A. H Hilson (Retired), deceased. Dated 5th January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL EDWARD ORD FANDY, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Dates of Commissions

Assistant Surgeon	10th February 1859.
Surgeon . .	10th " 1871.
Surgeon-Major	1st July 1873
Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) . . .	10th February 1879
Brigade-Surgeon .	2nd September 1886.
Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-Colonel) . . .	2nd April 1889

Appointments.

General duty in the General Hospital at Calcutta and at Lucknow, June to September 1859.

Regimental duty with the 66th (Gurkha) Bengal Native Infantry, 4th Bengal European Cavalry, 3rd Sikh Infantry, and 3rd Punjab Infantry, 1859-68.

Civil Surgeon, Kashmir, 1868.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 13th Bengal Lancers, 1871-72

Civil Surgeon, Ludhiana, 1872-73

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 40th Bengal Infantry, 1873-75

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1875-79.

On duty at the Base Hospital, Multan, 1879-80.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1880-87.

Officiating Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta, June to November 1887.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1887-89.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda District, 1889-94.

War Services

Sikkim, 1861.

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Expedition to and operations in the Ambeyla Pass.—(India medal and clasp.)

North-West Frontier, 1868.—Operations against the Bezoti Afridis.

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—Expedition to Southern Afghanistan.—(Medal.)

In place of Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 17th January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL ROBERT HARVEY, M.D., D.S.O., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	31st March 1865
Surgeon	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major .	31st March 1877
Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) .	31st March 1885
Brigade-Surgeon .	1st January 1889.
Surgeon-Colonel .	2nd September 1891.

Appointments

In medical charge of the left wing of the 31st Bengal Infantry, 1865-66.

Officiating Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, and afterwards of Bhurtpore, 1866-67.

Civil Surgeon, Bhurtpore, 1867-69.

In medical charge of the Rajputana Agency, 1869-70.

Civil Surgeon, Bhurtpore, 1870-71.

In medical charge of the Eastern States Political Agency, Rajputana, 1871.

Attached to the left column of the Lushai Field Force, 1871-72.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, in medical charge, 1872-76.

Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1876-77.

Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, 1877-78.

Civil Surgeon, Bankura, May to August 1878.

Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal, 1878-80

Professor of Midwifery, Calcutta Medical College, and Obstetric Physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta (officiating and substantive), 1881-90.

In administrative medical charge of the Peshawar District, 1890-91.

Principal Medical Officer, Miranzai Field Force, 1891.

Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, 1891-94.

Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, and officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1894.

War Services.

Bhutan, 1865 66.—India medal and clasp.

Eastern Frontier, 1871-72.—Operations against the Lushais.—(Mentioned in despatches: clasp to India medal.)

North-West Frontier, 1891.—Operations on the Samana Range, Miranzai. (Mentioned in despatches: clasp to India medal: Distinguished Service Order.)

North-West Frontier, 1892—Expedition against the Trans-Indus Isazai tribes.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 504.—The Reverend Lawrence Hosier Lermit, Honorary Chaplain, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 505.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Reginald Thomas, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Shillingford, promoted.

Percy Ernest Frederick Shattock, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lamont, promoted.

No. 506.—Richard James Bradley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Barnes, resigned.

No. 507.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Sinclair Smith Bisset, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., resigned.

No. 508.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Brian Edward O'Conor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 509.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Ralph Stephen Glover, Esq., to be Major to complete the establishment.

No. 510.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Lieutenant L. T. Oakley, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, to be adjutant, with effect from the 6th May 1894, *vice* Lieutenant Layton, whose tenure has expired

PROMOTIONS.

No. 511.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenants Charles James Shillingford and Alexander Robertson Lamont to be Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 512.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Hayward to be Lieutenant, *vice* Muir, promoted

No. 513.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Stanley Ismay to be Major, *vice* Younghusband, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS

No. 514.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Barnes resigns his commission.

No 515.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th April 1894.

No. 516.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. P. Mulock resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS.

No. 517.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel N. Arnott, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III	Temporary	7th March 1894
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, R.E	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary	7th March 1894
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Blood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	7th March 1894
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	7th March 1894

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	31st March 1894.
Major C. H. Brookes, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	31st March 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Blood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary	14th April 1894.
Major C. H. Brookes, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	14th April 1894.
Major F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	14th April 1894.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class III, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	14th April 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Chief Engineer, class II	Permanent .	21st April 1894.
Colonel W. G. Nicholson, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III	Permanent .	21st April 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel N. Arnott, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class III, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II	Temporary .	21st April 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class III	Temporary .	21st April 1894.

No. 518.—Honorary Lieutenant S. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from 3rd May 1894.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, for twelve days.

Sub-Lieutenant E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till the 6th September 1894.

Sub-Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for five months.

No. 33.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 8 of 1893, Assistant Engineer F. A. Sheehan, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) in India for fifteen days.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 214.—Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1894.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 216.—Rai Sahib Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1894, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolutions Nos. 2873-G., dated the 2nd November 1893, and 463-G., dated the 9th February 1894.

No. 217.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Odling, C. W. . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	...	18th February 1894.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class .	Chief Engineer, 1st Class .	Temporary . .	7th April 1894.
Odling, C. W. . . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class .	Temporary . .	7th April 1894.
Upcott, F. R. . . .	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Temporary . .	7th April 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	7th April 1894.
Cloete, H. N. C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	7th April 1894.
Selby, Major H. O., R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	7th April 1894.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	8th April 1894.
Good, W.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	8th April 1894.
Odling, C. W. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class		30th April 1894.
Richard, H. J. . . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Sub *pro tem.*	30th April 1894.
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class		30th April 1894.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.		30th April 1894.
Nelson, R. I.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade		30th April 1894.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. I. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class		30th April 1894.
Cumming, Colonel W. G., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	30th April 1894.
Oates, E. W. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class		7th May 1894.
Cloete, H. N. C. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.		7th May 1894.
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade		7th May 1894.

No. 218.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. J. L. Macpherson, who retires from the service.

No. 219.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway.

No. 220.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company.

No. 221.—Mr. A. Grant, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in the rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, on privilege leave.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 222.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence of Mr. F. D. Fowler on furlough, or until further orders.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 223.—The following is published for general information:

No. 1693-G., dated 23rd May, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Conditions of promotion of Honorary Commissioned Officers to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 1664-G., dated 26th June 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 331 Financial, dated 11th October 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4 Public Works, dated 11th January 1894.

RESOLUTION.—In the orders on question VI referred to in the Resolution cited in the preamble regarding promotions to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, it was stated that orders would issue hereafter regarding the promotion of Honorary Commissioned officers to that service.

Under present rules such officers are on promotion to honorary rank in the army graded as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department (*vide* Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. II, paragraph 58), but are counted against the Upper Subordinate Scale, and their pay is regulated by the rules applicable to military men (Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. I, paragraph 13, note 1, and Chap. V, paragraph 41).

The Governor General in Council is hereby pleased, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to order that Honorary Commissioned officers holding the rank of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary shall be eligible for promotion to the Provincial Engineer Establishment, but that on being so promoted at their option, they shall, like Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers below the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be required to resign their military rank under clause (3) of Article 388 of the Civil Service Regulations, and then be permitted to count their departmental service for a civil pension.

No. 2112-G., dated the 19th July 1892
No. 1664 G, dated the 20th June 1893

On being so promoted, they will be subject to the rules laid down in the Resolutions quoted in the margin, so far as they are applicable, and will draw the difference between the pay of the grade to which they are promoted and the staff pay and military allowances previously drawn by them as a personal allowance.

2. It should, however, be clearly pointed out to each officer who may accept promotion on these conditions that his non-departmental army service will not count for pension, and that he forfeits his right to a sterling pension under military rules, and also to a possible pension for his widow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, and Military Departments for information.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st May, 1894.

No. 215—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Kinsman, F.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	30th March 1894.
Palmer, A. H. L.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	26th February 1894.
Woodward, H. S.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	30th March 1894.
Hensley, J. W.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	1st April 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 19th, 1894.

General Summary.—The pressure conditions of the week vary but little from those prevailing during the greater part of the previous week. Abnormally steep gradients favouring strong westerly winds in North-Western India and the Peninsula have continued to be a marked feature of the pressure distribution The defect of pressure in Upper India has, however, not been so great, but a trough of low pressure lying along the hills, and extending from the Punjab to Bengal, has been the prevailing feature of the week, with pressure lowest at its two extremities in the Punjab and in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Hence westerly winds have prevailed for the most part in the Gangetic plain and have extended into Bihar, causing a reduction of humidity and an increase of temperature. Temperature has been most excessive in Bihar, West Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, where unusually high maximum day temperatures have been recorded. At Patna and Gaya on the 18th the thermometer rose to 110°. Temperature has also been excessive on the Madras Coast caused by a continuance of westerly land winds. There has been heavy rain in Tenasserim, Tavoy on two occasions registering falls exceeding 6 inches in the twenty-four hours, and showery weather has continued in Burma generally Thunderstorms occurred in Assam, North and East Bengal, and Southern India, but they have been neither numerous nor severe. A few thunderstorms were also reported from the Upper India hill districts, in some cases accompanied with hail. Light to moderate rain fell at stations in Central Rajputana

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way everywhere, except in Southern India, where it had risen slightly, and unusually steep gradients favouring westerly winds prevailed in North-Western India and the Peninsula. Winds were strong in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the Deccan, and their average velocity during the past twenty-four hours amounted to 33 miles per hour at Hyderabad (Sind) and 23 miles at Bhuj. Rain had fallen in the Punjab hills, North and East Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, Malabar, and West Ceylon. Dinajpur received 3·06 inches, Gnatong 1·82 inches, Mymensing 1·25 inches, and Burdwan 1 inch.

Monday.—The pressure changes were irregular and small in amount, emphasizing the conditions of the previous day. Steep gradients and strong westerly winds continued. Temperature had risen rapidly in the Punjab, where it was 4·8° above the normal. Rain had fallen in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Southern India. Tavoy registered 2·19 inches, and Fort Stedman, Sibsagar, Gnatong, Barisal, Jalpaiguri, and Chitaldroog amounts exceeding one inch.

Tuesday.—The barometer had risen over the whole of India, but no important change in the pressure distribution had taken place. Temperature had increased in Bengal and Burma, and was most excessive in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and South Bihar, where it was 5° to 7° above the normal. Heavy rain had fallen in Tenasserim and Assam, and light to moderate showers in North Bengal and the Upper India hill districts. The largest falls were the following: Tavoy, 6·42 inches; Dhubri, 3·8 inches; and Jalpaiguri, 1·15 inches.

Wednesday.—The distribution of pressure continued practically the same. The trough of low pressure lying along the foot of the hills, which had been a persistent feature for some days past, had moved considerably further north than usual. Steep gradients continued with strong westerly winds—strongest in

Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, and the Deccan. Temperature had decreased considerably in the Punjab and Burma, but was still largely above the normal in West Bengal, Central and South Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. Tavoy had received 2·65 inches of rain, Moulmein 1·47 inches, and Diamond Island 1 inch. Thunderstorms had occurred in Assam, North Bengal, and the Upper India hill districts, where they were in some cases accompanied with hail.

Thursday.—Barometric gradients in Western India were not so steep, but the general features of the pressure distribution were unchanged. Winds in the Deccan, Rajputana, and Central and Western India had fallen off slightly in strength, but were still considerably above their normal strength. Heavy rain had again fallen in Tenasserim, Tavoy reporting a fall of 6·08 inches. A few light showers were reported from other districts.

Friday.—Pressure had increased at most stations, but generally by small amounts, and the principal features of its distribution remained unchanged. Barometric gradients were steeper in the south-east and east of the Bay. Winds continued considerably above their normal strength, and at many stations were from 50 to 100 per cent. above their mean strength in May. Moderate to heavy general rain had fallen in Lower Burma, and local showers elsewhere, chiefly in Bengal and Southern India The following were the largest falls reported: Moulmein, 4·52 inches; Gnatong, 2 62 inches, Tavoy, 2·05 inches, Madura, 1·18 inches, and Toungoo, ·90 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Burma, but elsewhere had changed by only small amounts which had not affected its distribution. Steep gradients continued and strong westerly winds considerably above their normal strength. Owing to the action of increasing sea winds in Bengal, the area of greatest excess of temperature had been transferred slightly northwards into Central Bengal. Patna, Gaya, and Chaibassa had the day before registered maximum temperatures exceeding 110°. Light to moderate rain was reported from stations in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Southern India, and Central Rajputana. The heaviest falls were:—Rangoon, 1·68 inches; Bassein, 1·40 inches; Silchar, 1·27 inches; Sambhar, 1·26 inches, Thayetmyo, 1·15 inches; and Dhubri, 1·06 inches.

Temperature—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	May 1894							Mean variation of week.
	13th	14th	15th	16th.	17th.	18th	19th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	0	+1·5	—0·3	—1·1	—2·7	—1·6	—0·6
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·8	+2·4	+3·3	+3·4	+3·3	+3·6	+3·6	+3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+4·2	+4·8	+3·6	+3·0	+3·1	+3·2	+3·9	+3·7
Punjab	+1·9	+4·6	+4·6	+1·6	+1·3	+0·2	+1·0	+2·2
Bombay	+0·1	+0·1	—0·1	+0 1	—0·7	—0·5	+0·3	—0·1
Central Provinces and Berar .	+1·1	+0·4	+0·6	+0·2	—0·6	—0·5	+0·4	+0·2
Central India and Gujarat .	—1·1	—1·7	—1·3	—1·8	—1·4	—1·2	—0·8	—1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·5	—1·1	—1·6	—1·1	—0·6	—0·2	—1·2	—0·8
Madras	+2·1	+1·8	+2·2	+2 3	+3·4	+1·8	+1·8	+2·2
Mean for whole of India .	+1·2	+1·3	+1·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·4	+0·8	+0·9

Except in Burma, where the temperature was chiefly affected by the rainfall, the abnormally strong westerly winds prevailing during the past week showed their influence on the temperature in a marked degree. In the provinces of Bombay, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, where these winds were still to a great extent sea winds, temperature was reduced to slightly below the normal;

but further in the interior in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal, and on the Madras Coast, where an increase of temperature accompanied the descent of the winds from the higher plateau area of the interior, temperature was considerably in excess. As might be expected, the excess of temperature was greatest in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the parts of Western Bengal unaffected by the southerly sea winds from the Bay; and the excess at stations in this area varied from 4° to 8°.

The mean temperature of the week was normal in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, Sind, and Rajputana; slightly in defect in Central India and Gujarat, and in moderate excess in Madras, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. The mean temperature of the whole of India was in excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 0·9° above the normal.

Rainfall.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam, and North and East Bengal. The rainfall in other parts of the country has been very small in amount, and in most cases in defect of the normal fall for the week The divisions that have received the heaviest average falls are:—Tenasserim, 11·26 inches, Assam (Surma), 5·47 inches; North Bengal, 3·52 inches; Lower Burma, 3·06 inches, and Assam (Brahmaputra), 2·90 inches. Forty of the fifty-two rainfall divisions have received rain, but in only the following seven has the rainfall been in excess of the average normal fall of the week: Tenasserim, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), North and East Bengal, and the North-West and Hill districts of the Punjab.

For the period 4th March to 19th May, the normal amount of rainfall has been received in the Punjab hill districts and in Coorg. The rainfall has been in excess in Tenasserim, Central Burma, North Bengal, the North-West and West districts of the Punjab, the Konkan, Khandesh, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and in most of the divisions of Southern India. The largest excess is in Tenasserim, where the rainfall of the period has amounted to 27·26 inches as against the normal fall of 12·05 inches. Rainfall continues in greatest absolute defect in Assam.

The largest amounts of rain received at individual rain gauge stations during the week are the following: Thaton (Tenasserim), 14·38 inches; Kyaikto (Central Burma), 10·56 inches; Cherra (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), 8·78 inches; and Moulmein, 8·13 inches.

Snowfall.—The Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, states that the snowfall on the neighbouring hills was below the average in November and December and above it in January, February, and March. The total snowfall for the whole winter was heavier than usual, and the inhabitants of the district are in consequence expecting an unusually good harvest.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 19TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	11·26	5·40	+ 5 86	27·26	12·05	+ 126
	Lower Burma	3 06	3·31	— 0 25	6·18	6 61	— 7
	Central Burma	1·71	2·03	— 0·32	8 84	4·46	+ 98
	Upper Burma	0·40	?	?	4·98	?	?
	Arakan	1 66	2·44	— 0 78	4·79	7·76	— 38
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2·19	1·65	+ 0·54	10·52	12·48	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	5·47	5·09	+ 0·38	25 67	36·52	— 30
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2 90	2 74	+ 0·16	13 87	18 37	— 24
	Deltaic Bengal	0 21	1 02	— 0 81	6 07	8 07	— 25
	Central Bengal	0 42	0 82	— 0·40	4·49	5·20	— 14
	North Bengal	3 52	1·79	+ 1 73	12·77	10·13	+ 26
	Orissa	0 03	0 69	— 0 66	1 98	4·30	— 54
	Chota Nagpur	0 01	0 52	— 0 51	1·93	2 89	— 33
	Bihar (South)	0	0 23	— 0 23	0·41	1 34	— 69
	Do. (North)	0 18	0 45	— 0 27	1 31	2·80	— 53
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·19	0·69	— 72
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0 23	— 0·23	0·11	1·21	— 91
	Oudh (South)	0	0 14	— 0·14	0·22	0 80	— 73
	Do. (North)	0	0 21	— 0 21	0 26	1·18	- 78
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·09	— 0 09	0 19	0 64	— 70
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·27	0·77	— 65
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·03	0 31	— 0 28	1·06	2 33	— 55
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0 04	0 12	— 0 08	0 18	1 00	— 82
	Do. (Central)	0·04	0 15	— 0 11	0 47	1·06	— 56
	Do. (Submontane)	0 12	0·29	— 0 17	1·33	2·04	— 35
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0 74	0 54	+ 0 20	6 13	6 14	0
	Do. (North-West)	0·36	0 23	+ 0 13	4 14	3·74	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0 02	0 09	— 0 07	1 45	1·33	+ 9
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·26	1·84	— 1 58	8 76	7 06	+ 27
	Madras (South Central)	1·03	1 08	0 05	6 80	5 59	+ 23
	Coorg	0·14	1 30	— 1·16	6 69	6 67	0
	Mysore	0·61	0 74	— 0·13	4 87	3·42	+ 42
	Konkan	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·64	0 54	+ 19
	Bombay Deccan	0·11	0 29	— 0 18	2·47	1 60	+ 54
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	.	.
	Khandesh	0	0·16	— 0 16	0·54	0·46	+ 17
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·07	0·11	— 0 04	0 73	0 72	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0 68	0·65	+ 4
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0 08	— 0 07	0·39	1·02	— 62
	Ditto (East)	0·07	0·21	— 0 14	0 15	1 67	— 91
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0·03	0·04	— 0·01	0·04	0 09	— 56
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0 04	0·26	— 85
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·05	0·40	— 88
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·07	0·46	— 85
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·02	0·23	— 0·21	0 08	0 58	— 86
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·53	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·69	— 0·51	2·34	2·44	— 4
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·10	0·73	— 0 63	5·10	3 30	+ 55
	Hyderabad (South)	0·21	0·30	— 0 09	0 58	1·89	— 69
	Madras (Central)	0 08	0 50	— 0·42	1·39	1·77	— 22
	East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·63	— 0·56	1·29	1·65	— 22
	Ditto (South)	0·56	0·71	— 0·15	3·26	2·88	+ 13
	Madras (South)	0·40	0·51	— 0 11	5·42	4·18	+ 30

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, *24th May, 1894.* *Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Showers in most districts. Good rain in the Central, Nilgiris, and parts of the Circars, the West Coast, and the Southern districts. Ploughing and sowing in places. Standing crops good. Harvest still continues in places; outturn average. Pasture scarce, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rain generally slight in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops damaged by rust or insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season in general progress. Sowing commenced in parts of four districts. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 949.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—There was general rain during the week in North and East Bengal, and light showers occurred in South-West Bengal, while in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur little or no rain fell. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but rain is required over the greater part of the province. In North and East Bengal, where sufficient rain has fallen, the young early rice and jute crops are coming on well. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and millets are generally good. Cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices of common rice continue normal, except in the Eastern districts, where they are still high.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Weather hot. Slight rain has fallen in two districts. Threshing and winnowing nearing completion. Irrigation of summer crops continues; extra crops doing well. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices normal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Threshing of spring crops going on and weeding of cotton in progress. Land is being prepared for the coming autumn. Extra spring crops are said to be in good condition and sugarcane average. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition and fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in four districts and falling in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—The weather has been very hot and oppressive. Storms have occurred in places, and Seoni has registered

half an inch of rain. Prospects generally unchanged. In Saugor the week's imports of grain reached 15,600 maunds, and Damoh received 8,000 maunds by road from Jabalpur. The average daily number of persons on relief works has risen to 2,395 in Saugor and to 1,615 in Damoh. No gratuitous relief. The price of wheat is 12 seers at Saugor, 13¾ seers at Damoh, 15 seers at Jabalpur, 13 seers at Narsinghpur, and 16 seers at Hoshangabad. Gram is still cheap, selling at 18 seers in Saugor and Damoh, at 24 seers in Jabalpur and Narsinghpur, and at 22 seers in Hoshangabad; common rice at 10½ seers in Damoh.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th May.*—The rainfall up to date is general and sufficient It is less than that of last two years in the Northern and Western divisions, but in excess in the Central and Southern divisions. In one district of Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop has commenced. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and sowing of early wet-weather paddy in plains and on hill clearings progressing favourably. Sowing of cotton has commenced in Sagaing. Standing crops are looking well. The price of paddy has risen in Yeu, fluctuations in prices elsewhere are unimportant. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice nearly finished and ploughing for late rice commenced. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—MYSORE: Slight rain throughout the State. Crops and prospects good. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sown in the Hassan district. Prices fallen in the Chitaldrug district.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Ploughing in progress. Sowing of rice nurseries commenced in some parts. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather very warm and frequently cloudy. Preparation of land for ensuing rain-crop continues. Fodder insufficient in parts of two districts and water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka only. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand during the week. Later reports show that the failure of the wheat crops in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior are not causing much distress at present, but arrangements are being made to open out relief works should such be required. In other Agencies, except Bundelkhand, the wheat crops have been fairly good.

Pasturage good and sufficient in almost all parts of Central India. Prices of food-grains above normal rates in parts of Gwalior and steady at high rates in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Slight rain in Abu, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Dholpur. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops being reaped in Pertabgarh; harvests generally good. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating in Ajmere, rising in four States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Slight rain. Weather fine. Water for irrigation ample. Spring crops in good condition. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—No rain. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	18	...	483		...		18	..	483
Bombay ...	..	...	...	5,72,276	4,28,105	5,72,452	...	...	...	5,72,276	4,28,105	5,72,452
Sind	...	...	...	...	...		35,203	29,355	85,887	35,203	29,355	85,887
Bengal	7,143	16,707	7,241	..		...	.	...	...	7,143	16,707	7,241
N.-W. P. & O. ...	48,338	36,848	63,738	15,299	33,916	45,794	...	...		58,637	70,764	1,09,532
Punjab		13,093	12,020	101	14,527	11,633	4,214	39,291	46,801	4,315	66,911	70,454
Cent. Provs. ..	1,792	973	2,264	14,130	13,464	26,205	.	...	..	15,922	14,437	28,469
Berar	3,896	48	475	2,77,551	1,02,354	1,88,790	..	...		2,81,447	1,02,402	1,89,265
Assam	5,800	9,176	7,799	...		.		...	...	5,800	9,176	7,799
Raj. & C. I. ...	2,082	2,271	7,150	91,665	1,42,866	1,93,031	.	...	...	93,747	1,45,137	2,00,181
Nizam's Terry. ..	...	...	...	331	291	11	...	...	.	331	291	11
Mysore	..	...		...	...		.	...	...	.	...	...
TOTAL ...	64,051	79,116	1,00,687	9,71,371	7,35,523	10,38,399	39,417	68,646	1,32,688	10,74,839	8,83,285	12,71,774
WHEAT—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,83,700	2,77,652	1,65,362	..	..	..	1,83,700	2,77,652	1,65,362
Sind	...	.	...	...	...		75,443	40,956	1,41,008	75,443	40,956	1,41,008
Bengal	87,318	10,640	12,646	...			...	..	.	87,318	10,640	12,646
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,64,642	1,20,629	1,27,844	3,41,978	27,008	247	1,353		...	6,07,973	1,47,637	1,28,091
Punjab	1,161	...	53,427	1,08,225		73,776	5,43,313	13,257	4,82,319	6,52,699	13,257	6,09,522
Cent. Provs. ...	114	23,488	2,733	3,60,152	1,87,942	1,09,510	...		..	3,60,266	2,11,430	1,12,243
Berar	...	..		1,11,857	685	4,264	...	...	...	1,11,857	685	4,264
Assam	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	89,116	60,047	25,583	...	...	...	89,116	60,047	25,583
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	452		...	...	..	..	452	...
Mysore		.	...	.	..		...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,53,235	1,54,757	1,96,650	11,95,028	5,53,786	3,78,742	6,20,109	154,213	6,23,327	21,68,372	7,62,756	11,98,719
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	..	...	...	..	22,247	45,071	.	...	...	...	22,247	45,071
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,41,812	3,12,928	5,21,952	...	...	.	2,41,812	3,12,928	5,21,952
Sind ...	...		...	...	..	...	6	...	426	6	...	426
Bengal ...	3,06,754	3,56,620	4,01,567	18		...	...	.	...	3,06,772	3,56,620	4,01,567
N.-W. P. & O. .	1,57,728	51,020	77,487	4,222	2,301	31,803	..	...	...	1,61,950	53,321	1,09,290
Punjab		...	686		33	...	60	12	45	60	45	731
Cent. Provs.	41,688	10,087	1,67,289	3,12,686	2,54,556	4,49,255		..	..	3,54,374	2,64,643	6,16,544
Berar	...	...	3,017	4,14,506	2,31,641	4,68,780	...	.	...	4,14,506	2,31,641	4,71,797
Assam	231	276	..	..	...		...	...	...	231	276	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	34,191	17,495	43,764	74,891	59,662	2,26,927	...	...	...	1,09,082	77,157	2,70,691
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	.	71,930	74,239	1,71,218	.	...	...	71,930	74,239	1,71,218
Mysore ...	...	.	.	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	84
TOTAL ...	5,40,592	4,35,498	6,93,810	11,20,065	9,57,607	19,15,090	66	12	471	16,60,723	13,93,717	26,09,371
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	..	...	...	241	49	67	...	...	...	241	49	67
Bombay ...	.	...		19	4	102	...	...	...	19	4	102
Sind ...	...	...		...	21	...	229	311	739	229	332	739
Bengal ...	326	37	11	...		...	...	...	...	326	37	11
N.-W. P. & O. ...	26	...	80	12	141	61	...	..	...	38	141	141
Punjab ...	...	...	...	3	..	...	403	128	309	406	128	309
Cent. Provs. ...	...	..	...	...	1	3	..	...	...	...	1	3
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	..	...	88	6	32	...	...	..	88	6	32
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	352	37	91	364	222	265	632	439	1,048	1,348	698	1,404

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of March 1894, and from 1st January to 31st March 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	18	...	2,209	...	...	...	18	..	2,209	Madras.
...	...	242	12,45,111	10,04,928	13,23,831	.	...	...	12,45,111	10,04,928	13,24,073	Bombay.
...	. .	...	...	...	...	97,158	72,403	1,86,931	97,158	72,403	1,86,931	Sind.
29,200	39,727	20,825		19	...	...	...	...	29,200	39,746	20,825	Bengal.
1,01,886	1,01,153	2,75,977	1,01,800	1,69,438	2,19,648	..	...	...	2,03,776	2,70,591	4,95,625	N.-W P. & O.
1	25,558	35,849	578	56,075	53,483	8,796	1,21,593	1,18,986	9,375	2,03,226	2,08,318	Punjab.
2,054	1,519	6,373	35,751	61,671	83,889		. .	...	37,805	63,190	90,262	Cent. Provs.
6,894	284	4,034	8,42,314	4,71,026	7,50,542	.	...	...	8,49,208	4,71,910	7,54,576	Berar.
11,301	21,333	17,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,301	21,333	17,794	Assam.
2,240	4,854	16,754	2,65,935	3,84,864	4,47,895	...	...	...	2,68,175	3,89,718	4,64,649	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	354	1,362	409		...	. .	354	1,362	409	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	364	40	. .	...	...	...	364	40	Mysore.
1,53,576	1,94,428	3,77,848	24,91,951	21,50,347	28,81,910	1,05,954	1,93,996	3,05,917	27,51,481	25,38,771	35,65,711	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	.	86	...	...		.	...	86	Madras.
...		...	2,90,677	4,03,039	2,40,259	...	...	...	2,90,677	4,03,039	2,40,259	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,465	1,51,408	4,90,016	3,59,465	1,51,408	4,90,016	Sind.
2,02,440	64,810	26,930	1	...	.	. .	...	...	2,02,441	64,810	26,930	Bengal.
5,82,701	3,93,628	3,28,530	5,75,028	1,13,084	1,118	1,353	..	...	11,59,082	5,07,612	3,29,654	N.-W. P. & O.
3,836	...	1,75,424	2,00,916	12,250	1,57,119	12,25,760	40,275	13,34,155	14,30,512	52,525	16,66,698	Punjab.
2,316	74,585	27,419	9,89,832	8,07,045	5,06,079	...	.	...	9,92,148	8,81,630	5,33,498	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	1,31,223	12,860	4,332	...	. .	...	1,31,223	12,860	4,332	Berar.
...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	. .	...	...	Assam.
312	1,856	...	3,00,155	2,31,851	2,15,067	...	...	...	3,00,467	2,33,707	2,15,067	Raj. & C. I.
. .	...	...	...	452	..	.	. .	...	...	452	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	. .	...	...	. .	...	Mysore.
7,91,605	5,34,879	5,58,309	24,87,832	15,81,481	11,24,060	15,86,578	1,91,683	18,24,171	48,66,015	23,08,043	15,06,540	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	...	25,367	68,717	...	...	...	.	25,367	68,717	Madras.
...	...	...	4,20,377	4,83,970	8,91,323	...	.	...	4,20,377	4,83,976	8,91,323	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	. .	...	7	...	550	7	...	550	Sind.
4,12,396	4,03,687	6,87,025	18	...	...	...	...	...	4,12,414	4,03,687	6,87,025	Bengal.
2,45,584	66,655	1,82,159	7,368	4,817	37,786	...	...	..	2,52,952	71,472	2,19,045	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	686	. .	33	...	60	12	611	60	45	1,297	Punjab.
52,170	15,149	2,31,334	4,02,873	3,75,598	5,87,095	...	...	...	4,55,043	3,90,747	8,18,429	Cent. Provs.
...	...	4,530	5,96,337	3,43,933	9,31,287		...	...	5,96,337	3,43,933	9,35,817	Berar.
1,654	1,322	909	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,654	1,322	909	Assam.
46,698	18,929	60,172	89,732	88,472	2,53,831	...	...	...	1,36,430	1,07,401	3,14,003	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2,35,943	1,88,592	3,53,088	...	...	...	2,35,943	1,88,592	3,53,088	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	18	86	...	...	...	...	18	86	Mysore.
7,58,502	*5,05,742	11,66,815	17,52,648	15,10,806	31,23,213	67	12	1,161	25,11,217	20,16,560	42,91,189	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	255	655	747	...	...	...	255	655	747	Madras.
...	...	...	324	347	370	...	...	...	324	34	370	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	21	...	1,372	4,300	1,710	1,372	4,321	1,710	Sind.
5,457	6,161	6,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,457	6,161	6,560	Bengal.
3,827	546	3,144	39	141	135	...	...	...	3,866	687	3,279	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	248	5	3	1	1,551	1,763	1,037	1,556	1,766	1,286	Punjab.
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	Cent. Provs.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	540	571	620	...	..	...	540	571	620	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	Mysore.
9,284	6,707	9,952	1,164	1,740	1,876	2,923	6,063	2,747	13,371	14,510	14,575	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH MAY 1894.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1893	Week ending 13th May 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings Total	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings Per mile open per week	Week ending 12th May 1894. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 12th May 1894. Earnings Total	Week ending 12th May 1894. Earnings Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st January to 13th May 1893	Earnings from 1st January to 12th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,01,271	[illegible]	1,68[illegible]	12,04,836	716	1,97,61,362	2,16,07,594	18,46,232	..
Bengal-Nágpur	180	803	1,7[illegible],127	[illegible]	[illegible]6	1,17,0[illegible]6	171	31,50,6[illegible]2	33,39,703	1,89,101	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,0[illegible],447	146	75[illegible]	1,33,[illegible]	177	22,17,[illegible]40	[illegible]3,67,981	1,50,335	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,472	70	21	1,4[illegible]8	71	3[illegible],458	34,390		5,068
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	206	1,690	5,79,558	341	1,71[illegible]	[illegible]	391	97,40,2[illegible]9	1,05,63,844	8,23,615	
South Indian	157	1,043	1,55,[illegible]	152	[illegible]	1,51,75[illegible]	146	30,16,514	26,40,800	.	3,75,714
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	10[illegible]	1,156	1,40,778	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]4	[illegible]	140	[illegible]2,62,130	[illegible]4,44,535	1,82,405	.
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	162	756	1,56,57[illegible]	151	75[illegible]	1,17,[illegible]	135	[illegible]3,73,722	22,9[illegible],651		74,071
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	73	[illegible]	20,35[illegible]	88	3,[illegible],270	3,90,742	84,466	
Pálanpur-Deesa					17	810	45		15,505	15,505	
TOTAL	72	8,147	[illegible]4,06,277	[illegible]	8,[illegible]47	[illegible]6,41,862	3[illegible]0	4,[illegible]67,0[illegible]9	[illegible]57,04,745	28,36,806	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge											
North Western (state) (*d*)	[illegible]29	2,509	5,17,145	[illegible]	[illegible],507	5,[illegible]2,011	36	1,05,71,21[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible],81,724	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	[illegible]	[illegible]5,711	2[illegible]7	[illegible]41	2,20,[illegible]7	2[illegible]	36,5[illegible],342	40,16,854	3,64,542	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	[illegible]	777	1,70,603	[illegible]	813	1,99,070	[illegible]45	37,46,48[illegible]	41,33,433	6,86,947	
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	13,077	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1[illegible]9	2,03,658	[illegible],357		1,331
East Coast (state)	5[illegible]	[illegible]1	5,110	56	[illegible]	3,[illegible]156	121	(*f*) [illegible]	4,3[illegible],[illegible]87	3,70,626	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	722	1,42,[illegible]	1[illegible]7	7[illegible]0	1,[illegible]4,3[illegible]7	170	33,[illegible]7,714	29,41,449	.	4,26,265
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,5[illegible]	[illegible]	5	1,3[illegible]5	53	20,146	[illegible]1,081	935	
Cherra Companyganj (state provincial)	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]4	[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]518	8,94[illegible]		603
TOTAL	[illegible]31	4,[illegible]	[illegible],56,414	[illegible]	5,[illegible]15	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,76,575	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,4[illegible]	11,03,[illegible]	740	1,410	[illegible]	55[illegible]	1,80,33,47[illegible]	1,7[illegible],[illegible]		1,67,427
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	76[illegible]	[illegible]46	4,43,[illegible]	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7,4[illegible],17[illegible]	[illegible]8,84,790	1,35,620	
Madras	[illegible]	840	1,79,794	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	38,55,514	3[illegible],52,4[illegible]		1,73,019
TOTAL	[illegible]	791	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	15,10,3[illegible]	543	[illegible]	54,33,331		2,04,826
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,587	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]3,14,158	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]84,41,852	49,[illegible]8,555	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	140	[illegible]	23,711	147	161	[illegible]	13[illegible]	4,47,003	5,48,375	1,01,372	..
Tarkessur	277	[illegible]2	5,[illegible]	270	[illegible]	[illegible]	276	1,[illegible]7[illegible]1	1,35,205	8,444	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	[illegible]7	[illegible],867	102	[illegible]7	9,054	1[illegible]6	1,4[illegible],793	1,74,318	31,[illegible]25	
Dibru-Sadiya	120	78	11,101	142	78	10,[illegible]	13[illegible]	1,87,006	1,99,599	12,593	.
TOTAL	142	3[illegible]8	47,617	145	[illegible]	47,3[illegible]	144	9,03,563	10,57,497	1,53,934	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	59,208	151	333	69,290	208	11,43,[illegible]15	11,44,726	811	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	1[illegible]3	13	1,[illegible]33	1[illegible]3	1[illegible]	1,710	13[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]78	25,519		1,159
Rájpura Bhatinda	1[illegible]4	108	11,[illegible]80	[illegible]	108	1[illegible],090	185	2,55,518	2,91,147	3[illegible],629	..
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	[illegible],685	99	36	3[illegible],[illegible]98	90	6,42,533	5,77,589		•64,944
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	[illegible]0	93	8,452	91	9[illegible]	8,[illegible]70	87	1,48,766	1,74,243	25,477	
Kolhapur	83	29	2,344	81	2[illegible]	[illegible]	91	45,344	52,638	7,294	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,255	87	72	6,140	85	1,16,650	1,07,744	..	8,906
TOTAL	125	979	1,12,863	115	1,010	1,40,436	139	23,70,404	23,73,606	.	5,798
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	60,916	182	334	51,890	155	9,34,054	8,70,571	...	63,483
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	3,466	75	46	3,221	70	(*i*) 13,973	59,931	45,958	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	13,519	37	364	[illegible]6,000	71	3,44,673	5,06,943	1,62,270	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	6,9[illegible]4	74	[illegible]4	8,013	85	1,19,448	1,27,654	8,206	
TOTAL	93	838	84,825	101	838	89,124	106	14,12,148	15,65,099	1,52,951	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,032	54,34,214	[illegible]01	18,429	56,21,140	305	9,82,28,412	10,34,38,054	52,09,642	.

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, *viz*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 13th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

.No. VI of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 13th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th May 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	10,91,271	668	1,663	11,04,836	710	66,00,025	70,59,121	4,59,096	...
Bengal-Nágpur	140	863	1,72,127	199	862	1,47,060	171	10,71,641	9,84,160	...	87,472
Indian Midland	129	752	1,09,447	140	752	1,33,035	177	7,74,197	8,14,839	40,642	...
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,472	70	21	1,498	71	10,237	9,503	...	734
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	258	1,699	5,79,558	341	1,719	6,72,630	391	32,89,004	37,09,425	4,20,421	..
South Indian	139	1,043	1,58,510	152	1,042	1,51,782	146	10,05,151	8,98,831	..	1,06,320
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	87	1,156	1,40,775	122	1,164	1,63,560	140	8,20,557	8,98,854	78,297	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	137	756	1,36,870	181	756	1,47,290	195	8,16,970	8,53,700	36,730	.
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	16,229	73	231	20,355	88	96,688	1,30,986	34,298	.
Pálanpûr-Deesa			.		17	810	48		5,365	5,365	..
TOTAL	243	8,147	21,00,277	295	8,247	26,41,862	320	1,44,84,470	1,53,64,793	8,80,323	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	201	2,509	5,17,145	206	2,507	5,92,611	236	34,15,454	39,06,795	4,91,341	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,05,714	207	741	2,[illegible] 7	[illegible]98	12,86,845	13,96,689	1,09,844	.
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,70,003	220	813	1,99,070	245	11,44,576	12,42,720	98,144	..
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	13,077	109	125	14,910	119	90,468	91,520	1,052	.
East Coast (state)		91	,110	56	266	32,156	121	(*f*) 38,453	1,70,351	1,31,898	.
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	722	1,42,063	197	730	1,24,367	170	8,82,052	7,23,419	.	1,58,633
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,598	64	25	1,325	53	6,872	6,803	...	69
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	17	8	534	67	8	569	71	3,158	2,975	...	183
TOTAL	217	4,949	10,56,444	213	5,215	11,85,935	227	68,07,978	75,41,272	6,73,294	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	515	1,490	11,03,028	740	1,400	8,77,296	589	64,67,704	56,14,723	...	8,52,981
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	401	4,43,366	962	401	4,36,000	980	26,86,398	26,33,792		53,606
Madras	220	840	1,79,734	214	840	1,83,005	218	12,07,203	11,53,870	...	53,393
TOTAL	44	2,791	17,26,188	618	2,791	15,16,301	543	1,03,61,365	94,01,385	...	9,59,980
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,887	51,85,909	327	16,253	53,44,188	329	3,17,13,813	3,23,07,450	5,93,637	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	23,714	147	161	21,311	1 6	1,66,014	2,26,874	60,830	.
Tarkessur	252	22	5,935	270	22	6,072	276	48,688	50,656	1,968	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,867	102	67	9,084	136	68,473	55,959	...	12,514
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,101	142	78	10,325	132	64,256	62,675	...	1,581
TOTAL	135	328	47,617	145	328	47,392	144	3,47,461	3,96,164	48,703	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	50,208	151	333	69,[illegible]	208	3,92,270	4,12,327	20,057	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,333	103	13	1,710	132	8,680	8,997	317	..
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	11,586	107	108	19,999	185	96,493	94,163	...	2,330
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	331	32,685	99	362	32,598	90	1,98,757	1,86,284	...	12,473
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	8,452	91	93	8,070	87	54,074	54,604	..	10
Kolhápur	67	29	2,344	81	29	2,629	91	13,550	22,119	8,569	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,255	87	72	6,140	85	44,044	35,021	.	9,023
TOTAL	107	979	1,12,863	115	1,010	1,40,436	139	8,08,418	8,13,575	5,107	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	60,916	182	334	51,800	155	3,58,552	3,16,256	...	42,296
Jetalsar-Rajkot	.	46	3,466	75	46	3,221	70	(*i*) 13,973	21,382	7,409	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	13,519	37	364	26,000	71	1,05,427	1,51,110	45,683	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	6,924	74	94	8,013	85	39,566	42,235	2,669	...
TOTAL	80	838	84,825	101	838	89,124	106	5,17,518	5,30,983	13,465	..
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,032	54,34,214	301	18,429	56,21,140	305	3,33,87,260	3,40,48,172	6,60,912	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 13th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

Simla, the 24th May 1894.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1365 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 26th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 151 of 1894.—Adolph Mooncli<, Manufacturer, of 143, Avenue D., New York, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in or relating to machines for making cigarettes and cheroots."

No. 152 of 1894.—Adolph Moonelis of 143, Avenue D., New York, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for "Improvements in apparatus for cutting wrappers for cigarettes and cigars out of tobacco leaves."

No. 153 of 1894.—Alfred Oblasser and Charles Théryc, Engineers, of 95, Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris, France, for "Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of Electric Accumulators."

No. 154 of 1894.—S. Annasawmy Pillai, late Overseer, residing at Putoor-Vunnarapettai, Trichinopoly, for a "Notable sale of articles by Invention Prizes"

No. 155 of 1894.—B. L Ghose, carrying on business under the name of B L Ghose & Co., Mechanical Engineers, Gas-fitters, Plumbers, etc, of 146, Cornwallis Street in the Town of Calcutta, for purifying chimney smoke, named the "Smoke Purifier"

No. 156 of 1894.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Bankers, Merchants and Agents, Madras, for sifting salt.

No. 1366 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 278 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, of Karachi, in the Province of Sind, for "Improvements in Rice Mortars." (Filed 25th April 1894.)

No. 93 of 1893.—Edward Smith Higgins and Henry Charles Jenkins, of London, in England, Engineers, for "Improvements in or relating to Type-writers." (Filed 23rd May 1894.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, Manager of Beech Lea, Edge Lane, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, for "Improvements in Sight Feed Lubricators for Steam Engines." (Filed 9th May 1894.)

No. 136 of 1893.—Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Civil Engineer, residing at Nagpur, Central Provinces, for "Interlocking and Safety Gear for Facing Points and Distant Signals of Railway Stations." (Filed 15th December 1893.)

No 137 of 1893.—Thomas Richard Mundy, Clerk, Quarter Master General's Department, of Simla, for the "Construction of an improved Military Tent which is also suitable for Shikaree and other purposes" (Filed 17th April 1894)

No. 174 of 1893.—Roghoomull, son of Boodh Sing, deceased, of Chawribazaar, Delhi, Ironmonger and General Merchant, for a "Roller Chain Pump." (Filed 23rd April 1894)

No. 295 of 1893.—John Harrold, Photographer, Survey of India Department, 14 Lower Wood Street, Calcutta, for a "Machine for washing Photographic Negatives" (Filed 19th May 1894)

No. 297 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a "Non-collapsible Tile." (Filed 11th May 1894.)

No. 302 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal. at present residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for "Improvements in the manufacture of Patent or Artificial Stone." (Filed 10th May 1894.)

No. 324 of 1893.—The American Arithmometer Company, a Corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Missouri, United States of America, and having its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis in said State, for "Calculating Machines." (Filed 23rd May 1894.)

No. 26 of 1894.—Fredrick Ewart Robertson, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, for "Interlocking Points and Signals." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No 72 of 1894.—James Watson, of 8, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for "Improvements in baling Presses" (Filed 17th May 1894.)

No. 1367 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 165 of 1889.—Mr. J. S. Hulbert's invention for an improved Fork Cultivator, termed the "Veteran Fork." (Specification filed 24th February 1890.)

No. 206 of 1889.—Mr. S. T. Dutton's invention for "Improvements in Railway Signal Lamps and in appliances connected therewith, and in improvements in apparatus for charging and for regulating the charge supplied to the Oil Cisterns of Railway Signal, Carriage, Ship or other Lamps and Vessels." (Specification filed 21st February 1890.)

No. 212 of 1889.—Mr. A. Winkler's invention for an "improved manufacture of Sheet Metal Signs" (Specification filed 20th February 1890.)

No. 220 of 1889.—Mr. J. Hannay's invention for "Improvements in apparatus for the application and supply of Chlorine employed in extracting Gold from Ores." (Specification filed 21st February 1890)

No. 265 of 1889.—Mr. T. Ker's invention for "Improvements in and relating to Sleepers for the Permanent-way of Railways." (Specification filed 24th February 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,77,986	11	8			
				1,45,28,721	15	11
Public Deposits at Branches	77,50,735	4	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,71,85,856	14	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,37,924	1	5
Sundries				34,16,411	7	2
RUPEES				8,11,68,914	7	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities				52,29,440	0	0
Other authorized Investments				41,90,814	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,26,20,378	13	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				98, 9,754	4	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,30,17,536	11	2
Balances with other Banks				7,31,078	4	4
Bullion				1,075	1	5
Dead Stock				13,01,861	12	6
Stamps				8,601	14	7
Sundries				18,67,887	14	1
				5,88,52,029	3	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,41,390	4	1			
				2,23,16,885	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,19,75,494	15	4			
RUPEES				8,11,68,914	7	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 31st May, 1894.

F. F. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·1.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 25th May, 1894.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment.—

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly has been appointed to act as Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr W D McKewan, who has been granted two months leave of absence

Mr C. K Lamont has been appointed to take charge of the Hyderabad Branch during the temporary absence of Mr. H. Gray, on short leave

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

FIRST DIVISION

Das, Amarnath . . . Civil Engrg College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Das, Raneschandra	Civil Engrg College
2.	Bagchi, Jagatbandhu	Ditto.
3	Ray, Jatindranath	Ditto
4.	Datta, Upendranath	Ditto.
5.	Sarkar, Chunilal	Ditto
6	De, Nandalal	Ditto.
7.	Sanyal, Chitt sukh	Ditto
8.	De, Bijaykrishna	Ditto
9.	Basu, Abinaschandra	Ditto
10.	Samanta, Nagendranath	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 31st May, 1894

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1894.

No. 13.—Mr. A. E Spring, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th April, 1894, to proceed on sick leave granted by Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1234, dated 9th May, 1894, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 8th April. 1894 :—

Lieutenant A J Pilcher, R E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 14.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th April, 1894, *vice* Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B, R.E, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant C C. D. Morice, R E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade

No. 15—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the 28th April, 1894.—

Mr E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd grade.

Mr G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S C, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C W H. Symonds, S C, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No 16—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 8th May, 1894, to fill an existing vacancy in the 2nd grade of Deputy Superintendents —

Lieutenant G P Lenox-Conyngham R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade

Lieutenant H A D. Fraser, R E., officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tempore*

No. 17—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the 8th May, 1894 —

Mr F. F Litchfield, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel R E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 18.—Mr J. O. Greiff, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section II of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th proximo.

ST. G. GORE, *Major, R.E.*,

Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1894

No, 3 R.—A. J. Gibson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R E.*,

Deputy Surveyor-General,

In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 9.—The following permanent promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates shown against each :—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
			1894.
E. A. Kenyon	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt. class VI, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. C. A. Goodall	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	26th Feb.
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. S. Olphert	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt, class VI, 1st grade.	30th March.
R. T. Gibbs	Asst. Supdt, class VII, 1st grade and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	30th March.
C. B. Williams	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	30th March.
A. P. Hill	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1st April.
M. G. Simpson	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt, class VI, 2nd grade.	1st April.
W. Barker	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.
W. J. Donaghey	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.

No. 10.—Mr W. C. N. Jones, Superintendent, class V 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th May, 1894.

No. 3467.—Lieutenant H L. Showers I.S.C, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, availed himself of the two months and five days' privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 638-G., dated 25th April, 1894, in the afternoon of the 3rd May, 1894.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 1914-G.—The following third class Hospital Assistants, who have passed their examination in English, are entitled to draw the usual allowance for English qualification from the date specified against their names :—

Third class Hospital Assistant Rahim Bux, attached to the Thana Ghazi Dispensary in Ulwar, from 1st October, 1893.
Third class Hospital Assistant Ali Husain, in charge of the Mangrol Dispensary in Kotah, from 15th April, 1894
Third class Hospital Assistant Debi Pershad, of the Native States Reserve List, from 15th April, 1894.
Third class Hospital Assistant Syed Muzhar Ali, of the Government Reserve List, from 15th April, 1894.

No. 1915-G.—Third class Hospital Assistants Bromanand, attached to the Sri-Madhopur Dispensary, and Ram Gopal in charge of the Seikar Dispensary, passed their professional examinations for second class with the English qualification and were promoted to second class, with effect from 15th October, 1893, and 15th April, 1894, respectively.

No. 1916-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Hushmut Ally, attached to the Nawa Dispensary in Marwar, passed his professional examination without English for 1st class and was promoted to that class from the 15th April, 1894.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st May, 1894

No. 1375 S. - Consequent on the grant of special leave for six months to Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, from 28th instant, or such date as he can avail himself of it as per this Department Notification No. 1205-S. of 14th May, 1894, the following arrangement is sanctioned, as a temporary measure, until further orders :—

Mr W R Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Deesa Sub-Division, is, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, under Article 142, Civil Service Regulations.

By Order,
H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.,*
Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl. for Rajputana and Central India, P. W. D.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th May, 1894.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by the Indian immigrants deceased in British Guiana is now lodged in this Office for public inspection.

O. W. WARNER,
Offg. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers ; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W14 of 1894-95.	F10—47714	100	Mr. Kasiram Sonar, Nagpur.
	„ —59138	100	

R. C. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY,
The 25th May, 1894.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 73.—Mr. S. H Bryan, Superintendent, Farukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. F. Ashton, with effect from the 1st January, 1894.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 78.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, under Articles 277 and 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 79.—Mr. H. A Tregear, Superintendent, Calcutta-Monghyr Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner.

A B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 12-*A*.—Lieutenant H H. Turner, Royal Engineers, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 9th May, 1894.

No. 13-*A*.—Lieutenant H H. Turner, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 9th May, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*
for Director General of Military Works.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1892-93	...			25,64,980	15	1
Deposits in 1893-94	6,57,461	3	7			
Interest allowed to Depositors in	93,640	6	3			
				7,51,101	9	10
TOTAL				33,16,082	8	11
DEDUCT—						
Withdrawals in 1893-94	7,95,549	2	10			
Investment in Government Loans, 1893-94	32,178	2	7			
				8,27,727	5	5
Balance				24,88,355	3	6
LIABILITIES.						
Balance due to Depositors in 1893-94				24,88,355	3	6
ASSETS.						
Due by General Books	23,94,714	13	3			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1893-94	93,640	6	3			
				24,88,355	3	6

F. T. LEWIS,
Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 31st May, 1894.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1894.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210 of the 17th May, 1894, Lieutenant G. R. Hearn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 26.—Lieutenant W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, *vice* Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 25th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, — No 1603, Private James Frost
Age,—28 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th May, 1894.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona
Date of Enlistment,—25th February, 1885
At what Place Enlisted,—Pontefract
Parish and County in which Born.—Wosbara, near Barnsley, York
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer (Collier).
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 10 years' service.

, for *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., King's Own York. L. I.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 786-I.—Mr. H. M Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices 1st grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Aligarh Workshop, with effect from the 10th May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. Hawthorne, or until further orders.

The following acting appointments are also made, with effect from the 2nd May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. Harcourt, or until further orders:—

Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade

Mr J. R. Webster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Mahendra Nath Banerji to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th May, 1894.

Agents to William Hutchinson & Co.
Counsell, Mrs. (Milliner).
Cowee & Co. (Eyeglass Maker).
David, Aslan.
Empress of India Soap Factory.
Gardiner, Mrs. E. T.
Gunnis, G P.
Henderson, Mrs. (Boarding House).
Marshall Brothers.
Morrison, G. A R.
Meyer, A. J., Mrs.
Nest, John.
Oiens, S. B.
Ritchie & Co.
Robinson, Mrs.
Robiteek, H., & Co.
Row & Co.
Saccons, J. (Wine Merchant).
Saunders, J. M.
Sims, E.
Selby, Miss.
Sullivan, A., & Co.
Thornett & Co.
White, C. W., & Co. (late of Dawson & Sons).
Waymouth & Co.
Wilkie, James, Mrs.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Wiele, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Arndt, F. W.
Affleck, Miss.
Alexander, Mrs.
Allmuch, I. B.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R Clegg.
Binder, Monsieur.
Blair, Miss Daisy.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Brian, Mrs. J F.
Bullock, Mrs. J.
Burgess, R.
Caine, Percy T R.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Clarke, G. W., Capt.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
DeBaux, W.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J I.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Drewitz, H.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
Edwards, W. H.
English, M. A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Ferguson, I. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Fzoucorman, Rosa, Madame.
Gaythorne, Miss D.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Grossmann, John.
Griffen, Maurice.
Harris, J. G.
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E. A.
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff A.
Johnson, Capt. T S
Johnston, W. M., Capt.
Keane, Mrs.
Kolbe, Gutthold.
Kromer, Moritz.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Love, Mrs.
Lutmann, F.
Mackintosh, G W.
Macneill, Col J. G. R. D.
Mann, J. C.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mathieson, Alex.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Mitchell, W. J.
Murphy, E.
Newington, D.
Oertil, F. O.
Pitman, J. D.
Raubal, Guido.
Rayner, Francis.
Redmond, W.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Rentoch, Wm.
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Roper, Miss.
Rosenzweig B., Mrs.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, Mrs.
Saunders, R.
Schade, F.
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R. Carridon.

The 2nd June, 1894.

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	1894	
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Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	4th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	5th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	9th „	Ditto.
Colombo	12th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	5th „	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	8th „	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th „	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
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Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894.

No. 987.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be inserted after the words "be delivered" in clause 1, rule 10, of the rules published under paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 865, dated 8th June 1882:—

"by the consignee or his agent, or, if the arms, ammunition, or military stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, by that person."

MEDICAL.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 340.—Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, M.D., M.Ch., Civil Surgeon of Nadia, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th May, 1894.

No. 397.—Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the 31st December 1892, for so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 244.—The services of Lieutenant J. L. W. ffrench-Mullen, I.S.C., 13th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Commandant of Military Police in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st June 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 30th May, 1894.

No. 1329—24.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Queripel, Army Veterinary Department, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, Bengal, is appointed Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 28th May 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 853-*G*.—The following appointments and substantive promotions are made to and in the graded list of the Political Department

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,—

Colonel F. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere, is confirmed in the appointment of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. A Williams, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is confirmed in the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain J Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class

Captain M. A Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. (Captain Tighe will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.)

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. (Lieutenant Spence will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.)

The above appointments and confirmations will have effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot may assume charge of his office in the Foreign Department

Captain C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, with effect from the date of the present notification, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class (Captain Fagan will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.)

The 28th May, 1894.

No. 861-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, officiated also as Wing Officer and Adjutant from the 15th March to the 6th May, 1894, inclusive.

No. 863-*G*.—Lieutenant E. G. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 7th May, 1894, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 1829-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following Schedule, provided that such persons be European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that Schedule respectively :.

Offices.	States.
The Political Agent, Pudukkottai .	Pudukkottai.
The Political Agent, Banganapalle .	Banganapalle
The Political Agent, Sandur . .	Sandur.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 879-*G*.—The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May, 1894:

Kot-Dafadar Tilawat Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Azam, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1833-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, to

the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely:

(1) For the words "Local Government," "British India," and "Collector" wherever they occur, the words "Resident," "Residency Bazars," and "Extra Assistant Resident or other officer for the time being in charge Residency Bazars" shall respectively be read. The functions of a High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority for the purposes of the Act shall be performed by the Resident.

(2) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sika rupee" and "Hali Sika rupees" shall respectively be read.

(3) The second and third paragraphs of section 1 and sections 2 and 71 shall be omitted.

(4) In section 3, the definitions of "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" and "Collector" shall be omitted, and in the definition of "chargeable," for the words "chargeable under" the second time they occur down to the end of the definition, the words "executed or first executed on or after the 1st October, 1879, chargeable under *Residency Orders* notification No. 8, dated the 12th August, 1879," shall be substituted.

(5) In section 5, for the word and figures "April 1879" the word and figures "June 1894" shall be read.

(6) In section 69 the words "or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed," shall be omitted.

(7) In section 70 the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted.

(8) Schedule III and article 2, clauses (*b*) and (*e*), article 10, and article 11, clause (*b*) of schedule II, shall be omitted.

II *Residency Orders* notification No. 8, dated the 12th August, 1879, is hereby repealed.

No. 1834-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification No. 5855, dated the 22nd November, 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), shall apply to the said bazars, subject to the following modifications.

(1) In the first paragraph, for the words "British India" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be read.

(2) In the first schedule, articles 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 shall be omitted.

(3) In the second schedule, articles 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*); 5 (*a*) and (*c*); 6 (*b*) and (*c*); 7 (*a*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*j*); 8 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*); 11 and 12 (*g*) shall be omitted, and for articles 2, 3 and 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"2. Bills of Exchange drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

"3. *Bills of Lading* executed out of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and relating to property to be delivered in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars

"4 *Cheques* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

No. 1835-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions (so far as they may be applicable) of the notification No. 2036, dated the 30th June, 1882, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the aforesaid section, shall apply to the aforesaid Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1836-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification No. 2170, dated the 22nd May, 1891, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely:

Rule 1—For "British India" *substitute* "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

Rule 4 (a) (2)—For the words "one of the officers mentioned in rule 10 (*b*) or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta," *read* "the officer mentioned in rule 10."

Rule 8.—For the words "Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, or Lahore, or by the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad," *substitute* "Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rules 9 (20), 12 (a), 15 (a).—For "British India" *read* "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

Rule 10—For this rule *substitute* the following

"The Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, is empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in rule 9."

Rule 11 (a).—For the words "every such officer" *substitute* "the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rule 11 (b).—Omit the last two clauses commencing with "In Calcutta" and ending with "from Lahore," and *for* the words "Local Government" *substitute* "Resident at Hyderabad."

Rule 12 (b).—Omit the words "unless he be the Collector of Calcutta or Karachi."

For the words "one of the officers mentioned in rule 10" *substitute* "the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rule 14.—Omit clause (*c*).

No. 1837-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of notification No. 4345, dated the 19th October, 1891, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1838-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely

(1) Chapters I and II shall be omitted

(2) For the words "Local Government" and "District Judge" wherever they occur, the words "Resident" and "Civil Judge" shall respectively be read The functions of a High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority for the purposes of the Act shall be performed by the Resident

(3) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sika rupee" and "Hali Sika rupees" shall respectively be read

(4) Article 13 of schedule I and articles 4 and 13 of schedule II shall be omitted.

(5) In section 35, for the words "whole or in any part of British India" the words "Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be read.

II The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct that all powers under the said Act which may heretofore have been exercised by the Resident at Hyderabad as Local Government, High Court, or Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, and all fees levied under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been exercised or levied, as the case may be, in accordance with law.

No. 1839-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions (so far as they may be applicable) of the notification No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the aforesaid sections, shall apply to the aforesaid Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1840-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that so much of the notification No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), section 35, as is specified below, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

The preamble (the words "Hyderabad Residency Bazars" being substituted for the words "whole or in any part of British India") clauses (1) to (3) (both inclusive); clauses (5) to (11) (both inclusive), clauses (13) to (17) (both inclusive), clause (19); and clause (35), except the words "in the Presidency of Bombay or by the Sadar Court in Sindh"

No. 1841-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 119-I.J., dated the 4th June, 1879, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1245-I., dated the 19th March, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further modifications shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No 5855, dated the 22nd November, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, namely

For articles 2 (*b*), 3 and 4 of the second schedule the following shall be substituted, namely

"2 *Bills of Exchange* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

"3. *Bills of Lading* executed out of the Cantonment of Secunderabad and relating to property to be delivered in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

"4. *Cheques* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, on which the full rate of duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

The 31st May, 1894.

No. 886-*G*.—Captain H. Daly, C I E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th May, 1894.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th May, 1894.

No. 887-*G*.—Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer for Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming

charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., or until further orders.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), officiating Medical Officer, 19th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Weir.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 973-*E*.—The following order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 9th March, 1894, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 3rd day of March, 1894.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Marquess of Ripon.

Earl Spencer.

Mr. Gladstone.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient , and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer ;

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals;

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Portugal for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following .

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up, the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, e Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, julgando conveniente para melhorar a administração da justiça e obstar á perpetração de crimes nos seus respectivos territorios, que os individuos accusados ou condemnados por algum dos crimes abaixo indicados, e foragidos da justiçã, sejam dadas certas circumstancias reciprocamente entregues, nomearam seus Plenipotenciarios para a celebração d'um Tratado com este intuito, a saber .

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir George Glynn Petre, Knight Commander of

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, a Sir George Glynn Petre, Commendador da Muito

Distincta Ordem de São Miguel e São Jorge, Cavalleiro da Muito Nobre Ordem do Banho, seu Enviado Extraodinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario na Côrte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, &c.; e

Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, a Dom Antonio Ayres de Gouvêa, do seu Conselho, Par do Reino, Bispo de Bethsaida, lente Jubilado da Universidade de Coimbra, seu Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, &c.;

Os quaes, tendo trocado os seus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que acharam em bôa e devida forma, convieram e assentaram nos seguintes Artigos:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTIGO I.

As Altas Partes Contractantes compromettem-se á reciproca entrega dos individuos que, accusados ou condemnados por crime ou delicto commettido no territorio d'uma das Partes, se acharem no territorio da outra nos termos e condições estipuladas no presente Tratado.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:

1. Murder (including assassination, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

4. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

5. Counterfeiting or altering money, either metallic or of any other kind representing the first named, or uttering counterfeit or altered money of any of those kinds.

6. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

7. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

8. Embezzlement or larceny.

9. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

10. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

11. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

12. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

13. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

ARTIGO II.

Os crimes ou delictos pelos quaes ha de conceder-se extradição são os seguintes:—

1. Homicidio voluntario (includio homicidio com premeditação, infanticidio, e envenenamento), tentativa, ou conluio para assassinar.

2. Homicidio simples.

3. Ferimentos voluntarios ou grave lesão corporal.

4. Aggressão da qual resultasse de facto lesão corporal.

5. Falsificação ou adulteração de moeda, quer seja d'especie metallica, quer d'outra qualquer especie representando aquella, ou introducção na circulação de moeda falsificada ou adulterada de qualquer d'aquellas especies.

6. Fabrico intencional de instrumento, utensilio ou apparelho appropriado ou destinado ao fabrico de moeda falsa.

7. Falsificação, imitação fraudulenta ou viciação, e a passagem ou introducção na circulação do que se falsificou, imitou, ou viciou.

8. Descaminho ou furto.

9. Damno voluntario causado em propriedade que se constituir delicto ou crime.

10. Acquisição fraudulenta de dinheiro, fazenda, ou titulos de valor.

11. Receptação de dinheiro, titulo de valor, ou outra especie de propriedade havendo certeza de ter sido roubada, subtrahida, ou illegitimamente adquirida.

12. Crimes contra a legislação relativa a fallencias.

13. Fraude commetida por depositario, banqueiro, agente, commissario, curador, ou director ou membro ou empregado de companhia que deva reputar-se criminosa em razão de lei vigente.

14. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

15. Rape.

16. Carnal knowledge or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age.

17. Indecent assault.

18. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

19. Abduction.

20. Bigamy.

21. Child-stealing.

22. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

23. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

24. Burglary or house-breaking.

25. Arson.

26. Robbery with violence.

27. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

28. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

29. Piracy by law of nations.

30. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

31. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

32. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

33. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

The Portuguese Government will not deliver up any person either guilty or accused of any crime punishable with death.

ARTICLE III.

The Portuguese Government will not grant the extradition of any Portuguese subject, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not grant the extradition of any British subject; but in the case of a naturalized subject, this Article shall only be applicable if the naturalization was obtained previous to the commission of the crime giving rise to the application for extradition.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Portuguese Government, has already been

14. Perjurio ou suborno para perjurar.

15. Violação.

16. Estupro, ou tentativa de estupro, em rapariga menor de 16 annos.

17. Ultrage ao pudôr.

18. Propinação de substancias ou emprego de instrumentos tendentes a produzir aborto.

19. Rapto.

20. Bigamia.

21. Substracçao de menores.

22. Abandono de infantes, exposição ou detenção illegal dos mesmos.

23. Rapto violento e carcere privado.

24. Roubo con arrombamento durante a noite ou arrombamento de domicilio para furtar.

25. Fogo posto.

26. Furto com violencia.

27. Acto voluntario que ponha em risco á segurança d'alguem em trem de via ferrea.

28. Ameaças por carta ou de outra forma para realisar extorsão.

29. Pirateria segundo o direito das gentes.

30. Submersão ou destruição de navio no mar, tentativa ou conluio para esse fim

31 Aggressão a bordo de navio no alto mar no intuito de destruir vidas ou causar grave lesão corporal.

32. Revolta ou conluio para revolta levada a effeito por duas ou mais pessôas a bordo de embarcação no mar alto contra a autoridade do capitão.

33. Trafico de escravos realisado por forma que constitua violação das leis d'ambos os Estados.

Será tambem concedida a extradição, pela cumplicidade em algum dos crimes acima ditos, contanto que tal cumplicidade seja punivel pelas leis de ambas as Partes Contractantes.

Poderá tambem conceder-se extradição a arbitrio do Estado reclamado por qualquer outro crime que, segundo as leis então vigentes d'ambas as Partes Contractantes, a ella poder dar logar.

O Governo Portuguez não concederá a extradição de nenhum individuo culpado ou accusado de crime a que seja applicavel pena de morte.

ARTIGO III.

O Governo Portuguez não concederá a extradição de qualquer subdito Portuguez, e o Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica não concederá a extradição de qualquer subdito Britannico; mas quando se tratar de um subdito naturalisado só serão applicadas as disposições d'este Artigo no caso de ter sido a naturalisação obtida antes da perpetração do crime que deu logar ao pedido de extradição.

ARTIGO IV.

Não poderá effectuar-se a extradição se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Britannico ou o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Portuguez já tiver sido julgado e condemnado ou absolvido,

tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Portuguese Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal, or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but circumstances may cause a person so sentenced *in contumaciam* to be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ou estiver sujeito ainda a julgamento, no territorio d'alguma das Altas Partes Contractantes em razão do crime pelo qual tiver sido reclamada a sua extradição.

Se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Britannico, ou se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Potuguez, se achar ainda sujeito a processo, ou estiver cumprido sentença em virtude de condemnação por outro crime no territorio d'uma das Altas Partes Contractantes, demorar-se-ha a sua extradição até que ou em razão de absolvição proferida, ou por ter cumprido sentença, ou por outro motivo esteja livre.

ARTIGO V.

Não se realisará a extradição se subsequentemente á pratica do acto criminoso, ou á instauração do processo criminal, ou á condemnação do reu, resultar isençao de acção criminal ou de punição em razão do tempo decorrido, segundo as leis do paiz ao qual fôr feita a instancia da extradição.

ARTIGO VI.

Um criminoso refugiado não será entregue se o delicto que motivar o pedido de extradição fôr de caracter politico, ou se elle provar que esse pedido foi de facto apresentado no intuito de o processar ou punir por um delicto de caracter politico.

ARTIGO VII.

Um individuo entregue não pode em caso algum ser detido em prisão ou mettido em processo no Estado ao qual fôr concedida a extradição por crime ou em razão de factos diversos dos que determinaram a extradição emquanto não tiver voltado ou tido occasião de voltar ao Estado pelo qual foi entregue.

Não se applicará esta estipulação aos crimes commettidos depois da extradição.

ARTIGO VIII.

O pedido de extradição deverá ser apresentado pelos Agentes Diplomaticos das Altas Partes Contractantes.

Deverão acompanhar o pedido de extradição d'um individuo accusado o mandado de captura expedido pela autoridade competente do Estado reclamante, e documentos que, em face das leis do logar onde estiver o accusado, bastem para justificar a prisão d'este se ali se tivesse perpetrado o crime

Se o pedido se referir a individuo previamente condemnado terá de ser acompanhado da sentença condemnatoria proferida contra o criminoso pelo tribunal competente do Estado que requerer a extradição.

Uma sentença de revelia não equivale a uma condemnação, mas dadas certas circumstancias poderá o individuo condemnado á revelia ser tratado como accusado.

ARTIGO IX.

Quando o pedido de extradição fôr feito em harmonia com as precedentes estipulações, as autoridades competentes de Estado requerido procederão á captura do refugiado.

ARTICLE X.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the dominions of Portugal, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows :—

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Portuguese Minister; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE XI.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the dominions of Portugal, his surrender shall be granted if upon examination by a competent authority it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *primâ facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

The Portuguese authorities shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction, or other judicial documents, or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the iden-

ARTIGO X.

Se o refugiado fôr preso nos dominios Britannicos terá de comparecer immediatamente perante o Magistrado competente, que deverá inquiril-o e proceder a investigações preliminares da causa como se a prisão se houvesse effectuado em razão de crime commettido nos dominios Britannicos.

Nas investigações a que tiverem de proceder em conformidade com as precedentes estipulações, as autoridades dos dominios Britannicos deverão admittir como testemunho valido os depoimentos ou asserções juradas de testemunhas tomadas nos dominios de Portugal, ou seus traslados, e pela mesma forma os mandados e sentenças proferidos, e attestados ou documentos officiaes affirmativos de condemnação proferida, comtanto que esses documentos sejam legalisados pela forma seguinte :—

1. Um mandado terá de ser firmado pelo Juiz, Magistrado, ou funccionario Portuguez.

2. Os depoimentos e asserções e seus traslados devem vir acompanhados de declarações firmadas por Juiz, Magistrado, ou funccionario Portuguez de como são os depoimentos ou asserções originaes ou seus traslados authenticos, segundo cumprir.

3. Um attestado ou documento judicial affirmativo de condemnação proferida deverá ser certificado por Juiz, Magistrado, ou funccionario Portuguez.

4. Em cada causa especial estes mandados, depoimentos, allegações, traslados, attestados, ou documentos officiaes, teem de ser authenticados ou por juramento de testemunhas, ou pela applicação do sello official do Ministro da Justiça ou de outro Ministro de Portugal; poderá porem substituir a precedente outra forma de legalisação reconhecida por lei vigente na parte dos dominios Britannicos onde se effectuar a dilligencia.

ARTIGO XI.

Se o refugiado fôr preso nos dominios de Portugal, deverá ser concedida a extradição se do exame a que proceder a autoridade competente resultar que os documentos appresentados pelo Governo Britannico conteem elementos sufficientes *primâ facie* para justificar a extradição.

As autoridades Portuguezas considerarão elemento valido as certidões passadas pelas autoridades Britannicas dos depoimentos das testemunhas ou seus traslados, e certidões de sentença condemnatoria ou outros documentos judiciaes ou traslados d'elles: Uma vez que os referidos documentos sejam assignados ou legalisados por uma autoridade cuja competencia seja authenticada com o sello d'um Ministro d'Estado de Sua Magestade Britannica.

ARTIGO XII.

Não se effectuará a extradição se os documentos appresentados não forem bastantes para segundo as leis do Estado requerido, sejeitar o preso a julgamento se o crime tivesse sido perpetrado no territorio do referido Estado, ou para provar que o preso é o proprio individuo con-

tical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could at the time of such conviction have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE XIII

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of both of the High Contracting Parties, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular authority of the other State in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

The High Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in their respective Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals who may take refuge therein on the basis, as nearly as may

demnado pelos Tribunaes do Estado requerente, e que o crime por que foi condemnado é d'aquelles pelos quaes ao tempo da condemnação podia o Estado requerido ter concedido a extradição. O criminoso refugiado nos dominios de Sua Magestade Britannica só poderá ser entregue findo o praso de quinze dias contados da entrada na cadeia para aguardar n'ella a occasião da entrega.

ARTIGO XIII.

Se o individuo reclamado por uma das Altas Partes Contractantes nos termos do presente Tratado fôr ao mesmo tempo reclamado por outra ou outras Potencias por outros crimes ou delicto commettidos em seus respectivos territorios será concedida a extradição ao Estado cuja instancia preceder na data as outras.

ARTIGO XIV.

Se os documentos apresentados dentro de dois mezes contados da data da captura do refugiado, ou no praso de tempo que indicar o Estado requerido ou o Tribunal competente d'esse Estado, não forem sufficientes para se conceder a extradição, o preso será posto em liberdade.

ARTIGO XV.

Todos os objectos apprehendidos ao individuo sujeito a extradição e em seu poder ao tempo da captura serão entregues se a autoridade competente do Estado requerido assim o determinar quando se levar a effeito a extradição; e esta entrega abrangerá não só os objectos que houverem sido subtrahidos mas tudo que servir para provar o crime.

ARTIGO XVI.

Todas as despezas relativas a extradição serão custeadas pelo Estado que a reclamar.

ARTIGO XVII.

As estipulações d'este Tratado terão applicação ás Colonias e possessões ultramarinas de ambas as Altas Partes Contractantes até onde o permittirem as leis ao tempo em vigor em taes Colonias e possessões ultramarinas.

O pedido de extradição do criminoso que se houver refugiado em alguma d'essas Colonias ou possessões ultramarinas poderá ser apresentado ao Governador ou primeira autoridade da Colonia ou possessão de que se tratar pela principal autoridade Consular do outro Estado existente n'essa Colonia ou possessão.

Estes pedidos poderão ser resolvidos sujeitando-os tanto quanto ser possa, e até onde o permittir a lei da Colonia ou possessão ultramarina, ás disposições d'este Tratado, pelo referido Governador ou primeira autoridade a qual todavia terá a liberdade de deferir a extradição ou de referir o assumpto ao seu Governo.

As Altas Partes Contractantes terão comtudo a faculdade de estabelecer accordos especiaes nás suas respectivas Colonias e possessões ultramarinas para a extradição de criminosos que se houverem refugiado n'ellas, tomando por

be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

base, tanto quanto possivel e até onde o permittir a legislação da Colonia ou possessão, as disposições d'este Tratado.

Pedidos d'extradição d'um criminoso que emanarem de Colonia ou possessão ultramarina d'uma das Altas Partes Contractantes serão regulados pelas prescripções exaradas nos precedentes Artigos d'este Tratado.

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) GEORGE G. PETRE

ARTIGO XVIII.

O presente Tratado entrará em vigor dez dias depois da sua publicação official segundo as formas prescriptas na legislação das Altas Partes Contractantes. Poderá em qualquer tempo dal-o por findo uma das Altas Partes Contracantes communicando á outra com a antecipação de seis mezes a intenção de assim fazer.

O Tratado será ratificado, e trocadas as ratificações em Lisbôa no mais curto praso possivel.

Em testemunho do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios o assignaram e lhe pozeram o sello das suas armas.

Feito em duplicado em Lisbôa aos dezesete dias do mez de Outubro, do anno de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oito centos e noventa e dois.

(L.S) A. AYRES DE GOUVÊA.

And whereas a Protocol relative to the said Treaty was signed at Lisbon on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, which Protocol is in the terms following

The stipulations of the present Treaty do not apply to extradition between British and Portuguese India, which is reserved for ulterior negotiation.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

GEORGE G. PETRE.

As estipulaçoes da presente Convenção não são applicaveis á extradição de criminosos entre a India Britannica e a India Portugueza, a qual fica reservada para ulterior negociação.

Feito em duplicado em Lisbôa, aos trinta dias do mez de Novembro, do anno do nascimento de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oita centos e noventa e dois.

O Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Extrangerios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima,

A. AYRES DE GOUVÊA.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty and Protocol were exchanged at Lisbon on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Portugal, and of the said Treaty and Protocol with His Majesty the King of Portugal:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Portugal and to the said Treaty and Protocol, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 974-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th March, 1894, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 10th day of March, 1894.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. Secretary Fowler.

Mr. Lefevre.

Mr. Bryce.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State, and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient, and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals,

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Liberia for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Excellency the President of Liberia, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say,

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency the President of Liberia, Henry Hayman, Esq., Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia in London,

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following

1. Murder or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter

3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

4 Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

5 Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

6. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.

7. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

8 Embezzlement or larceny.

9. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable

10. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

11. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

12. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

13. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

14. Perjury or subordination of perjury.

15. Rape.

16. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

17. Indecent assault.

18. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

19. Abduction.

20. Child stealing.

21. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

22. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

23. Burglary or house-breaking.

24. Arson.

25. Robbery with violence.

26. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

27. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

28. Piracy by law of nations.

29. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

30. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or do grievous bodily harm.

31. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

32 Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Liberian Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Liberian Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:

Application on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Liberia shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul at Monrovia.

Application on behalf of the Liberian Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Diplomatic Representative of Liberia in London, or, in the absence of such Representative, by the Consul-General for Liberia in London.

The requisition for the extradition of the accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE X.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Liberia, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of Liberia, but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE XI.

If the fugitive has been arrested in Liberia his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *primâ facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

The Authorities of Liberia shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents, or copies thereof, provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime has been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within three months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of Liberia, or, if there is no such Consular officer in the Colony, by the Diplomatic Representative of Liberia in London, or, in his absence, by the Liberian Consul-General.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Liberia, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) ROSEBERY.
(L.S.) H. HAYMAN.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Liberia, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of Liberia.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Liberia and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 1875-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the date of this notification, subject to the modifications hereinafter appearing, and the Act as modified shall be in the terms set forth in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

ACT No. XI OF 1878.

(Received the Governor-General's assent on the 15th March 1878.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

As applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I.—Preliminary.

Short title
Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and it extends to the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Savings

But nothing herein contained shall apply to the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

XX of 1869.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866 are hereby repealed. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed, under either of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

And all such authorities, permissions, licenses and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such

period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same :

"arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms :

"ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

"military stores," in any section of this Act, means any military stores to which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specially extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time so extend such section :

"license" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

4. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same ; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

5. No person shall bring or take into or out of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess, either in British India or in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, such arms or ammunition; but any Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad thereon.

Power to prohibit transport.

6. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of the Hyderabad Assigued Districts, or any part thereof, either altogether, or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license; and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

7. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances.

Any person so apprehended, and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken, by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

Procedure where arrest made by person not Magistrate or Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer, and all arms and ammunition seized by, or delivered to, any such officer under this section, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing arms, etc.

8. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Prohibition of going armed without license.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

9. After a date to be fixed in this behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad by notification in the local official Gazette, no person shall have in his possession or under his control any cannon or fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed possession of fire-arms, etc.

10. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Arms of which possession has become unlawful to be deposited at police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorising him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

V.—Licenses.

11. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted, and may by such rules, among other matters,—

Power to make rules as to licenses.

(*a*) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(*b*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such license granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place,

(*c*) direct that the holder of any such license other than a license for possession shall keep a record or account, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may prescribe, of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 4 or section 5;

(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered; and

(f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do

Cancelling and suspension of license.

12. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Deputy Commissioner within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, or Deputy Commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Resident at Hyderabad may at his discretion, by a notification in the local official Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any license throughout the whole or any portion of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 4, 5, 6, 8 to 11

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section 6;

(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8;

(f) has in his possession or under his control any cannon, fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 9:

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (c), he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (e), he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by section 9 or section 10,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

For secret breaches of sections 4, 5, 6 and 9.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

LV of 1860.

For concealing arms, etc.

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or miltary stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

For breach of license

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same; or

For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorised to possess them.

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to confiscate

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Search and seizure by Magistrate

19. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose, or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Resident at Hyderabad.

Seizure and detention by the Resident at Hyderabad.

20. The Resident at Hyderabad may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as he thinks necessary for the public safety.

Power to exempt.

21. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(*b*) cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things, or the part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts comprised therein, to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

22. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

Information to be given regarding offences.

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

23. Where an offence punishable under section 13, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts not being such a place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Sanction required to certain proceedings under section 13, clause (*f*).

24. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 13, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf, and not otherwise.

X of 1882. Searches in the case of offences against section 13, clause (*f*), how conducted.

25. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence

Operation of other laws not barred.

26. The Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

Power to take census of fire-arms.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

27. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

Notice and limitation of proceedings.

No. 1876-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to exclude from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in the said Act—

(*a*) bows and arrows;

(*b*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns;

(*c*) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*d*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes; and

(*e*) spears of all kinds and hunting knives, except when possessed and carried by persons or classes whom the Resident may from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette; and

(2) to exclude gun-wads and wire cartridges from the operation of section 5 of the said Act.

No. 1877-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9 and 10 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the following persons, namely:

1. All Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public darbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; and all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at Civil Courts.

2. All members and ex-members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. All military and naval officers, all soldiers (including men transferred to the Indian Reserve Forces), sailors, and volunteers, and such officers of the Police (including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Salt, Opium, and Excise Departments as the Resident may by general or special order direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor-General in Council or the Resident to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

4. All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and special Magistrates, and all officers of the Public Works Department of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer.

5. All European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans, not British-born subjects of Her Majesty, who are temporarily residing or travelling in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

6. All Consuls and Consular Agents, and all duly accredited Vakils or Agents of Native States.

7. All ruling chiefs on the occasions of their entering or residing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with their retinues to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Officer in communication with the Resident, and all officials of such chiefs passing through the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on duty.

8. All pensioned officers of the Native Army, and such pensioned officers of the civil departments as the Resident may by general or special order direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor-General in Council or the Resident to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

9. The following personages and their retainers:

(*a*) the Melghat Rajas;

(*b*) any other personages or classes of personages (with their retainers) who may from time to time be exempted in British India from

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the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the said Act, subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories, and the number of weapons and of retainers in each case.

10. Landholders and members of Municipal Committees or District Boards of approved loyalty and of good position according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the Resident.

11. All office-bearing patels for the period of their office.

12. All heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police in respect of such arms as the Resident may from time to time notify to be necessary for the discharge of their duties.

13. All revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

14. Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.

No. 1878-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules (being the rules made for British India under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), subject to certain modifications) shall apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

RULES.

Transport, Import, and Export.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts without a license in form I appended to these rules. The license will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license, or the Deputy Commissioner to whom application for the license is made may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and on receiving reply may either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, etc., has been refused. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption, and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use, will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under sections 13 and 14.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence from the premises of a licensed dealer arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition, and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch in any way desired to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person so long as they fulfil the requirements of rule 2, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may

be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the importation into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of any rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles of such quality or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *boná fide* sporting purposes.

6. Licenses to import into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts arms (other than arms for which the Governor-General in Council is to issue licenses under rule 5), ammunition, or military stores may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be rupees five; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *boná fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from any other part of the territories of His Highness the Nizam or from any other Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad. If the district to which the articles to be imported are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition, or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. If the articles are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent in the case of consignments despatched from a Presidency town to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the railway authorities at the place of despatch. And the railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which the said consignee must produce, and also that the said license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the railway authorities will give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate.

The license shall be prepared in form II appended to these rules.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by road or by river to any place beyond the border of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and not within the limits of British India, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the Resident at Hyderabad, or by an officer authorised by the Government of India or by the Resident to grant such license.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in form III, and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department or the Resident at Hyderabad may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported. If the articles are to be carried across the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Deputy Commissioner of the district should at once forward a copy of the license to the railway authorities at the place of despatch. No railway company shall receive for despatch any box, package, or bale containing arms, ammunition, or

military stores as defined in the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules; and the railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for conveyance correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

8. Persons desirous of transporting, importing, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores in, into, or from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant a license. The application must specify—

(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported, or exported; the route of transport, import, or export; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;

(*b*) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or

(*c*) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Police officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

9. Persons transporting, importing by road, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport or import, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. In the case of articles exported from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to any place not within the limits of British India, the export license must within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf. In the case of articles imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering the Hyderabad Asigned Districts, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

11. The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered under rule 10 must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. They shall be in forms IV and V appended to these rules. The fee, payable in stamps, shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert, and sell, and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are or is manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He

shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

Possession of arms, and going armed.

13. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the Deputy Commissioner of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

14. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or any Magistrate specially authorised in this behalf by the Resident in form VI. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Resident at Hyderabad, be valid for all the districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

15. Any Deputy Commissioner may grant a license in form VII for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

16. Licenses simply to possess fire-arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted in form VIII without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed or to carry arms.

17. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in form IX without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such a license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate, that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

18. Licenses may be granted to contractors, cultivators, and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide*, in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and persons for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in form X appended to these rules.

19. Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses shall be given in form X appended to these rules.

20. Licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Resident to be intended only for *bonâ fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of "ammunition" generally as defined in section 3 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

General.

21. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of the stamp shall be refunded to the applicant.

22. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, article I, clause (*a*), of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

23. All licenses under rules 13 and 14 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 17 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee, by the same authority that granted it.

24. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidently destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses if lost or destroyed free of all fee.

25. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 16 and 17 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Resident, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

26. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a police-station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

27. Licenses granted for use within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be written or printed in Marathi. Licenses granted for use beyond the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be in English, and may be in Marathi as well.

28. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 14 or rule 15 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license: in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

29. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Resident.

30. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superior and of the Resident.

FORM I.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

			ms.	AMMUNITION.					
Name, etc., licen-holder and agent, if any, authorized for the purpose of consignment	ace se-h less	Numb ag	Number.	Description.	Number or weight in seers.	Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for wh pa	Destination.	Name dence of consignee
							From the ____ ____ to the ____ ____ ——— 189 .		

Date on which consent was given by the ____

____ of the ____ of the

____ where ____ or

is the place of consignment. ____ place of despatch.

The ____ 189 . The ____ 189 .

(Seal.)

This license is subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and of the rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Deputy Commissioner within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Deputy Commissioner of the district as above described.

When the license is granted for transport within the limits of the same district, the license must be given up to the local Magistrate (if any) having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, who will satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with, and return the license to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will send copies of any license granted by him for transport within the district to the local Magistrate having jurisdiction. Where there is no local Magistrate, the license must be returned to the Deputy Commissioner.

FORM II.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Name, etc., of license-holder and agent, if any.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		despatch	Purpose for wl is required.	ignm	me and signee.	Period for which license is valid.
	Numbe	N mb	W	mb					
									From the——of ———189 to the ——of ———189 .



The—— ——189 (Signature.)

Deputy Commissioner of the . . District.

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their entering the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail, this license must be shown to the Railway authorities of the station of despatch.

FORM III.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores to any place beyond the border of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and not within the limits of British India.

Name, etc., of license-holder and agent, if any.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.						Period for which license is valid.
	Numbei	rip	Numbe	number.	lace despatch and route.	Pu se for which cousignm i quired.	Desl	me and resid signee.	
									From the——— of ——189 to the——— of ——189 .

The— -189 . *Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the frontier Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided in rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

FORM IV.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description of arms		Description of ammunition or military stores		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 189 .

-District, 189 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

— of—

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police-station. *

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (*or*, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII, (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N. B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. Any persons possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited, produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(*a*) manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers, or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by* section 10,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart, or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package, or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM V.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	*Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of Arms.	Description of Ammunition and military stores.	Date on which license expires.
					The 31st December 189 .

District, 189 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

of

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police-station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII, (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of the sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the license can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* N. B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same, and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(a) manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers, or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * *

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * * section 10.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart, or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package, or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VI.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 28).	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st of December 189 .

(Signature.)

The ____ of ____ 189 . } Seal. ____ of the ____

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *boná fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless special authority is obtained from the Deputy Commissioners, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2). the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.*

The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 8.—No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer, or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 13.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N.B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

FORM VII.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON,
PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars, of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 28).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
					From the——th of————189 to the——th of ————189 .

(Signature.)

of———— Seal. ———of ———— District.

——— 189

This license covers only the persons and the arms named herein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named herein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holder, unless specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
(3) the date of purchase.

FORM VIII.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess firearms, ammunition, or military stores.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.*	Place, with full details, where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
				From the ——— of ——— 189 to the 31st of December 189 .

The ——— of ——— 189 . } (Seal.) (Signature.)

Deputy Commissioner of the ——— District.

This license protects only the weapons and articles named so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

FORM IX.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon.	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the ——— of ——— 189 to the 31st December 189 .	

The ——— of ——— 189 . } (Seal.) (Signature.)

Deputy Commissioner of the ——— District.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of———

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Resident in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle, or crops:

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*

Notes of Magistrates to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, or to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps, for* bonâ fide *blasting purpose.

Name of license holder, with particulars of residence.	Place of destination, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.	Quantity of gunpowder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN IN CASES OF TRANSPORT.					

From the

to the

189 .

This license is subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the district or place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

the license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license;

the contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package; and

on arrival at their destination, the articles must be available for exhibition to the Deputy Commissioner of the district or other principal officer.

No. 1879-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend all sections of the Act to sulphur in quantities exceeding ten seers.

No. 1880-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands in the Rampur State which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway (including land occupied as stations, for out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway);

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands:

(1) All laws for the time being in force in the Moradabad District of the North-Western Provinces shall be in force in the aforesaid lands.

(2) All courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Moradabad District of the North-Western Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands.

(3) The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police, Northern Section, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who shall exercise within these lands the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being within railway lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in subordination to the Deputy Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, and to the other authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the aforesaid railway lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1894.

No. 2712-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1894. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

	In April.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1894-95.	1893-94.	Budget, 1894-95.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1893-94.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,71	1,78	26,57	26,34
Opium	53	56	6,39	6,63
Salt	79	82	8,63	8,22
Stamps	40	43	4,56	4,51
Excise	42	42	5,32	5,39
Provincial Rates	20	26	3,53	3,55
Customs	28	16	2,87	1,68
Assessed Taxes	7	6	1,61	1,60
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	54	54
Registration	3	3	44	42
Tributes from Native States	5	5	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	35	32	3,65	3,66
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,85	4,91	64,89	63,31
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 17	— 18	— 4,18	— 4,26
Opium	— 36	— 61	— 2,25	— 1,87
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,97	— 1,91	— 25,93	— 24,53
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,50	— 2,70	— 32,36	— 30,66
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)		+ 14	+ 56	+ 43
Forest, Marine (Net as above)		+ 1	+ 29	+ 41
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 44	+ 61	+ 4,30	+ 4,40
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	— 1	— 62	— 57
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 6	+ 80	+ 73
Ditto Issues	— 1,21	— 1,27	— 15,84	— 15,48
Telegraph Receipts	+ 7	+ 6	+ 3	+ 75
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 6		— 73
Public Works Department—				
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,06	+ 97	+ 1,63	+ 12,02
" " Issues	— 81	— 89		— 9,56
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 45	+ 40		+ 4,47
" " " Issues	— 11	— 12		— 1,76
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 7	+ 11		+ 2,23
" " Issues	— 64	— 64		— 7,47
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 71	— 63	— 8,85	— 10,13
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 4	..	— 15	+ 2,61
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 2	— 27	+ 8	— 43
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,04	— 1,19	— 11,24	— 5,14
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,42	— 2,48	— 17,00	— 10,23
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 25	+ 40	+ 6	+ 96
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,73	— 3,54	— 28,25	— 12,23
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,09	— 1,96	— 4,57	+ 10,29
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25,56	15,27	26,25	15,27
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	24,47	13,31	21,68	25,56

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 2678-*P*.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from 1st May 1894:

Mr. A. Newmarch to Class V.
Mr. F. D. Gordon to Class VI.

No. 2679-*P*.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is appointed Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from 1st May 1894.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 2715-*P*.—Mr. A. Newmarch is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from 22nd May 1894.

The 31st May, 1894.

No. 2765-*P*.—The following acting promotions in the Postal Department are notified:

With effect from 14th May 1894,—

Mr. L. G. Wait to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 1st grade;

Mr. F. Whymper to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade; and

Mr. R. H. Kelly to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 2783-*P*.—Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 20th June 1894.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (NON-JUDICIAL).

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.

The 31st May, 1894.

No. 2769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Notification No. 5855, dated the 22nd November 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, namely:

In articles 2 (*b*) and 4 of the second schedule, after the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be inserted.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 519.—Captain H. L. Hutchins, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain C. H. Clements, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant E. Y. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 24th December 1893, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 520.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 363 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 2nd April 1894.

No. 521.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 297 of 1894, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

George Lamb.
Henry Burden.
John Fisher.
Charles Harford Evans.
Ewan Cameron MacLeod.
Charles Thomson.

} 27th April 1894.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 522.—Lieutenant B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment from the 8th August 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 523.—Lieutenant Hubert Baillie, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 524.—The second Christian name of Lieutenant F. DeB. Hancock, 23rd Bombay Infantry, is "De Berchem," and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 461 of 1894.

No. 525.—Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified:

Second-Lieutenant Edward Campbell Loch, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—9th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps,

the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 30th November 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, till 15th October 1894, inclusive. Pension service—28th year commenced 16th October 1893.

No. 527.—Lieutenant A. B. Souter, Devonshire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, attached 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 119 (*c*), Army Regulations, India, volume II.

No. 528.—Second-Lieutenant A. Campbell, unattached list, attached to 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 119 (*c*), Army Regulations, India, volume II.

No. 529.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant J. S. Grove, Indian Staff Corps, attached 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 530.—Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave up to the 3rd January 1894.

No. 531.—The leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 18th Bengal Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 487 of 1894 is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 532.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 4th May 1894, page 2615.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 4th May, 1894.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John de Burgh Lynch is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., with effect from the 19th May 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, M.B., retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 534.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Kana to be Subadar and Havildar Jaidial to be Jemadar, *vice* Phula, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

No. 535.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—*

Jemadar Hark Sing Burathoki to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Dhansur Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Karbir Kan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 536.—*1st Sikh Infantry—*

Subadar Jabar Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Waliulla to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Nawab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 537.—Captain Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 538.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars of 1884, in recognition of services rendered while serving in the Commissariat-Transport Department at Bandipur in connection with the Kashmir-Gilgit service:

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Sub-Conductor Lancelot Falkland to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 539.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Arthur Nevile John Story to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 540.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

The Reverend Edmund Bull to be Honorary Chaplain to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 541.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Second-Lieutenant G. A. Whyte resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant F. H. Elderton, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

No. 35.—Mr. G. G. Ross, Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th May and the 1st June 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Robert Henry Money Currie. (*a*)	Lieutenant .	2nd Punjab Infantry.	7th November 1893.	Will left .	5,432 0 6	...	31st July 1894.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother—Augusta Ellen Currie.
Address—Bolton Road, Eastbourne, England.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 224.—Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1893.

Public Works Department Notification No. 468, dated 16th December 1893, is hereby cancelled.

No. 225.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 9, dated 3rd January 1894, the services of Mr. C. Vincent, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 226.—Mr. E. Lund, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, during the absence of Mr. C. R. T. Balston on privilege leave.

No. 228.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. S. G. Wood on privilege leave.

No. 229.—Mr. J. C. Lyle, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

No. 230.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 231.—Lieutenant Harry Albert Lawless Hepper, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 232.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway (open line).

No. 234.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of the Jamrao Canal in Sind as noted below:

	Sanctioned by Secretary of State.		Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the construction of the Jamrao Canal from borrowed funds.	Remarks.
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*		
Sind.				
Jamrao Canal .	69,66,526	2,37,248	No. 25-P. W., dated the 3rd May 1894.	

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 227.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. T. C. Hill, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th March 1894.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 233.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name	From.	To	Date.
Allen, J. J.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.	2nd May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 26th, 1894.

General Summary.—The meteorology of the week has not differed materially from that of the previous week. The same abnormal conditions of steep barometric gradients, very strong winds, and excessive temperature, especially in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, have continued throughout the week. The pressure changes from day to day have been small and irregular, and have left unchanged the general pressure distribution, which has been practically the same all through the week, with the exception of the 24th, when pressure was more uniform than it had been for some time past in the south and west of the Peninsula. The trough of low pressure, which during the previous week extended from the Punjab to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, has during the past week been confined chiefly to the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and North Bihar, where pressure has been greatest in defect. Winds, while not quite so strong in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and the Deccan, increased very considerably in force at the Orissa and Bengal coast stations and in Bengal itself. On the 26th their mean velocity for the past twenty-four hours was 37 miles per hour at Saugor Island, 27 miles at False Point, and 34 miles at Gopalpore, while at Darjeeling strong northerly winds were reported with a mean velocity of 18 miles per hour. An important feature has been the prevalence of unusual northerly winds at the majority of the Upper India hill stations, which may be a result of the abnormally heavy snowfall of the past winter in the higher and interior ranges of the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas, and which, if accompanied with unusually late snowfall, may prove to be of some considerable importance. A communication from the Kyelang Observatory in Lahoul states that a heavy fall of snow occurred from the 10th to the 16th May, which was of course much heavier on the neighbouring mountains. It is possible that this snowfall extended over a large area, but in the absence of further

information it is impossible to estimate its probable effects. The excess of temperature in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur noticed in the previous week's weather report has increased during the past week, and at several stations has exceeded 10° above the normal. The largest absolute excess was at Chaibassa, where it amounted to 12·6° on the 26th. Maximum day temperatures exceeding 112° were recorded during the week in this area at the stations of Chaibassa, Patna, and Gaya. Abnormally high temperatures were also registered at stations in the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab. A noteworthy feature in the temperature distribution of the week was the large difference between stations in Assam and Bengal. For instance, the mean temperature on the 26th at Sibsagar was 9° in defect and at Silchar 8°, while at Dinajpur it was nearly 8° in excess and at Berhampore nearly 11°. Rain continued during the week in Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, and in Southern India. On the 26th heavy rain was reported from Silchar (5·01 inches) and Gnatong (3·82 inches).

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1·1° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Northern India and slightly in the north of the Peninsula, thus increasing the gradients favouring westerly winds in Northern and Central India. Abnormal north-east winds were blowing at Darjeeling. Rain was reported from several stations. Akyab received 2·89 inches, Tavoy 2·06 inches, and Narayanganj, Dhubri, and Bangalore amounts exceeding one inch.

Monday.—Except in Assam, where pressure had increased briskly, the changes were small in amount and had effected no important alteration in the pressure distribution. Winds had strengthened at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal, and abnormal northerly winds were blowing at all the Upper India hill stations. The heaviest showers of rain reported were Silchar 1·53 inches and Chittagong 1·52 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the Punjab and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Light to moderate rain was reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Southern India, the heaviest falls being Sibsagar 1·4 inches, Gnatong 1·2 inches, Rangoon 1·18 inches, Kindat 1·02 inches, and Thayetmyo 0·90 inch.

Wednesday.—The barometric changes were small and irregular, and the pressure distribution remained unchanged. Winds had increased in South Bengal and at the head of the Bay. The following were the heaviest showers of rain reported: Mymensingh, 2·24 inches; Chittagong, 1·86 inches; and Bassein, 1·01 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure continued to change by small and irregular amounts, and was very uniform over the south and west of the Peninsula. Winds had further increased in strength at the head of the Bay. Easterly winds prevailed in Bihar and strong northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations. Moderately heavy rain had fallen at many stations in Burma, Bengal, Southern India, and the Deccan. Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong, and Bellary received amounts exceeding two inches, and Bassein, Diamond Island, Bhamo, Silchar, Gnatong, Barisal, Bogra, Bangalore, and Chitaldroog amounts over one inch.

Friday.—Pressure had given way all over India, with the exception of South Madras and Colombo, where it had risen slightly. The fall was greatest in North-Eastern India, where it ranged between ·05 inch and ·10 inch, thus emphasizing to some extent the abnormal features of the pressure distribution. Winds of more than double their normal strength continued in Bengal and northerly winds at all the Himalayan hill stations in North-Western India. Rain had fallen at stations in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India. Moulmein received 2·1 inches, Akyab 2 inches, Cochin 1·79 inches, Narayanganj 1·64 inches, Gnatong 1·38 inches, and Silchar 1 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure continued to give way over the whole of India, and was most in defect along the foot of the hills in Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. Very strong winds prevailed in South Bengal and along the Orissa Coast, and northerly winds continued at the Upper India hill stations and at

Darjeeling. Temperature had increased generally, and the excess in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar was over 10° at several stations. Heavy rain had fallen at Silchar (5·01 inches) and Gnatong (3·82 inches).

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE	May 1894							Mean variation of week
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·1	—0·4	—0·9	—2·3	—3·6	—2·6	—1·0	—1·7
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·8	+2·9	+3·5	+2·7	+1·1	+2·2	+4·3	+2·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	+2·5	+3·5	+1·2	+2·5	+3·4	+4·6	+5·2	+3·3
Punjab	+2·9	+4·6	+1·4	+1·5	+2·6	+2·8	+3·6	+2 8
Bombay	0	—0·6	—0·5	+0·4	+0·6	+0·8	+1·0	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	—0·5	—0·1	+0·2	+0·8	+1·4	+2 8	+4·1	+1·2
Central India and Gujarat .	—1·5	—1·1	—1·1	0	+0·8	+1·9	+2·3	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1·1	—1·2	+0 2	+1·4	+1·8	+2·2	+2·4	+0·8
Madras	+0·1	+0·2	—0·3	+0 6	—1·2	+0 2	+1·7	+0·2
Mean for whole of India .	+0·5	+0·9	+0·4	+0·8	+0·8	+1·7	+2·6	+1·1

In Burma temperature continued steadily in defect throughout the week. A change from westerly to southerly winds at the Madras coast stations has reduced the mean temperature of that province to nearly normal. In all other provinces temperature was higher than it was during the previous week, but Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana continue to show the smallest variations from the normal. Temperature in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and West Bengal varied between 6° and 12° in excess of the normal; but the abnormally low temperatures registered in Assam and East Bengal during the week reduced the mean excess temperature for the whole province of Bengal and Assam to only 3·1°. Very high maximum temperatures were registered in the North-Western Provinces, especially towards the close of the week. On the 26th they ranged from 103·5° at Dehra Dun to 114° at Agra.

Rainfall.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Assam, and North and East Bengal. It was heaviest on the Khasia and Jaintia Hills and in Tenasserim. In other parts of India the rainfall has been very small in amount. There has been no rain during the week in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, which have also been the area of greatest excess of temperature. The largest average falls of the week have been those of Assam (Surma) 13·06 inches, Tenasserim 9·70 inches, Assam (Brahmaputra) 5·04 inches, and Lower Burma 4·73 inches. Rain has been received in excess of the normal for the week only in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Madras (Central), and Hyderabad (South).

For the rainfall period 4th March to 26th May the rainfall in most divisions is in defect. It is most in defect in Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Owing to the heavy rainfall of the past week, the defect is now comparatively small in Assam. The excess is largest in Tenasserim, where the rainfall has exceeded the normal by 18·21 inches.

Large amounts have been received during the week at some of the rain-gauge stations in Burma and Assam. Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills reports a fall during the week of 43·56 inches, which is nearly as large as its average rainfall for the whole month of May, and is equal to an average of over 6 inches a day. Other large amounts received during the week were: Lakkimpur (Dibrugarh, Assam) 13·54 inches, Pyapon (Lower Burma) 13·03 inches, Thaton (Tenasserim) 12·27 inches, Sylhet 11·19 inches, and Silchar 10·46 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26TH, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 26TH, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 26th, 1894.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	9·70	6·70	+ 3·00	36·96	18·75	+ 97
	Lower Burma	4·73	4·23	+ 0·50	10·91	10·83	+ 1
	Central Burma	2·39	3·00	− 0·61	11·23	7·46	+ 51
	Upper Burma	1·06	?	?	6·27	?	?
	Arakan	4·19	8·65	− 4·46	8·98	16·41	− 45
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3·97	2·07	+ 1·90	14·49	14·55	0
	Assam (Surma)	13·06	4·24	+ 8·82	38·73	40·77	− 5
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·04	2·41	+ 2·63	18·90	20·78	− 9
	Deltaic Bengal	0·42	1·30	− 0·88	6·50	9·37	− 41
	Central Bengal	0·74	1·21	− 0·47	5·22	6·41	− 19
	North Bengal	1·87	3·15	− 1·28	14·65	13·28	+ 10
	Orissa	0·35	0·99	− 0·64	2·33	5·29	− 56
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·77	− 0·77	1·93	3·66	− 47
	Bihar (South)	0	0·52	− 0·52	0·41	1·86	− 78
	Do. (North)	0	0·62	− 0·62	1·32	3·43	− 62
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	− 0·07	0·19	0·75	− 75
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0	0·20	− 0·20	0·11	1·41	− 92
	Oudh (South)	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·22	0·92	− 76
	Do. (North)	0	0·20	− 0·20	0·26	1·38	− 81
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·19	0·72	− 74
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·07	0·11	− 0·04	0·34	0·88	− 61
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0	0·27	− 0·27	1·06	2·61	− 59
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·19	− 0·13	0·24	1·19	− 80
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·13	− 0·08	0·51	1·20	− 58
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·12	− 0·11	1·33	2·16	− 38
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·41	0·80	− 0·39	6·54	6·94	− 6
	Do. (North-West)	0·05	0·30	− 0·25	4·19	4·04	+ 4
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·15	− 0·13	1·47	1·49	− 1
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·65	3·45	− 2·80	9·61	10·52	− 9
	Madras (South Central)	0·55	1·34	− 0·79	7·35	6·93	+ 6
	Coorg	1·02	1·30	− 0·28	7·71	7·97	− 3
	Mysore	1·25	0·98	+ 0·27	6·13	4·40	+ 39
	Konkan	0·02	0·58	− 0·56	0·66	1·12	− 41
	Bombay Deccan	0·90	0·51	+ 0·39	3·36	2·11	+ 59
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khandesh	0·08	0·40	− 0·32	0·62	0·86	− 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·03	0·64	− 0·61	0·76	1·36	− 44
	Central Provinces (West)	0·04	0·11	− 0·07	0·72	0·76	− 5
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·14	− 0·10	0·43	1·16	− 63
	Ditto (East)	0·04	0·23	− 0·19	0·19	1·90	− 90
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·04	0·17	− 77
	Kathiawar	0·07	0·08	− 0·01	0·11	0·34	− 68
	Sind	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·05	0·41	− 88
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·40	− 0·40	0·07	0·86	− 92
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·07	0·28	− 0·21	0·15	0·86	− 83
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	− 0·17	0	0·70	− 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·14	0·57	− 0·43	2·48	3·01	− 18
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·55	0·73	− 0·18	5·65	4·03	+ 40
	Hyderabad (South)	0·78	0·58	+ 0·20	1·36	2·47	− 45
	Madras (Central)	1·03	0·48	+ 0·55	2·42	2·25	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0·26	0·35	− 0·09	1·55	2·00	− 23
	Ditto (South)	0·24	0·91	− 0·67	3·51	3·78	− 7
	Madras (South)	0·44	0·55	− 0·11	5·86	4·73	+ 24

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, *31st May 1894.*

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Showers in all districts; good rain in the Deccan, Central, Malabar, Nilgiris, and parts of the Southern districts. Ploughing and sowing in places. Standing crops good. Harvest proceeding in parts; outturn average. Pasturage diminishing, but fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary at high level.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Preparation of lands for next season general. Sowing progressing in parts of five districts. Agricultural stock poor in part of one district. Fodder insufficient in parts of three and water in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 910.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th May.*—There was rain almost daily in East and North Bengal during the week; elsewhere practically no rain fell, and the weather was abnormally hot and dry. Agricultural prospects in East and North Bengal continue favourable, but in other parts of the province cultivation is backward. Sugarcane and other standing crops require rain, except in parts of Behar, where irrigation is available. Cattle are in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Prices continue high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere they are normal. Distress is said to be felt in parts of the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the Tipperah district, where on account of the deficient crops of last year the food-stocks are reported to be low.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th May.*—A slight fall of rain reported from Jhansi. Weather getting hotter. Threshing and winnowing finished in places. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Markets well supplied, and fodder and water ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Rain has fallen in parts of seven districts. Threshing of spring crops going on; the outturn is not so good as was expected. Cotton being sown. The extra spring crops are said to be in good condition. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Weather continues exceedingly hot. Duststorms have given slight rain in parts of the Nagpur district. Prospects generally unchanged. The Saugor returns show a small decrease in the attendance on relief works, the average having fallen from 2,395 to 2,036, including municipal works at Khurai. In Damoh the average attendance has risen from 1,615 to 1,969. Saugor is importing gram at the rate of about 35,000 maunds weekly and Damoh at about 10,000 maunds. Prices have fallen considerably at Saugor, where wheat is selling at 14 seers against 12 seers last week, and gram at 19 seers against 18. In Damoh prices have risen slightly, and wheat stands at 12½, gram at 18½, and rice at 10½ seers. In the neighbouring districts prices are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 23, 24 and 23 seers respectively. Scarcity of water in parts of Raipur and at Khandwa.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Rainfall steady and general. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop has commenced in two districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and sowing of early wet-weather paddy progressing favourably. Sowing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), cotton, and sesamum in progress. Standing crops look healthy. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices continue low, except in two districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Heavy rain in the Surma valley, moderate elsewhere. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Tea backward in Darrang. Condition of cattle fair and fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th May.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts of Bangalore, slight elsewhere. Rice harvested in parts. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continue. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Days very warm, but nights fairly cool. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Scarcity of fodder prevails in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts, and the water-supply is reported insufficient in the Melghat taluka. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th May.*—No rain during the week. The failure of the wheat crops in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior does not cause anxiety. Arrangements have been made to render assistance to the inhabitants of those districts should relief be required. The wheat crops in parts of Bundelkhand have also failed to some extent, but at present no distress is felt there. In other Agencies the crops have been fairly good. The condition of agricultural stock in Bhopal appears to have improved, but continues indifferent in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all parts. Prices of food-grains in parts of Gwalior are above ordinary rates, and remain at high rates in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th May*—Rainfall good in Ulwar, slight in Tonk, Deoli, Ajmere, Karauli, and Bhartpur. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvests good generally, except in Ulwar, where a 12-anna crop in wheat and 13-anna in gram and barley is expected Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Todgurh and Ulwar. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur and scarce in Karauli. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising or risen in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Slight rain on 24th. Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Reaping of rapeseed commenced in some places. Rice sowings still in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 29th May.*—No rain. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th May*—Weather seasonable Crops backward and want rain.

E. C BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{2489}{31}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 29th May 1894.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following list of awards for India made at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893

LIST OF AWARDS FOR INDIA.

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

Group 1.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Sesamum seed, mustard seed, and castor seed.

Group 4.—Potatoes, Tubers, and other Root Crops.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Peanuts.

Group 8.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

State of Mysore—Coffee
Harry & Co., Calcutta—Spices and sauces
Matelli Company, Dooars—Tea.
Jalpaigoorie Company, Dooars—Tea
Kyel Estate, Darjeeling—Tea
Good Hope Company, Dooars—Tea.
Gurjung-Jhora Company, Dooars—Tea.
Northern Bengal Company, Dooars—Tea
Nedeem Company, Dooars—Tea.
Ellenbarrie Estate, Dooars—Tea.
Ting Ling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Scottpore Company, Cachar—Tea.
Teesta Valley Company, Darjeeling—Tea
Soom Company, Darjeeling—Tea
Singbulli and Murmah Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Pandam Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Oak's Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Mim Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Long View Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Happy Valley Estate, Darjeeling—Tea
Gyabarree Company, Darjeeling—Tea
Darjeeling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Western Cachar Company, Cachar—Tea.
Selim Company, Terai—Tea
Second Falodhi Company, Terai—Tea.
Belgachi Company, Terai—Tea.
Pathemara Estate, Cachar—Tea
Amgoorie Estate, Assam—Tea
Bibnath Company, Assam—Tea
Shakomato Company, Assam—Tea
Tarrapore Company, Cachar—Tea.
Solabari and Malijan Estate, Assam—Tea.
Pathecheria Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Alyne Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Bengal Company, Cachar—Tea
Tezpore and Gogra Company, Assam—Tea
Tambulbaree Estate, Assam—Tea.
East India Company, Cachar—Tea
Puttareah Company, Cachar—Tea.
Borelli Company, Assam—Tea.
Hathibarrie Estate, Assam—Tea.
North-Western Cachar Company, Cachar—Tea.
Larsingah Estate, Cachar—Tea
Bicrampore Estate, Cachar—Tea
Dooloogram Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Indian Company, Cachar—Tea
Ohat Estate, Assam—Tea.
Moabund Company, Assam—Tea.
Scottish Assam Company, Assam—Tea.
Medla Estate, Assam—Tea
Greenwood Company, Assam—Tea.
North Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.
South Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.
Kousaine Company, Kumaon—Tea.
Kewacheira Estate, Sylhet—Tea.
Lydiacherre Estate—Tea.

Group 9—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Cotton.
Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collective exhibit of textile fibres of India.

Group 12.—Malt Liquors.

Murree Brewery Company, Rawal Pindi—Bottled stout.

Group 17.—Miscellaneous Animal Product—Fertilizers and Fertilizing Compounds

Comp. Pastoril Industrial Sul. Company Peletar—Calcined bones.

Group 18.—Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collection of oil seeds.

Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun—Collection of oils

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

Indian Government, Simla—Forest maps wood-carving or ornamental wood of Burma; padouk timber from Andaman Islands.

Conservator of Forests, Simla.—Assam resins and oils; minor forest products of North-Western Provinces of India; Assam timbers and teak and satin woods. Bombay—Bombay timbers, oils and resins, raw and manufactured Madras—Timbers and sandalwood, dy and tanning woods; oil-yielding plants and resins.

Inspector-General of Forests, Simla—Wood-carving on ornamental woods.

Bombay Burma Trading Company, London—Timbers and planks of teak wood.

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

Group 46.—Graphite and its Products, Clays and other Fictile Materials and their Direct Products, Asbestos, &c

Nathu Ram, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Khurj Beharilal, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood, mosaics.

DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

Group 85.—Vessels, Boats—Marine, Lake, and River Transportation.

S. J. Tellery & Co, Calcutta—Models of various water crafts.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES

Group 87.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—Druggists' Supplies

Dr. D. N. Banerjee, Calcutta—Preparations from Indian indigenous herbs.

Group 90.—Furniture of Interiors, Upholstery, and Artistic Decoration.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Ivory, ebony, and white metal inlaid in sandalwood table, cabinet, and writing desk.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carved teakwood furniture.

Lockwood de Forest, Ahmedabad—Carved teakwood furniture and teakwood interior.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Furniture.

Group 91.—Ceramics and Mosaics.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Terra-cotta figures.

Group 93.—Art Metal Works—Enamels, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass engraved and enamelled work; silver inlaid with copper and brass from Tanjore; Cashmere and Benares copper and brass, hand chased

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Silver inlaid in steel; silver inlaid in copper; Jeypore brass, hand carved; Benares brass, hand carved; Cashmere enamelled work; Cashmere carved copper.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—Enamel on silver.

Abdullah Khan, Cashmere—Enamel on copper; copper repoussé engraved.

Mahomed Bux, Cashmere—Enamel on copper, copper repoussé engraved.

Bawal Mistry, Jeypore—Brass repoussé

Durga Kishur, Poona—Brass repoussé.

Cheta Ram Lakwichuna, Poona—Brass repoussé.

Gopichund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé engraved.

Gulabchund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé engraved.

Burgu Kighun, Benares—Brass repoussé engraved.

Bisseswar Prashad and Sactal Prashad, Benares—Brass repoussé engraved.

Group 96.—Carvings in Various Materials.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Tortoise shell and buffalo; boxes set in ivory; Bombay blackwood carving, teakwood, sandalwood; carved furniture of all descriptions; screens, tables, and desks; ivory carvings; bulls' horn ornaments; card trays.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carved ivory sticks; teakwood screen, rosewood table inlaid with pearls, sandalwood boxes inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—Carved sandalwood.

H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Wood-carving.

Framjee Jewanjee, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Vencata Swami, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Kundum Dutt, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Abdullah, Nagina—Carved ebony wood.

S J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Sundry wood carving.

H. H. Chuckoo Bhud, Baroda, Ahmedabad—Wood-carving.

Group 97.—Gold and Silver Ware, Plate &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Madras and Cutch silverware, hand chased.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Chased silverware; vessels of all descriptions.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch—Silver articles.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Silver articles.

Varna & Co., Lucknow—Silver articles

Raojee Mull, Lucknow—Silver articles.

Oomerjee Mowjee, Poona—Silver articles.

Shoer, Marain & Co., Cashmere—Silver articles.

Telb Novandas Naraindass, Bombay—Silver articles.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—

Khasiram, Pandia & Co., Tanjore—Incrusted metal on ware; enamel on brass.

Sroom Pether, Tanjore—Incrusted metal ware.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Incrusted metal on silver and steel.

Azizuddin, Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Sohon Lall & Co., Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Chiranjee Lal Kannah & Co.—Enamel on brass.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Ivory carvings and ornaments for the person.

Group 100.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Gungaram Kallanchund, Surat—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Manufactured silk.

State of Mysore, Mysore—Silk.

Group 102.—Yarns and Woven Goods of Cotton, Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Curtains.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Hand-painted curtains.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cotton rugs.

Rahim Khan, Etawah—Cotton rugs.

Orphanage, Fatehgarh—Cotton rugs.

Gannu Mull, Farukhabad—Cotton prints.

Chelaram Gayanchand, Madras—Cotton prints.

Choti Lall, Delhi—Cotton prints.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Cotton prints.

Morarilall and Pearylall, Meerut—Cotton prints.

Group 103.—Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixtures of Wool.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carpets and rugs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Beniprasad, Mirzapore—Woollen pile carpets.

Harvey and Allen Mitchell, Cashmere—Woollen pile carpets.

Kirparam Kummal, Lahore—Woollen stuffs, plain.

Group 104.—Clothing and Costumes.

Indian Women's Work—Scarf; Assamese dress; handkerchief; Parsee boy's dress, purple satin; Muhammadan dress, green satin; Muhammadan dress, muslin; bodice; bhourks.

Group 106.—Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Hand-painted wood fans.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Madras embroidery on plush, satin, and cloth.

Kirparam Kumumal, Lahore—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Embroidered woollen stuffs; embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cashmere shawls; embroidery on cotton stuffs; embroideries.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

Daday Khan, Meares—Silk embroideries.

Nagervil Mission, Nagervill—Silver and gold lace.

Canochi Lall & Son, Agra—Silver and gold embroidery.

Indian Women's Work—Yellow silk embroidered square; Indian silk embroidered specimens; Benares silver embroidered scarf.

Group 120.—Plumbing and Sanitary Materials.

H. H. the Mahraja of Mysore—Wood inlaid with ivory.

Mayadas, Moshcarpur—Wood inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala—Wood inlaid with ivory.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Wood inlaid with brass.

Group 121.—Miscellaneous Articles of Manufacture not heretofore classed.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass wire inlaid in rosewood.

Dass & Co., Calcutta—Brass lock.

Indian Women's Work, Nampur—Infant's quilt.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Group 151.—Instruments of precision, Experiment, Research, and Photography. Photographs.

Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta, India—Photographs, carbon enlargements.

Group 152.—Civil Engineering—Public Works, Constructive Architecture.

Lala Deen Dayal, Secunderabad—Photographs of carving and architecture.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Architecture and decoration.

Group 155.—Institutions and Organizations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

Ravi Varmah, Trivandrum, Travancore—Paintings in oil.

Group 157.—Religious Organizations and Systems—Statistics and Publications.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Figures and carved representations of Hindu Deities.

DEPARTMENT M.—ETHNOLOGY.

H. C. Thompson—Budhistic sculptures from India.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Portfolio of architectural details; ethnological objects from Baroda.

Pranjewundas Lalubhai and Harkisundas & Co.—Embroideries executed by Goldsmith Caste of India.

Lala Deen Dayal (Secunderabad, Deccan)—Photographs of archæological remains (India).

Chakubhai Bhuderdas—Carving on wood.

Lala Sunde Lal—Indian manuscripts.

P. Vencatachellum—Alimentary products (native).

Hormusji Muncherji—Indian condiments.

Framjee Nowrojee—Alimentary products used by the people of India.

Damoder Ratansey—Alimentary products (native).

Sormath Bhuderdas—Carving in wood and ivory.

Thakore Saheb of Limri—Alimentary products (native).

Bodraj & Co.—Hog spears.

S. J. Tellery & Co.—Antique Indian coins.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the list be published in the Supplement to the Government of India Gazette for information.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 19TH MAY 1894.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings Total	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th May 1894. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 19th May 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th May 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st January to 20th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 19th May 1894	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,88,000	666	1,683	10,98,182	653	2,05,49,362	2,27,03,004	18,53,642	..
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,46,773	170	862	1,64,305	191	32,97,375	35,11,602	2,14,227	..
Indian Midland	145	752	1,10,866	147	752	1,28,214	170	23,28,512	25,01,318	1,72,806	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,810	80	21	1,403	67	41,274	35,793		5,481
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	5,74,427	338	1,719	6,48,130	377	1,03,14,656	1,12,11,974	8,97,318	
South Indian	157	1,043	1,55,056	149	1,042	1,63,357	157	31,72,170	28,02,528	...	3,69,642
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,37,606	119	1,164	1,54,749	133	23,99,826	26,00,371	2,00,545	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,34,507	178	756	1,40,070	185	25,08,289	24,51,246		57,043
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	225	15,554	69	251	19,629	85	3,21,630	4,12,576	90,946	
Pálanpur-Deesa					17	610	36		16,115	16,115	
TOTAL	272	8,147	23,65,155	290	8,247	25,18,619	305	4,52,33,094	4,82,46,527	30,13,433	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,40,699	215	2,507	6,02,788	240	1,14,17,915	1,27,49,699	13,31,784	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,03,795	205	741	2,24,570	303	38,56,137	42,47,527	3,91,390	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,67,512	216	813	1,93,740	238	39,13,998	46,12,004	6,98,006	
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	13,822	111	125	14,530	116	3,07,510	3,08,108	598	.
East Coast (state)	55	91	4,526	50	266	31,716	119	(*f*) 70,587	4,73,000	4,02,413	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,36,352	187	730	1,17,864	161	35,04,069	30,59,313		4,44,756
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,606	64	25	927	37	21,752	22,122	370	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	463	58	8	514	64	10,011	9,460	.	551
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,74,775	217	5,215	11,86,619	228	2,31,01,976	2,54,81,233	23,79,257	..
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	9,02,136	606	1,490	8,49,828	570	1,90,25,619	1,87,44,597		2,81,022
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,39,182	953	461	4,42,000	959	71,88,352	73,20,790	1,38,438	..
Madras	242	840	1,88,485	224	840	1,85,864	221	40,43,099	38,68,359	.	1,75,640
TOTAL	525	2,791	16,19,813	580	2,791	14,77,692	529	3,02,57,970	2,99,39,746	..	3,18,224
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,893	50,59,743	318	16,253	51,82,930	319	9,85,93,040	10,36,67,506	50,74,466	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	25,371	158	161	23,352	145	4,72,374	5,66,878	94,504	.
Tarkessur	277	22	5,177	235	22	5,830	265	1,31,938	1,40,716	8,778	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,510	127	67	9,438	141	1,51,303	1,87,502	36,199	
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	11,540	148	78	9,602	123	1,98,546	2,09,777	11,231	..
TOTAL	142	328	50,598	154	328	48,222	147	9,54,161	11,04,873	1,50,712	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	43,196	130	333	66,171	199	11,87,111	12,10,897	23,786	.
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,369	105	13	1,810	139	28,047	27,329		718
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	11,580	107	108	19,999	185	2,67,104	3,11,146	44,042	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	31,671	96	362	36,314	100	6,74,204	6,13,167	..	61,037
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	7,873	85	93	8,060	87	1,56,639	1,82,303	25,664	.
Kolhapur	83	29	2,630	91	29	2,320	80	47,974	55,207	7,233	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,795	94	72	6,530	91	1,23,445	1,14,274	...	9,171
TOTAL	125	979	1,05,120	107	1,010	1,41,204	140	24,84,524	25,14,323	29,799	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,619	193	334	48,933	147	9,98,673	9,19,504	...	79,169
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,753	60	46	3,568	78	(*i*) 16,726	63,499	46,773	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	16,320	45	364	27,400	75	3,60,993	5,34,343	1,73,350	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,059	75	94	8,142	87	1,26,507	1,35,754	9,247	
TOTAL	93	838	90,751	108	838	88,043	105	15,02,899	16,53,100	1,50,201	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,038	53,06,212	294	18,429	54,60,459	296	10,35,34,624	10,89,39,802	54,05,178	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94	Week ending 20th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th May 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th May 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th May 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st April to 20th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	Rs	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	602	1,634	10,88,000	666	1,683	10,98,182	653	76,88,025	81,54,531	4,66,506	...
Bengal-Nágpur	149	863	1,46,773	170	86[illegible]	1,64,305	191	12,18,414	11,56,068		62,346
Indian Midland	132	752	1,10,866	147	752	1,28,214	170	8,85,063	9,48,176	63,113	...
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,816	86	21	1,403	67	12,053	10,906	...	1,147
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	301	1,699	5,74,427	338	1,719	6,48,130	377	38,63,431	43,57,555	4,94,124	.
South Indian	144	1,043	1,55,056	149	1,042	1,63,357	157	11,60,807	10,60,559		1,00,248
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,37,608	119	1,164	1,54,749	133	9,58,253	10,54,690	96,437	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	132	756	1,34,567	178	756	1,40,070	185	9,51,537	9,99,947	48,410	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	15,354	69	231	19,629	85	1,12,042	1,50,615	38,573	
Pálanpur-Deesa	11				17	610	36		5,975	5,975	..
TOTAL	250	8,147	23,65,155	290	8,247	25,18,640	305	1,68,49,625	1,78,99,022	10,49,397	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (d)	232	2,509	5,46,699	218	2,507	6,02,788	241	39,62,253	45,03,617	541,364	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	212	692	2,05,795	295	741	2,24,570	303	14,90,640	16,27,332	1,36,692	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,67,512	216	813	1 93,740	239	13,12,088	14,21,291	1,09,203	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,822	111	125	14,530	116	1,04,290	1,07,271	2,981	...
East Coast (state)	76	91	4,526	50	266	31,716	119	(f) 42,979	2,02,067	1,59,088	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,16,552	157	730	1,17,584	161	10,18,404	8,41,283	...	1,77,121
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	40	25	1,606	64	25	927	37	8,478	7,730	.	748
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	4	8	463	58	8	514	64	3,621	3,489	...	132
TOTAL	22[illegible]	4,955	10,74,775	217	5,215	11,86,649	228	79,42,753	87,14,080	7,71,327	.
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	510	1,490	9,92,146	660	1,490	8,49,328	570	74,59,850	64,93,274	.	9,66,576
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,39,182	953	461	4,42,000	959	31,25,580	30,74,792		50,788
Madras	238	840	1,88,485	224	840	1,85,864	221	13,95,748	13,39,734	.	56,014
TOTAL	449	2,791	16,19,81[illegible]	580	2,791	14,77,692	529	1,19,81,176	1,09,07,800	..	10,73,378
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	15,893	50,59,743	318	16,253	51,82,990	319	3,67,73,556	3,75,20,902	7,47,346	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	25,371	158	161	23,352	145	1,91,415	2,45,377	53,962	.
Tarkessur	253	22	5,177	235	22	5,830	265	53,865	56,167	2,302	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	8,510	127	67	9,438	141	76,983	65,397	..	11,586
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,540	148	78	9,602	123	75,796	72,277	...	3,519
TOTAL	149	328	50,598	154	328	48,222	147	3,98,059	4,39,218	41,159	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	43,196	130	333	66,171	199	4,35,466	4,78,498	43,032	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,369	105	13	1,810	139	10,049	10,807	758	..
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	11,586	107	108	19,999	185	1,08,079	1,14,162	6,083	.
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	95	331	31,671	96	302	30,314	100	2,30,428	2,21,862	.	8,566
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	75	93	7,873	85	93	8,060	87	62,547	62,724	177	..
Kolhápur	77	29	2,630	91	29	2,320	80	16,180	24,688	8,508	..
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	6,795	94	72	6,530	91	50,839	41,551		9,288
TOTAL	115	979	1,05,120	107	1,010	1,41,204	140	9,13,588	9,54,292	40,704	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	118	334	64,619	193	334	48,933	147	4,23,171	3,65,189	.	57,982
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,753	60	46	3,568	78	(i) 16,726	24,950	8,224	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	16,320	45	364	27,400	75	1,21,747	1,78,510	56,763	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	67	94	7,059	75	94	8,142	87	46,625	50,335	3,710	...
TOTAL	81	838	90,751	108	838	88,043	105	6,08,269	6,18,984	10,715	..
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,038	53,06,212	294	18,4[illegible]9	54,60,459	296	3,86,93,472	3,95,33,396	8,39,924	..

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) The earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Simla, the 31st May, 1894.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

*Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
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Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them . . .	4	0	0
Postage . .	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	5	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

No. 396.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first* …

Revenue.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	April 1893 to Feb. 1894.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I Land Revenue*	25,972,800	20,144,500	20,400,900	256,400	...
II Opium	7,316,200	7,351,600	6,169,800		1,181,800
III Salt	8,587,800	7,794,600	7,421,900		372,700
IV Stamps	4,434,100	4,021,300	4,123,000	101,700	...
V Excise	5,145,900	4,629,200	4,754,700	125,500	...
VI Provincial Rates	3,707,100	3,186,600	3,077,700	...	108,900
VII Customs	1,665,200	1,364,800	1,382,200	17,400	
VIII Assessed Taxes	1,687,200	1,567,300	1,614,900	47,600	
IX Forest	1,588,800	1,289,700	1,396,400	106,700	
X Registration	429,300	389,600	383,600		6,000
XI Tributes from Native States	771,700	602,300	548,500		53,800
XII Interest	861,100	779,300	805,400	26,100	
XIII Post Office	1,538,800	1,358,600	1,424,100	65,500	
XIV Telegraph	942,500	843,800	862,500	18,700	
XV Mint	230,500	250,500	176,900	...	73,600
XVI Law and Justice — Courts of Law	377,200	339,100	340,900	1,800	
XVI Law and Justice — Jails	312,300	235,800	240,400	4,600	
XVII Police	370,800	337,100	356,[illegible]00	19,700	
XVIII Marine	212,600	186,300	132,000	..	54,300
XIX Education	211,700	183,000	187,900	4,900	
XX Medical	63,000	52,100	58,600	6,500	
XXI Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,100	75,000	80,700	5,700	
XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	187,500	158,000	165,000	7,000	
XXIII Stationery and Printing	82,800	60,600	68,100	7,500	
XXIV Exchange	180,000	...	...	...	
XXV Miscellaneous	369,200	287,900	298,600	10,700	
XXVI State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,291,200	14,218,900	15,218,000	999,100	
XXVII Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,235,000	3,335,500	3,493,100	157,600	
XXVIII Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,600	17,900	24,800	6,900	
XXIX Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,700	1,355,100	1,232,300	...	122,800
XXX Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	198,400	160,200	166,800	6,600	
XXXI Military Works	42,700	38,800	41,100	2,300	
XXXII Civil Works	534,200	464,000	481,900	17,900	
XXXIII Army: Effective	651,000	612,100	603,300	...	8,800
,, Non-effective	60,900	59,300	[illegible]4,200	4,900	
	89,690,900	77,750,400	77,797,000	46,600	
England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	193,500	188,800	166,000		22,800
Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	121,300	113,100	104,500		8,600
GRAND TOTAL	90,005,700	78,052,300	78,067,500	15,200	

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 8th June 1894.

eleven months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	April 1893 to Feb. 1894.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	224,900	220,100	231,100	11,000	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,477,900	681,300	670,300	...	11,000
3	Land Revenue	4,111,300	3,317,400	3,459,000	141,600	
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,253,900	1,582,500	1,856,500	274,000	
5	Salt (do. do.)	509,800	463,400	472,100	8,700	
6	Stamps	90,600	82,500	84,600	2,100	
7	Excise	208,800	120,800	118,700		2,100
8	Provincial Rates	53,500	48,000	47,800		200
9	Customs	144,500	127,100	129,900	2,800	
10	Assessed Taxes	32,400	26,900	27,700	800	
11	Forest	988,700	698,700	723,600	24,900	
12	Registration	222,000	193,400	203,200	9,800	
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,109,600	4,116,100	4,142,300	26,200	
14	Do. on other Obligations	549,900	84,400	88,300	3,900	
15	Post Office	1,427,400	1,222,300	1,238,500	16,200	
16	Telegraph	681,000	557,600	588,500	30,900	
17	Mint	93,000	86,300	70,000	...	16,300
18	General Administration	1,478,600	1,314,700	1,371,500	56,800	
19	Law and Justice . {Courts of Law	2,900,500	2,617,100	2,731,700	114,600	
	{Jails	933,600	816,900	821,700	4,800	
20	Police	3,959,500	3,442,600	3,459,000	16,400	
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	487,900	409,100	312,100	...	97,000
22	Education	1,513,000	1,208,400	1,240,300	31,900	
23	Ecclesiastical	171,000	152,800	160,600	7,800	
24	Medical	937,800	821,300	858,600	37,300	
25	Political	800,100	701,200	700,100		1,100
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	407,700	522,100	479,500		42,600
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	490,800	454,900	429,900		25,000
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	1,200	1,200		
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	888,600	804,200	833,300	29,100	
30	Stationery and Printing	546,800	519,900	576,100	56,200	
32	Miscellaneous	201,500	203,700	247,000	43,300	
33	Famine Relief	40,500	69,100	600		68,500
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,054,300	1,120,000	847,300		272,700
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	49,100	48,100		1,000
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to tha under Famine Insurance)	75,100	126,600	66,700		59,900
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	8,087,500	6,943,500	7,269,000	325,500	
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	32,000	24,200	25,800	1,600	
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	53,000	594,500	539,300		55,200
	Interest	562,800	2,700	2,400		300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	28,400	17,700	19,400	1,700	
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	107,500	—27,300	86,400	113,700	
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	776,100	682,900	697,300	14,400	
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	915,000	839,500	728,400	...	111,100
44	Military Works	1,184,700	891,300	934,800	43,500	...
45	Civil Works	4,747,100	3,458,800	3,375,700	...	83,100
46	Army: Effective	14,750,200	13,290,700	13,629,300	338,600	...
	" Non-effective	943,300	893,100	899,600	6,500	...
47	Special Defence Works	252,300	210,400	135,600		74,800
		66,572,300	56,805,700	57,680,400	874,700	
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,843,800	15,430,100	14,893,600	...	536,500
	Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	9,935,900	9,246,500	9,377,900	131,400	
		92,352,000	81,482,300	81,951,900	469,600	
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*751,200*	*188,500*	*171,600*	16,900	
		91,600,800	81,293,800	81,780,300	486,500	
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
	State Railways	925,900	1,805,900	1,911,200	105,300	
	Irrigation Works	735,700	401,700	526,700	125,000	
	In England—					
	State Railways £	1,151,800	1,036,300	669,500		366,800
	Irrigation Works £	8,800	4,700	9,900	5,200	
	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...		
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	727,800	623,800	427,800		
		3,550,000	3,872,400	3,545,100		
	GRAND TOTAL	95,150,800	85,166,200	85,325,400	159,200	

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1408 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 157 of 1894.—Firmin Delangle, residing at Lyon, in the Republic of France, Gentleman, for improvements relating to the preservation of alimentary and other organic substances.

No. 158 of 1894.—Ernest Oscar Mawson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay, for the manufacture of an artificial leather to be called "Tanoleum."

No. 159 of 1894.—William Baker Hartridge, of 6, Sainfoin Road, Balham, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for an improvement in artificial fuel blocks.

No. 160 of 1894.—Charles A. Kellgrien, 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for a new and improved soda-water or aërating machine to be called "The Challenge."

No. 161 of 1894.—Henry Edward Keymer, of Cossipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, Mechanical Engineer, and Bahary Loll Pyne, of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant, for machinery and plant for husking paddy and other grain, and so preparing them for sale which they designate as "Keymer's Patent for husking grain, etc."

No. 162 of 1894.—Arthur Walter Pigott, of Upper Esplanade, Sandgate, in the Colony of Queensland, Engineer, for improvements in Axles and Axle-boxes for Railway Rolling Stock.

No. 1409 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician for "Improvements in Phonographs and Phonograms." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonogram blanks and Phonograms and Processes of making the same." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces" (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonographs." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, and in surfaces for receiving such sound records and methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895)

No 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in Phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed. under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1894.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author,* Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
I.—In the English or other European Language.															
Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1894.	English	Richmond F. Hayes.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer and Publisher :—Richmond F. Hayes.	31st January, 1894.	636	Royal octavo.	1st edition.	250	Printed	4 0 0	Richmond F. Hayes, No. 10, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Copyright not secured, 1st February 1894.	Is a well-known publication. The information has not, in some cases, been brought up to date.
IV.—In more than one language.															
A glossary of select forms.	English and Tamil.	Thumbiappen	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer :—Morning Star Press. Publisher :—Thumbiappen.	12th January, 1894.	96	8mo.	3rd edition.	500	Printed	0 13 0	J. Thumbiappen, Blackpully.	Copyright secured, 15th January, 1894.	Contains some English words and their Tamil equivalents. The book is full of misprints.

BANGALORE,
The 25th May, 1894.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th June, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,55,2[illegible]9	3	10	1,89,02,954	4	4
Public Deposits at Branches	1,02,47,715	0	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,67,58,208	6	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,62,154	12	1
Sundries				34,67,016	0	9
RUPEES				8,51,90,333	7	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				68,09,606	0	0
Other authorized Investments				49,15,698	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,21,14,174	2	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				90,90,301	15	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,46,14,474	4	4
Balances with other Banks				5,51,856	7	7
Bullion				1,075	1	5
Dead Stock				13,02,227	11	6
Stamps				8,296	15	9
Sundries				18,67,612	11	1
				6,12,75,323	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	98,12,823	5	2	2,39,15,009	9	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,41,02,186	4	4			
RUPEES				8,51,90,333	7	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th June, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·1.

ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

[INCLUDES LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.]

Statement shewing names of persons or fund on behalf of which Government securities are held by Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company and the amount standing in favour of each on the 31st December, 1893.

PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES.

NAMES OF DEPOSITORS.	No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount. R	a.	p.	TOTAL. R	a.	p.	When lodged.	REMARKS.
Securities held on behalf of Provident Fund.											
Provident Fund	322445	4%	1865	16,000	0	0				27th May, 1893.	
Ditto	332137			5,000	0	0					
Ditto	332138			5,000	0	0					
							26,000	0	0		
Fine Fund, R. and K. Railway.											
Fine Fund	322446			2,000	0	0				27th May, 1893.	
							2,000	0	0		
Securities held on behalf of Railway employés.											
Baboo Golab Rai, Cashier	322447			2,000	0	0				12th November, 1891.	
" Raghubeer Sahai, Store-keeper	322448			1,000	0	0					
" Sheo Golam, Pay Clerk	322421			1,000	0						
" Newal Kishore, Assistant Cashier	322422	"		500	0						
" Ganeshi Lal, Pay Clerk	337567			500	0					13th January, 1894.	
	337568	"		500	0						
							5,500	0	0		
Securities deposited by Contractors.											
Messrs. Millay and Son	216074		1842-43	1,000	0	0				18th March, 1892.	
Ditto	216076			1,000	0	0					
Ditto	216077			500	0	0					
Ditto	216075			1,000	0	0					
Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.	203128			100	0	0					
Bengal and N.-W. P. Supply Association	211344			500	0	0				1st June, 1893.	
Bengal Coal Company	308,69			1,000	0	0				8th March, 1893.	Returned on 31st March 1894.
							5,100	0	0		

J. A. MARSHALL,
Government Examiner.

FRED. WELSH,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
BAREILLY,
The 5th June, 1894.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 2006-*G.*—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period, and from and to the dates, specified against their names:—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Allimullah	Native States Reserve List	1 month	25th December, 1893	24th January, 1894.
1st	Hafeezullah	Kotah Main Dispensary	2 months	15th February, 1894	14th April, 1894.
3rd	Ram Narain	Baran Dispensary in Kotah	2 ,,	6th February, 1894	5th April, 1804.
3rd	Nafar Chander Dass	Kotra Agency Hospital	2 ,,	3rd February, 1894	2nd April, 1894.
3rd	Shira Mani Hazra	Gungdhar Dispensary in Jhallawar	2	15th February, 1894	14th April, 1894.
3rd	Sakharam Vaman Ranade.	Jaswantpura Dispensary in Marwar.	1 month	8th March, 1894	7th April, 1894.
3rd	Haribhai Dajibhai	Hewson Hospital, Jodhpore	1 ,,	22nd February, 1894	21st March, 1894.
3rd	Syed Abdul Halim	Jeypore Raj Dispensary	2 months	27th January, 1894	26th March, 1894.

No. 2007-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant Pirbhu Lal returned on the forenoon of the 24th February, 1894, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 151-G., dated 19th January, 1894, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Sukhnundon reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

No. 2008-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Ardeshir Cowasji returned on the forenoon of the 17th March, 1894, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 152-G., dated 19th January, 1894.

No. 2009-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Husain returned on the forenoon of the 23rd January, 1894, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 147-G, dated 19th January, 1894.

No. 2010-*G.*—Hospital Assistant Debi Pershad and Somabhai Soorchand were appointed third class Hospital Assistants for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 10th February and 16th April, 1894, respectively.

No. 2011-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Trikamlal Maganlal availed himself of 15 days' leave without pay, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 18th December, 1893, to 1st January, 1894, both days inclusive.

No. 2012-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Haribhai Dajibhai, attached to the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore, was granted privilege leave for 20 days from 6th to 25th January, 1894.

No. 2013-*G.*—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Sada Ram	Native States Reserve List	Bikanir Raj Service	1st January, 1894.
3rd	Shib Lal	Ditto	Jeypore Raj Service	25th January, 1894.
3rd	Parmanand	Ditto	Jhallawar Raj Service	12th February, 1894.
3rd	Syed Mahomed Raza	Jhallawar Raj Service	Native States Reserve List	12th February, 1894.
3rd	Chunni Lal	Jeypore Raj Service	Ditto	25th January, 1894.

No. 2014-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Ally Khan, attached to the Shahabad Dispensary in Jhallawar, was granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the afternoon of the 14th April, 1894, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Habibur Rahman was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 2015-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, attached to the Ajmere Jail Hospital, was granted privilege leave for three months from the afternoon of the 2nd March, 1894, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Sukhnundon, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 2016-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ahud, attached to the Sardarsher Dispensary in Bikanir, availed himself of leave without pay, for one month and 16 days, from 5th March to 21st April, 1894.

The 2nd June, 1894.

No. 2026-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant, No. 195, Tegh Ali, attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara, availed himself of twenty-eight days' leave on full pay, from 22nd April to 19th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 1st June, 1894.

No. 19.—Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section II of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th instant.

ST. G. GORE, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 11.—Mr. J. F. Bevan, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 5th June, 1894.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during May, 1894 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1894.	
Ajodhya	North-Western Provinces	21st May	Opened.
Badani	Sind and Baluchistan.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Baragali	Punjab	10th ,,	Ditto.
Barrocoa*	Ditto	8th ,,	Closed.
Dhrangadra	Kathiawar	30th ,,	Opened.
Dungagali	Punjab	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ghoradhaka	Ditto	7th ,,	Ditto.
Hodal	Ditto	31st ,,	Ditto.
Kajuri Kuch	North-West Frontier.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Kalabagh	Punjab	9th ,,	Ditto.
Kan	Sikkim	27th ,,	Closed.
Khalia	Bengal	8th ,,	Opened.
Kuldana	Punjab	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Murtaza	North-West Frontier	25th ,,	Ditto.
Rawal Pindi West Ridge.	Punjab	8th ,,	Closed.
Sadda	Ditto	5th ,,	Ditto.
Sheikh Budin	Ditto	1st ,,	Opened.
Ziarat	Sind and Baluchistan	15th ,,	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Baboganj	Bengal North-Western Ry.	25th May	Closed.
Bidyanagar	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Dam-Dim	Bengal Dooars Ry.	30th ,,	Opened.
Dibrugarh Steamer Ghat	Dibru-Sadiya Ry.	21st ,,	Closed.
Jar	Muskaf-Bolan Ry.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Kokilamukh	Jorhat Ry.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Kundlani	North-Western Railway	28th ,,	Ditto.
Mahammadpore	Tirhoot State Ry.	27th Apl.	Ditto.
Risia	Bengal North-Western Ry.	24th May	Ditto.

* Military Camp Office.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th May, 1894.

No. 3488.—Consequent on the appointment of Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, 1st grade, and Tahsildar of Sibi, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (*vide* this Office Notification No. 2188, dated 9th April, 1894), the following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the 22nd March, 1894:—

(1) Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff, 2nd grade, and Munsiff of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Munsiff, 1st grade.

(2) Kazi Muzafar Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, and Tahsildar, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar, 2nd grade.

(3) Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Pishin, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar, 3rd grade.

(4) Lala Gelaram, Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar, 4th grade, and as Tahsildar of Sibi.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 3570.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 583, dated the 30th January, 1894, Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar, 4th grade (on deputation as Settlement Superintendent, Quetta), returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Settlement Superintendent, Quetta, in the forenoon of 28th March, 1894.

No. 3572.—With reference to this Office Notification No 298, dated the 16th January, 1894, Lala Udho Dass, sub. *pro tem.* Munsiff, 2nd grade, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Munsiff of Sibi, in the forenoon of 22nd March, 1894.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 3595.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2187, dated the 9th April, 1894, Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties, in the forenoon of the 18th May, 1894.

No. 3599.—Mir Shams Shah, Officiating Native Assistant, Khojak Pass, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April, 1894.

No. 3600.—Kazi Muzafar Khan, Officiating Tahsildar, 2nd grade, and Tahsildar of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mir Shams Shah, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April, 1894.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 30th May, 1894.

No. 3727.—Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, attached 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 6th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd June, 1894.

No. 3813.—Major A. Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 13th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

R. L. KENNION, *Lieut*,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 31st May, 1894

No. 1459-*S*.—With reference to this Department Orders No. 1375-S., dated 21st May, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., made over, and Mr. W. R. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, took over, charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, on the afternoon of the 28th May, 1894.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I C E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl. and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE AND MERWARA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st June, 1894.

No. 1486-*S*.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 154(*b*) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare his intention to extend the limits of the Beawar Municipality as described beneath :—

On the West.—From boundary pillar No. 4 near the road leading to Chong to the Noondri Rappat on the river Jalia.

On the North.—From the Noondri Rappat to the Junction of the Jalia and Bulad rivers following the bed of the former river.

Under Section 155 (1), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara will consider any objection in respect to the proposed alteration above described, which may be lodged within six weeks of the publication of this Notification.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.Inst.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in the P. W. D, Ajmere and Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 2nd June, 1894.

No. 565.—Seth Ram Chandar Fattehpuria having tendered his resignation of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate, Beawar, Notification No. 472, dated the 23rd June, 1874, issued by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 14-*A*.—The temporary promotions and reversions made in Director General, Military Works' Notifications Nos. 43-A., dated 13th December, 1893, and 2-A., dated 12th February, 1894, are hereby cancelled, and the following temporary promotions and reversions are authorized, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary .	1893. 17th Oct.
Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	17th „
Ditto . .	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion .	4th Nov.
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	18th „
Lieutenant J. S. Liddell, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	24th „
Ditto . .	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary .	26th „
Ditto . .	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I	Reversion .	29th „
Lieutenant S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	3rd Dec.
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	5th „
Ditto . .	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary .	7th „
Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	11th „
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion .	24th „
Lieutenant H. E. G. Clayton, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	1894. 4th Jan.
Ditto . .	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary .	16th „
Ditto . .	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion .	18th „
Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E.	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto .	19th Feb.

No. 15-*A*.—The following temporary promotion and reversion is authorised in the Engineer

Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary .	1894. 23rd Mar.
Ditto . .	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion .	31st „

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1894.

No. 27.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adie on privilege leave or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Ahmednagar, this 30th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4062, Private Alfred Peters.

Age,—24 years 11 months.

Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, fair; Hair, red; Eyes, blue.

Trade,—Baker.

Date of Enlistment,—20th January, 1893.

Place of Enlistment,—Hounslow.

Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th May, 1894.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.

Marks,—None.

REMARKS,—This absentee escaped from regimental cells and was wearing at the time a suit of white prison clothing and white prison cap and regimental boots.

Under 2 years' service.

—, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

Report of a Deserter without leave from the Ordnance Artificer Corps of Gun Carriage Factory, dated at Madras, this 30th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—General No. 530, Ordnance Artificer Samuel Wallace Hogg.

Age,—23 years 5 months and 8 days.

Height,—6 feet 3 inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, brown; Hair, brown; Eyes, black.

Trade,—Filer and fitter.

Date of Enlistment,—15th September, 1890.

Place of Enlistment,—Madras.

Parish and County in which Born,—Trichinopoly.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th May, 1894.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Madras.

Marks,—Three moles on the chest and a scar on the belly.

Under 4 years' service.

M. PASLEY, *Capt., R.A.*,
Asst. Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory, in charge.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 :—

The graves are those of—

(1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.

(2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.

(3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.

(4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.

(5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.

(6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.

(7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.

(8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.

(9) Captain H. H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

Chaplain of Quetta,

The 28th May, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 855-*I*.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 7th May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. R. H. Kelly, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, B.A, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Chandra Kanta Datta is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 7th May, 1894.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 856-*I*.—Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, Postmaster, Lahore, is granted an extension of privilege leave for sixteen days, from the 4th June, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th June, 1894.

Agent, Prudential Life Assurance Society.
Backer Brothers.
Camela & Co.
Clark, Wilson & Co.
Hewett, B.
Haidack & Co.
Henderson Bros.
Kilton, Jones L.
Manager, Calico-Printing & Dying Co.
Naigara Timber Coy.
Rose & Sons (Stationers).
Sims, E.
Smith, R. Dangold.
Schlanmeyer, A.
Sullivan, A., & Co.
Thornett & Co.
Veinoghlon, E. A.
[illegible]ng, C[illegible]
Wiele, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Arndt, F. W.
Alexander, Mrs.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Barnett, Revd T. H.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Burgess, R.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Clarke, G. W., Capt.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J. T.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Drewits, H.
Dudley, Mrs.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Ferguson, T. A.
Fischelsohn, E.
Gaythorne, Miss D.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Grossmann, John.
Griffen, Maurice.
Harris, J. G.
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E. A.
Hind, W. T.
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff, A.
Jelly, Theresse.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.
Kochler, Alice, Mrs.
Kolbe, Gotthold.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Longere, A.
Lutmann, F.
Mackintosh, G. W.
Macneill, Col. J. G. R. D.
Mann, J. C.
Marcovich, Miss A.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Miller, Rev. C. Stewart.
Mitchell, W. J.
Minck & Hind.
Murphy, E.
Newington, D.
Randolph, C. G.
Raubal, Guido.
Rayner, Francis.
Redmond, W.
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Rosenzveig, Mrs. B.
Rothange, Mrs. E.
Rothayge, Franz.
Russell, Mrs.
Saunders, R.
Scallan, Miss.
Smale, J. A.
Speyht, Edwin.
Staniland, Carl.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stracey, Mr.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. E.
Thorp, Henry.
Thurston, E.
Townsend, Mrs.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Walcott, R. L.
Wall, John.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, L. P.
Weiss, Max.
William, G. E.
Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arndt, F. W.
Arnal, Antoinette.
Blake, Mrs. H.
Cruner, M. K.
Fillatran, Paul.
Teall, C.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.
Wessel, Hubert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.
Affleck, Miss Edith.
Aberigh, Mackay, Lt.-Col.
Aron, Klara.
Ascherfort, Miss.
Aldham, C. J.
Anderson, W.
Bholanauth.
Bell, Capt. R. A.
Biges, E.
Baldwin, W.
Beer, Alfr. C.
Barry, P. O. Collis.
Cohen, Anna.
Challenger, H. L.
Cole, Gunner 94185.
Chriestein, Miss A. J.
Cunningham, G. H.
Dwarkanath Ghoi.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.
Dossabhoy Cooverjee Patel.
Fendall, W.
Freeberg, Miss B.
Gillon, Miss.
Goldie, A. L.
Hayes, William.
Harding, D. Lyn.
Harrison, Miss E.
Harrison, J. E.
Hamilton, F. W. Douglas.
Holdsworth, Mrs. E. J.
Heller, Max.
Hall, Surg.-Captn. J. E.
Harrison, Revd. P. R.
Inglis, A. E.
Johansen, Chas.
Jolinson, C.
Johnson, Miss A. G.
King, Joseph.
Kanneruther, F. S.
Krohn, Juan.
Leslie, N.
Lad, B. P.
Lengley, J. M.
Lambert, F G.
Montague J. D.
Merk, Franz.
Martin, E C.
Moore, Miss C.
Moorhouse, Miss R.
Nandsingh.
Nyss, G.
Owen, Charles.
Pinchasik, S.
Prato, Leon.
Pellon, F.
Pathiarum, Ho.
P. O. Hinger, Mrs.
Rustomji, N. Morkar.
Ryan, Mrs.
Rosenblum, M.
Robertson, C. C.
Reiter, Rebbecca.
Roper, Miss.
Rosnistkey, Miss S.
Rossenvich, Bellina.
Sharp, H. A.
Sieberg, O. H. O.
Shena, R.
Stevens, J P. M.
Senter, Antonio.
Smith, George.
Sandford, Jame R.
Saunders, Rob.
Siqueira, D.
Stoffer, P.
Thornton, Mrs.
Tate, Mrs.
Thomas, Mrs. Stapha.
Vaingartin, A.
Winekler, C. I.
Willcox, H. W.
Williams, Captn.
White, Mr.
Wilson, Gordon.
Wright, Berten.
Wood, E. S.
Watling, G. W.
Wells, Miss E. F.
Williams, E. H.
Xydias, P.
Xavier, Mrs. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sircar, Revd. K. C.

The 9th June, 1804.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	12th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).		Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.		Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.		Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.		
Australasian Colonies . .		*Vià* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Colombo		Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .		Per Steamer *C. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .		Per Steamer *Malda*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.		Per Steamer *Kistna*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.		Per Steamer *Katoria*.
Port Blair	13th ,,	*Vià* Madras.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	14th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Castore*.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large and small, each. R1-4.
Surveying Field-Books (ruled). R1.
Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-8.
" " (Canal Pattern). R1-8.
" " (College Pattern). R1-12.
P. W. D. **Note-Book** (in the Press). R1-4.
" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.
Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R1-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1.
Ditto ditto, in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Calendars for 1891,* 1892, and 1893,* each. R4-12.

Sample Question Papers for 4th Grade Accounts Branch for 1891. R1.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English. R2.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1-8.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1-8.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No 313675, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for R100, originally standing in the name of Shamapada Sreemanee, and last endorsed to Megmala Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress

MEGMALA DASSEE,
No 38, Colootollah Street,
Calcutta.

Lost in Transit by Post.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 196711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R800, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to the National Bank of India, Limited, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

For the National Bank of India, Ld.,
CHAS. NICOLL,
Sub-Manager.
3, Council House Street



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The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 0	18 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	†	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	11 5	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	14 15	13 9	14 15	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 5	14 5	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	14 14	14 14	...	...	14 0	12 12	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	21 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	15 3	15 7	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 13	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	13 7	26 15	26 15	10 10	10 9	83 0	83 0	15 2	15 2
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 10	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 8	13 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	12 10	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	16 1	15 0	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	18 5	51 4	51 5	5 13	5 13	361 13	222 10	10 2	10 11
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	17 4	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 13	17 2	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 10	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 9
Cachar	7 4	7 0	...	...	7 0	6 14	10 0	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 0
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	70 0	80 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	20 0	19 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 8	13 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Kamrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																							
Eastern hill tracts—																							
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...					...										...	...	...		
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...										...	...	...		
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 8		5 0											...	...	...		
Eastern—																							
Backergunge			...	...	10 4	10 12	10 12	11 6						16 0	16 12			12 0	11 6	80	80	10 6	10 6
Noakhali			...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8						13 0	13 0			...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 8						12 8	12 8			...	...	80	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0						15 0	15 0			6 0	6 8	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0						16 0	16 0			16 0	16 0	120	120 0	8 0	8 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0						12 8	12 8			13 0	13 0	120	120 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																							
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0					...	11 8	12 0		...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160	9 0	8 12
24-Parganas	13 4	13 4	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0					8 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	17 0	17 8	100 0	100	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 4	12 10	15 0	15 0						16 0	16 0			18 0	18 0	220 0	200	10 0	10 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	11 10	11 10						...	...			12 0	12 0	105 0	105	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 5	13 9	17 8	17 4	7 9	7 9	10 4	10 5		16 0				17 4	16 13			16 13	17 12	94 0	94	11 6	11 3
Hooghly	14 6	14 6	20 8	20 8	9 12	8 4	12 0	11 8						16 0	15 0			3 0	18 4	160 0	160	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	16 14½	18 13	20 13½	24 0	7 9	8 0	13 1	13 1						20 0	11 8			16 0	18 13	128		10 0	10 0
Jessore	12 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0						16 0	6 0			18 0	10 0	120		10 0	10 0
Faridpur	17 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	13 0						13 0	2 0				10 8			10 0	10 0
Central—																							
Bankura	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	5 10	16 0			..			16 14	17 8			13 1	13 0	380 0	320 0	10 10½	10 5
Burdwan	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0			..			19 0	18 0			16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Birbhum	13 8	9 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	15 12			..			16 8	16 8			13 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	14 0			..			20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Soonthal Parganas	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	6 0			..			16 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	18 12	18 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 6			..			16 0	16 0			20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8			..			12 0	12 0					90 0	90 0	9 6	8 12
Rajshahi	17 4	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	2 12							14 0				14 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 0					6 0	15 0			13 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0
Northern—																							
Rangpur	13 1	15 0	...	...	8 1	9 0	12 8	13 10						13 1	16 0			13 1	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 12	4 0	20 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	13 10	3 8						14 5	15 0			...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	3 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	3 8				3 0		14 0	15 0			10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	12 0	2 0						12 0	12 0			9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																							
Puri	11 13	1 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	15 0	5 12						14 15	14 15			16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	4 7						16 7	17 1			19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	14 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	8 0						12 0	12 0			1 0	11 0	130 0	130 0		10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																							
Singhbhum			12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0						12 0	12 0				6 0		100 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhum			20 0	18 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	14 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 8						16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0			7 0		...	10 0	10 0
Lohardaga	6 12 to 11 0	7 0 to 2 0	16 0	18 0	12 0 to 14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0				29 0		13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0			10 (and 5 (	10 0 and 7 0	60 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
Palámau	14 10	4 10		...	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10						8 0	6 9			0 14	8 (			8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh			16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0 and 14 12			24 0			16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	8 0		240	9 0	9 0

Not p[illegible]rable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	16 13 to 17 14	16 13 to 17 14	23 1 to 24 2	24 2 to 25 3	8 6 to 10 8	9 7 to 10 8	13 10 to 14 11	14 2	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 9	21 0 to 22 1	22 0 to 23 1	19 15 to 21 0	21 0	21 0 to 22 1	21 0 to 23 1	126 0 to 168 0	146 0 to 168 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	13 0	15 0	20 8	23 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	18 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	19 4	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	16 0 and 18 0	15 0 and 16 8	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	24 8	130 0	130 0	11 4	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 and 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	320 0	320 0	...	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	22 11	20 3	13 4	13 14	16 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 13	17 11	18 15	138 0	125 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	14 4	15 4	23 1	28 5	12 1	13 0	14 4	15 2	...	...	...	...	23 1	26 0	...	25 0	20 0	21 0	20 14	20 8	24 3	24 0	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	13 8	13 8	20 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 8	14 8	21 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	180 0	10 4	10 0
Champaran	15 0	15 8	26 8	26 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	22 8	23 0	17 0	17 8	21 0	22 8	200 0	180 0	10 4	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	70 0	90 0	9 8	10 0
Benares	15 11½	15 11½	20 3	21 2	8 13	8 13	10 13½	11 4	21 13	22 4	18 9	19 6	...	...	15 7	15 7	20 5	20 5	21 15½	23 5	21 0	20 14	110 0	110 0	9 2½	9 4½
Ghazipur	13 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	7 12	7 12	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 8	19 0	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	14 0	15 8	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	21 0	...	22 8	22 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	14 4	13 12	20 4	22 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	22 0	20 8	100 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	29 0	19 0	180 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	15 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	..	...	32 4	31 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Cawnpore	18 0	18 8	25 8	27 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 8	26 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Etáwah	18 10	17 12	27 12	27 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 12	30 8	29 12	24 8	25 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	24 8	31 0	28 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Farukhabad	18 0	15 12	26 12	26 12	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	28 0	26 12	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	26 8	24 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	..	..			25 8	26 8	25 8	25 8	29 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Etah	20 8	21 8	28 8	31 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	.	..	17 8	18 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	12 4	13 8	22 8	25 0	7 0	7 4	10 0	8 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	..	...	...	29 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	16 8	16 0	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 8	27 0	27 0	18 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	18 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Alígarh	18 12	18 8	31 0	31 0	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	28 0	28 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	33 8	33 0	40 0	36 0	35 4	34 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	23 3	21 8	33 8	34 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	32 8	32 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	32 12	32 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 0	14 8	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 4	14 0	14 8	22 0	23 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	20 10	19 3	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	21 8	19 12	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	21 8	14 6	18 0	19 12	19 5	20 10	19 5	24 12	22 1	140 0	140 0	8 12	9 2
Basti	15 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	8 12	8 12	28 0†	28 0†	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 4	17 4	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 4	.	..	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	19 0	20 8	28 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 8	29 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 12
Pilibhit	16 4	16 6	28 0	27 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0

Bareilly	17 9	15 14	25 12	29 12	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	21 4	24 5	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 9	15 5	22 4	25 12	28 1	28 1½	17 9	17 8½	125 0	125 0	9 5	9 5
Moradabad	18 4	18 0	33 4	36 0	5 8	6 4	10 8	10 8	29 0	29 0	20 10	21 4	...	...	12 8	14 0	27 4	29 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Naini Tal	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	...	35 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 0	17 0	28 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	9 6
Almora	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0§	10 0§	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	19 2	18 0	32 10	31 8	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	...	22 8	...	..	...	...	27 4	28 2	...	...	27 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 2	10 2
Muzaffarnagar	21 0	21 8	34 1	36 4	5 8	5 8	9 14	11 0	24 3	27 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	27 8	27 8	13 2	13 2	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	19 0	20 0	31 0	32 8	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	37 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	17 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	..	..	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	.	...	18 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	22 8	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 8	25 12	26 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Unao	17 8	17 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	17 0	17 4	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	22 8	23 8	21 8	23 8	...	...	20 8	22 8	24 0	24 8	22 8	23 8	24 8	24 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Hardoi	21 0	20 0	28 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 9	16 9	23 4	24 2½	11 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	22 0	22 10½	20 8	20 8	...	...	12 8	13 8	24 9	25 12	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	17 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	17 12	17 12	26 4	27 0	12 0	12 0	14 4	14 8	...	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	25 12	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	26 8	27 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	13 8	11 8	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 8	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	18 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	9 6	12 8	11 14	18 12	20 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	23 12	23 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 2	14 2
Bánswara	20 0	18 12	22 8	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	21 4	21 4	17 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	14 13½	32 13	32 13	9 6	10 8¾	10 2½	11 5¼	29 11	32 13	16 6½	17 15½	*Nil*	*Nil*	16 6½	17 15½	31 4	34 6	32 13	30 9	9 12½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 6
Sirohee	14 8	14 8	27 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 12	17 4	31 8	31 8	8 5½	6 6	7 5½	7 6	24 4	24 4	20 5	20 4	...	...	...	...	33 15	34 0	..	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 14
Ajmere	16 10	16 11	30 5	30 5	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	29 0	29 0	21 11	21 11	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	29 13	29 13	...	..	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 15	12 13 and 14 8	23 10	23 0	15 12	5 12	7 6	7 4	16 8	16 12	14 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 2	19 8	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 8	16 0	32 4	33 4	9 0	6 8	10 0	7 8	34 4	34 4	23 8	23 8	†	†	†	†	30 0	30 4	32 4	32 4	†	†	*	*	12 0	12 0
Boondee	13 8	16 0	32 0	31 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 8	42 8	45 0	45 0	...	...	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Kotah	15 0	15 0	28 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	33 8	37 8	28 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	11 7	12 7	22 8	24 12	7 13½	7 13½	11 12½	11 12½	23 0	23 13	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 6	14 1½	25 10½	28 12	24 14	25 7	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 2½	9 2½
Tonk	15 4	15 8	30 0	32 0	4 8	5 0	7 0	8 0	34 8	37 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	37 8	...	40 0	.	.	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Jeypore	16 12	16 8	30 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	31 0	34 0	21 12	23 8	†	†	17 0	17 0	30-0 & 32 0	30-8 & 32 0	37 0	38 8	40 0	23 8	95 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	16 4	18 12	26 4	28 12	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	31 4	32 8	25 0	25 10	...	...	20 0	18 12	31 0	30 0	...	...	40 0	43 12	200 0	200 0	10 5	10 5
Dholpur	17 10	17 0¾	29 8¾	29 3	8 6	8 2½	10 3½	10 3½	29 4	28 7¾	26 3¼	26 14½	...	...	16 5	16 14	30 4	30 8¾		...	35 7½	36 8½	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 4½
Bhurtpore	19 10½	20 4	31 10	31 6½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	34 4	34 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	34 12	35 14½	26 0	24 0	33 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Ulwur	20 8	20 5	33 2	35 3	6 12	6 10½	8 10½	8 14½	37 0	38 2	25 4	25 4	...	...	16 5	16 0	34 14	39 0	36 0	36 0	30 13	31 13	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 2	16 5	39 5	40 14	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	39 8	39 8	29 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	42 8	41 0	..	.	..	...	190 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	34 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 8	17 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	..	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	16 4	16 4	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	..	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 8
Anádra	14 12	13 14 and 16 0	23 10	23 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 4	21 6	...	10 8	...	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 0	14 8	42 0	42 0	9 8	10 0	13 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpore	16 0 and 16 4	16 0 and 17 8	29 6	30 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	22 8	21 0	18 12 and 22 8	19 6 and 21 14	...	...	...	...	26 14 and 27 3	27 10 and 28 7	22 8	21 4	11 9	11 14	...	...	12 13	12 8
Jeysulmere	13 10	13 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 10	24 0	22 0	19 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	.	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	13 0	12 15	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	17 8	18 10	...	...	...	...	20 13	22 9½	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	12 9	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 0	9 12	9 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	24 0	...	...	..	..	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Gwalior	15 6½	16 3½	27 1½	25 8	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 7	24 15½	24 7	24 7	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 2	19 12½	21 4	19 2	19 2	30 13	170 0	191 4	10 6½	10 10

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	23 0	23 0	45 0	50 0		..	10 0	8 0	38 0	40 0	29 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	44 0	41 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8
Ferozepore	25 0	24 0	43 0	58 0	.		9 0	10 0	31 0	34 0	27 0	31 0	‡	‡	23 0	24 0	37 0	39 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Montgomery	24 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	.		11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	35 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	280 0	220 0	13 0	13 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	24 0	22 0	35 0	39 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	22 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	...		12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	80 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	22 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	..	.	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	22 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	...		10 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	22 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	.		11 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	‡	‡	26 0	26 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	82 0	83 0	12 12	12 8
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	37 0	37 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	26 0	25 0	42 0	50 0	...	..	9 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	27 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	26 0	29 0	48 0	48 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	34 0	35 0	42 0	42 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	25 0	35 0	39 0	36 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	33 0	42 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	32 0	31 0	38 0	48 0	...	.	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	26 0	27 0	47 0	47 0	...		10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	33 0	35 0	54 0	37 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	22 0	23 0	45 0	40 0	...		13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	25 0	25 0	47 0	51 0	...		12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	28 0	20 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 8
Gujrát	26 0	26 0	38 0	36 0	...		12 0	12 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	32 0	30 0	45 0	50 0	...		13 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	†	†	*	*	32 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	*	†	12 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	24 0	26 0	37 0	42 0	...		8 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	30 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	31 0	34 0	28 0	34 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	24 0	21 0	40 0	31 0	...		11 0	10 0	‡	‡	22 0	20 0	†	†	‡	‡	30 0	27 0	20 0	26 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 4	11 0
Pesháwar	22 0	22 0	45 0	44 0	...		9 0	9 0	25 0	29 0	20 0	28 0	‡	†	15 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	98 0	98 0	43 0	43 0
Kohát	26 0	26 0	57 0	52 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	30 0	35 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	35 0	‡	‡	205 0	180 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	33 0	33 0	46 0	45 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	46 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	200 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	27 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	40 0	50 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	200 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	20 0	20 0	35 0	42 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	24 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	38 0	37 0	66 0	72 0	.	.	11 0	11 0	45 0	50 0	48 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	61 0	68 0	50 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	34 0	29 0	49 0	48 0	...	..	8 0	9 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	50 0	51 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	125 0	145 0	44 0	46 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	29 0	28 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	20 0	20 0	40 0	37 0	..		6 0	6 0	34 0	31 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	15 0	16 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	..	8 8 and 10 8	9 0 and 11 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	..	..	21 0	21 0	...	...	.	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 2	13 2		..	13 3	13 3	16 3	16 3	..		18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	116 6	110 6	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 0	19 8	..	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19 8	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 8	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	18 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	21 8	21 8	‡	‡		...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	16 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 8	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 0	‡	‡	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	29 0	26 8	9 0	9 0	71 0	67 0	9 12	9 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	312 0	312 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	10 2	10 2	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	14 9	14 9	15 4	15 4	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Colába)	10 1	10 1	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	*	...	112 0	112 0	12 1	12 1
Bombay	11 1	11 1	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 6	7 13	13 8	13 8	13 15	14 9	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	79 7	79 7	11 9	11 9
Tanna	11 14	12 12	...	...	11 2	12 15	12 0	13 14	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	*	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	16 11	17 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 13	20 4	19 6	19 13	19 13	*	*	...	...	15 10	15 3	...	...	19 8	19 15	100 0	100 0	11 10	12 0
Belgaum	17 3	16 11	...	...	10 1	16 1	10 3	10 3	21 13	21 4	20 15	20 15	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 8	16 12	...	...	15 9	17 10	80 8	89 2	10 10	11 0
Satara	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	16 9	17 5	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	...	15 3	15 3	114 0	114 0	12 10	12 10
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	20 9	20 9	17 14	17 14	*	*	...	...	19 13	20 11	...	...	17 6	18 4	80 0	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	10 15	21 9	23 6	21 2	21 2	*	...	...	..	20 9	21 9	...	...	18 4	18 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	14 15	14 15	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	19 0	19 0	86 14	86 14	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	...	...	9 3	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	22 0	16 1	16 1	*	*	...	...	20 13	20 13	...	..	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 11	12 6
Násik	16 7	15 12	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 10	10 15	19 10	...	15 9	14 13	17 4	17 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	*	...	116 6	116 6	13 8	12 0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	16 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	20 11	21 9	18 6	18 6	*	*	...	...	15 11	16 8	...	...		*	80 0	80 0	10 15	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	13 7	12 15	..	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	16 3	15 12	13 7	13 7	*	*	...	...	16 3	16 3	...	..	16 3	16 3	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	16 0	16 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	106 11	106 11	13 0	13 0
Baroda (Camp)	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	..	...	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	..	70 0	70 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	..	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	..	27 8	27 8	..	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	*	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 14	..	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 5	16 5	13 10	13 10	*	*	.	...	19 7	19 7	..	.	*	*	80 0	80 0	56 2	56 2
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	18 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	12 7	24 13	24 13			..	...	...	...	19 1	20 10	...		13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 7
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	21 1	24 0	..	...	..	..	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 4	11 14	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	24 0	24 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	9 0	10 13	25 0	27 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 13	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 2
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	21 11	..	..	16 0	14 6	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	12 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 4
Wardha	16 0	16 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	27 2	.	.	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 12	11 2	..	...	9 11	9 13	9 13	11 1	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 8	...	...	22 14	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	..	17 3	..	...	...	.	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 12	..	...	9 4	10 0	14 4	14 0	18 0	19 0	..	..	...	...	.	...	22 12	22 12	...		13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	14 10	14 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Mandla	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	..	...	18 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	19 7	20 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	22 6	24 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 0	16 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Bhandára	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	12 8	15 0	210 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 10	16 0	..	...	..	..	12 9	12 9	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	13 2	13 2	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 15
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	22 7	.	..	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	18 10	23 5	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 14	25 9	..	...	11 6	11 6	18 4	18 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	21 4	...	...	16 3	17 8	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	17 8	20 2	..	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	..	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	18 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 10	10 0	19 5	19 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 13	...	...	13 0	13 0	76 0	77 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	11 0	12 0
Ellichpur	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	12 3	*	*	6 3	6 13	10 3	10 3	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	*	*	14 7	14 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	90 0	100 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	12 13	12 13	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	17 8	17 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	15 3	15 3	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 2	9 2
Chadarghat	11 4	11 8	*	*	11 4	11 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	16 0	15 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																									
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OF THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	20 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...			136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...		...		121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	12 5	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 3	18 3	18 8	15 14	15 14	23 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 3	13 3	20 3	20 8	17 3	17 10	24 6	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	25 3	25 3	21 10	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 5	22 13	20 10	22 10	22 10	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	11 2	18 10	18 10	20 5	20 5	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	26 11	26 6	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	170 2	12 2	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 6	11 10	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 10	21 2	23 13	22 13	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	9 6	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 6	22 14	22 14	25 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 10	11 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	27 5	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	*	*	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 2	12 2	17 5	17 5	17 13	17 13	20 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	*	*	12 8	12 8	19 3	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	11 5	18 3	16 6	16 8	14 14	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 6	*	*	17 11	18 8	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	...	...	13 5	14 2	14 0	14 10	*	*	14 8	14 8	21 2	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	18 14	18 14	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 2	11 13	10 10	12 5	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 4	11 15	11 0	10 5	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	13 8	13 9	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 8	8 0	8 6	10 8	9 12	12 0	11 12	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 4	29 0	27 0	18 0		10 4	9 8	13 0	13 0	14 8	12 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Túmkúr	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 10	13 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	36 12	37 13	...	...	14 11	15 4	...	...	18 14	17 5	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	7 0	7 0		...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

No. 313.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 4th July 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 314.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., or until further orders.

L. M. THORNTON,

Offg. Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 316.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 353.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Jennings, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 286.—The services of Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th June 1894.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 140.—The Reverend T. M. M. Griffiths, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 24th June 1894.

No. 142.—The Reverend A. E. Brown Constable, Chaplain of Pachmarhi, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend T. E. F. Cole, with effect from the 25th June 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK

Simla, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 1424—102.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th May 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 909-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 922-*G*.—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining.

No. 924-*G*.—Second-Lieutenant J. P. Cadell, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from date of joining.

No. 927-*G*.—The services of Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, after relinquishing charge of his duties in the Baroda State.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 930-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edwin S. Murray as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden during the absence of Mr. H. F. C. Parkinson.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2918-A, dated Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

From—STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1223-D., dated the 27th March 1894, on the subject of the payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes which have been enfaced for such payment in England, but on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified.

2. In the Notification in this Department, No 61, dated the 12th November 1858, laying down the rules for the enfacement of rupee paper for the payment of interest in London, it was provided that notes should be so enfaced only at Calcutta, and that notes bearing any endorsement must be renewed in the name of the then holder before being enfaced. It was also expressly stipulated that "any endorsement made in India of an enfaced note will not be recognised in England."

3. By a later Notification No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859, the provision as to the renewal of notes before enfacement was modified; and it was provided that holders of notes transferred for payment of interest to Bombay or Madras might "have such notes enfaced and registered by the Accountant General, Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), on the condition that a certificate be affixed on the back of such notes by the Accountant General of the Presidency concerned that all existing endorsements have been examined by him and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding;

and on the understanding that no endorsement made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England."

4. This later order did not expressly refer to Calcutta, but since its issue the recognised practice in Calcutta, as in Madras and Bombay, has been for the Public Debt Office to certify to the genuineness of the notes and of the endorsements, if any, upon them at the time of enfacement for payment of interest in London, renewal being effected only when desired by the holder or when necessary for any special reason.

5. It now appears from a letter, dated the 16th January 1894, from the Chief Accountant, Bank of England, to your address, that a very large number of the notes lodged at the Bank do not bear the prescribed certificate as to the correctness of the endorsement; and that as the Bank considered that the refusal to recognise uncertified endorsements might occasion trouble, it has hitherto admitted the notes on such evidence as could be procured in England of the genuineness of the endorsements. The Bank has, however, now raised the question whether its present practice is correct or whether it would be justified, and would be carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, in refusing to pay interest on notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been duly certified.

6. I am to point out that the practice followed by the Bank of England as stated in the Chief Accountant's letter is not only irregular and not in accordance with the prescribed rules, but is also open to objection, since it is desirable that the genuineness of endorsements made in India should be decided in this country; the practice now brought to notice must in some cases operate with unfairness, as the proof required by the Bank might be easily obtainable in some cases, while in others it would not be possible to furnish it without a reference to India. The Government of India have accordingly decided that the practice should cease, and that in accordance with the authorised procedure notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified should not be recognised in England.

7. The Government of India recognise the fact that the sudden cessation of the existing practice, however irregularly it has been allowed to grow up, might cause some inconvenience, and have accordingly decided that notice should be given in the form of the prescribed certificate of endorsement that endorsements made in India after the date of the certificate will not be recognised in England. The two following forms of notice are now prescribed by the Government of India for this purpose; and I am to request that in future one or other of the forms may be stamped on all Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in England, Form A being used for notes bearing endorsements and Form B for clean notes :

A.

Certified that the above endorsement ha been examined, valid and correct, and that the note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India subsequent to the date of this certificate will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide *Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).*

Superintendent.

Dated 189 .

B.

Certified that this note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide *Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).*

8. I am to add that the attention of the Bank of England will be invited to the rules on the subject as laid down in 1858 and 1859, and the Bank will be requested to give notice of the above orders in such manner as may appear most suitable on the occasion of the next payment of interest on any loan; and thereafter to refuse payment of interest upon, and to return under objection all notes in which the rule as to endorsements in India is infringed, unless the endorsements have been previously recognized under the practice described in paragraph 5.

Ordered, that the letter be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th June, 1894.

No. 2839-*P*.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, was posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, from 27th April to 8th May 1894, inclusive.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 2897-*S.R.*—Under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which (*a*) any instruments, or (*b*) any particular class of instruments, or (*c*) any of the instruments belonging to such class, or (*d*) any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, the Governor General in Council has been pleased—

(1) to direct that the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the first column of the first schedule to this notification shall be reduced to the amounts respectively indicated in the second column of that schedule, and

(2) to remit the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the second schedule to this notification.

II.—All previous notifications under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, are hereby cancelled, but not so as to affect their past operation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced

Description of Instrument		Proper Stamp-duty.
1 *Agreement* executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees		One anna.
2. *Charter-party* containing a clause as to the payment of compensation in case of breach of the contract evidenced thereby.		One rupee
3 *Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan* made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage.	(*a*) When the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the Instrument.	Half the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act. I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (*b*), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
	(*b*) When the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the Instrument	The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (*b*), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. *Instrument of gift* of shares in a Company or Association		The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 60 (*a*), on a transfer of shares for a consideration equal to their value, as set forth in the instrument of gift.
5 *Instrument of partition* of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to the Government.		Not to exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.
6. *Power-of-attorney* of the kind specified in the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 50 (*b*), when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882.		Eight annas.
7 *Proxy* executed by a female, empowering any person to vote— (*a*) at any one election of members of a Local Board held under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Bombay Act I of 1884), or (*b*) at any one election of Municipal Commissioners held under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Bombay Act II of 1884).		One anna.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Instruments exempted from Stamp-duty.

1. *Agreements*—
   (*a*) of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43;
   (*b*) such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section 12, clause (*a*);
   (*c*) executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (*1*);
   (*d*) made under Act II of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), section 9, sub-section (*2*);
   (*e*) respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act;
   (*f*) or declarations by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash;
   (*g*) agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank;
   (*h*) made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods;
   (*i*) made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, section 72, sub-section (*1*), and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section;
   (*j*) or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles;
   (*k*) and security bonds required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

   Articles of Association—
   See clause 11 infra.

2. *Bills of Exchange*—
   drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

3. *Bills of Lading*—
   executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

4. *Bonds*—
   Security-bonds—
   (*a*) taken, under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Assistant classes, and their sureties;
   (*b*) executed under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Bombay Irrigation Act (Bombay Act VII of 1879), section 70.
   See also clause 1 (*j*) and (*k*) *supra.*

5. *Cheques*—
   drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

6. *Copies or Extracts*—
   (*a*) copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58;
   (*b*) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—
      (1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers, or
      (2) persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346:

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the copies or extracts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(*c*) copies of entries—

(*i*) in the certified copies of registers given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, section 8;

(*ii*) in register books granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or

(*iii*) in registers and records given under the said Act, section 35,

when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;

(*d*) copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

7. *Debentures*—

(*a*) debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company under the terms of a mortgage-deed making over in whole or in part the property of the Company to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and interest coupons attached to the said debentures;

(*b*) the debenture bonds of the loan of R20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor when the said bonds are negotiated in British India;

(*c*) the debentures specified by date, number, and value in the appendix hereto:

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the debentures might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.]

8. *Instruments*—

(*a*) executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, or under Rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876;

(*b*) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors;

(*c*) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts;

(*d*) executed by officers of the Government or their sureties to secure the due accounting for property received by those officers by virtue of their office;

(*e*) whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris;

(*f*) conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas" (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces);

(*g*) pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements;

(*h*) sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration;

(*i*) of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government;

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of the stamp-duty which would otherwise be payable by private persons under section 29, clause (*f*), of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.]

(*j*) contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879;

(*k*) deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans;

(*l*) evidencing an ordinary pawn transaction, where money is borrowed on the pledge of moveable property, and the sum borrowed does not exceed twenty rupees.

9. *Leases and Counterparts*—

(*a*) leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—

Ambit,	Pachnai,
Ghatghar,	Pánjré,
Kumshet,	Sámrád,
Loháli Kotul,	Shinganvádi,

Uddavné;

(*b*) leases granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879);

(*c*) leases of fisheries granted under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, section 32;

(*d*) leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamindars or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not: provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

10. *Letters*—

(*a*) letter which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office, or for the fulfilment of a contract, or for any other purpose, is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary to the District Savings Bank or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon·

"Local authority" in this clause means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners, or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund;

(*b*) letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of such other joint holders, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

11. *Memorandum and Articles of Association*—

of any Association registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 26.

12. *Policy of Insurance*—

policies of life-insurance and contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with the rules for Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.

13. *Powers-of-Attorney*—

(*a*) furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68;

(*b*) executed in favour of lambardars or khatedars by opium cultivators who do not attend personally to receive advances or to enter into contracts for the cultivation of opium.

See also clause 10 supra.

14. *Receipts*—

(*a*) given by Mounted Police Constables on account of their pay and allowances;

(*b*) given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages;

(*c*) endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders;

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the receipts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(*d*) given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of overcharges made in respect of such fares;

(*e*) given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes;

(*f*) given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office, District, Presidency, or State Railway Savings Banks or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks:

[*N.B.*—This exemption applies in all cases in which the receipts would otherwise be liable to stamp-duty.]

(*g*) given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lambardars and khatedars in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

15. *Share Warrants*—

issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 30:

This exemption is in respect of the duty specified in the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 35, and will only take effect upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, of—

(*a*) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the Company, or

(*b*) if any Company, which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.

APPENDIX.

Debentures referred to in clause 7 (c) of the Second Schedule supra.

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT
			R	R
Municipality of Ahmedabad.	April 1, 1883 .	1 to 240		1,20,000
	September 1, 1884	1 to 100		50,000
	September 4, 1888	1 to 800		4,00,000
	November 1, 1889 .	801 to 1120		1,60,000
	April 1, 1890 . .	1 to 34		17,000
	September 1, 1890 .	35 to 68	500	17,000
	October 1, 1893 .	1 to 40		20,000
	November 1, 1893 .	41 to 440		2,00,000
Trustees of the Port of Bombay.	March and April, 1880		...	10,00,000
	June 14, 1881 .	1 to 10	10,000	1,00,000
		11 to 70	5,000	3,00,000
		71 to 295	1,000	2,25,000
		296 to 445	500	75,000
	October 31, 1885 .	050, 051	2,000	4,000
		001 to 049, 056, 058, 059	1,000	52,000
		052 to 055		2,000
	November 5, 1885 .	057	500	500
	December 8, 1885	060 to 064		2,500
	December 22, 1885 .	065		500
	January 5, 1886 .	066 to 068	2,000	6,000
	March 23, 1886 .	166, 167	5,000	10,000
		069 to 116, 171 to 180	1,000	58,000
		117 to 165, 168 to 170	500	26,000
	April 19, 1886 . .	265	1,000	1,000
	June 3, 1886 .	193 to 197	5,000	25,000
		253 to 255, 257 to 264	2,000	22,000
		353 to 377, 379, 380	1,000	27,000
		181 to 192, 553 to 579	500	19,500
	June 10, 1886 .	198 to 200	5,000	15,000
		381	1,000	1,000
		580, 581	500	1,000
	June 17, 1886 .	382 to 385	1,000	4,000
		582 to 584	500	1,500

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Trustees of the Port of Bombay—*contd.*	June 24, 1886	385	500	500
	July 15, 1886	586 to 589	500	2,000
	August 12, 1886	590 to 601	500	6,000
	August 19, 1886	602	500	500
	December 7, 1886	603	500	500
	December 21, 1886	386	1,000	1,000
	January 11, 1887	387 to 390	1,000	4,000
	January 18, 1887	224	1,000	1,000
		213, 214, 217 to 223, 225 to 227, 241 to 246	500	9,000
	January 25, 1887	201 to 203	5,000	15,000
		228 to 237	2,000	20,000
		204 to 212, 215, 216, 238 to 240	1,000	14,000
	April 19, 1887	402	500	500
	April 26, 1887	267 to 285	1,000	19,000
		403 to 420	500	9,000
	June 17, 1887	266	500	500
	July 5, 1887	286	1,000	1,000
	July 28 1887	615 to 618	1,00,000	4,00,000
		605 to 613	5,000	45,000
		455 to 483	1,000	29,000
		502 to 552, 604	500	26,000
	August 1, 1887	550 to 552	1,00,000	3,00,000
		001 to 015, 046 to 050, 156 to 195	5,000	3,00,000
		537, 538	2,000	4,000
		016 to 035, 051 to 070, 081 to 105, 196 to 205, 506 to 514, 517 to 526, 539 to 549	1,000	1,05,000
		036 to 045, 071 to 080, 106 to 155, 206 to 505, 515, 516, 527 to 536	500	1,91,000
	October 1, 1887	247 to 252, 287 to 352, 378, 391 to 401, 440 to 454	1,000	99,000
		256, 421 to 439, 484 to 501	500	19,000
	April 1, 1889	001 to 030	10,000	3,00,000
		031 to 056	1,000	26,000
		057 to 104	500	24,000
	August 1, 1889	176	63,000	63,000
		146 to 155	10,000	1,00,000
		156 to 175, 177 to 197, 203 to 222	5,000	3,05,000
		198 to 202, 223 to 262	1,000	45,000
	August 8, 1889	263	5,000	5,000
		264 to 273	2,000	20,000
		274 to 293	1 000	20,000
		294 to 303	500	5,000
	November 1, 1889	316 to 348	5,000	1,65,000
		390 to 394	2,000	10,000
		304, 306 to 314, 349 to 377, 395 to 404, 415 to 424	1,000	59,000
		305, 315, 378 to 389, 405 to 414	500	12,000
	April 1, 1890	425 to 474	5,000	2,50,000
		475 to 514	500	20,000
	June 1, 1890	515 to 522	500	4,000
	September 15, 1890	001 to 032, 034, 035	10,000	3,40,000
		036 to 041	5,000	30,000
		914 to 918	2,000	10,000
		033	1,500	1,500
		042 to 056, 067 to 071, 700 to 799, 919 to 928, 1039 to 1088	1,000	1,80,000
		057 to 066, 072 to 699, 800 to 913, 929 to 1038, 1089 to 1103.	500	4,38,500
	November 22, 1892	001 to 020, 196 to 210, 1046 to 1055, 1138 to 1157, 1419 to 1438.	10,000	8,50,000
		021 to 060, 1439 to 1458	5,000	3,00,000
		1459 to 1483	2,000	50,000
		1484 to 1583	1,000	1,00,000
		1584 to 1589	500	3,000
	November 23, 1892	211 to 295	5,000	4,25,000
		061 to 135, 186 to 195	1,000	85,000
		136 to 185, 1590 to 1683	500	72,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Trustees of the Port of Bombay—concld	November 24, 1892	296 to 732, 734 to 795	1,000	4,99,000
	November 25, 1892	1373 to 1417	5,000	2,25,000
		1418	2,500	2,500
	November 28, 1892	1122 to 1137	25,000	4,00,000
		1056 to 1059, 1158 to 1177, 1206 to 1225, 1353 to 1372, 1684 to 1723, 1836 to 1840.	5,000	5,45,000
		1060 to 1069	2,000	20,000
		733, 1070 to 1089, 1120, 1121, 1178 to 1204, 1226 to 1352, 1724 to 1773, 1841 to 1854, 2053 to 2117, 2170 to 2179, 2240 to 2249	1,000	3,26,000
		796 to 1045 1090 to 1119, 1205 1774 to 1835, 1855 to 2052, 2180 to 2239.	500	3,00,500
	November 30, 1892	2390 to 2400, 2534 to 2548	5,000	1,30,000
		2590 to 2604	2,000	30,000
		2118 to 2145 2401 to 2420, 2605 to 2624	1,000	68,000
		2146 to 2169, 2250 to 2389, 2421 to 2533, 2549 to 2589 2625 to 2633	500	1,63,500
	December 1, 1892	2713 to 2717	10,000	50,000
		2728, 2729 2757 to 2760, 3071 to 3079	5,000	75,000
		2696, 2730 to 2739	2,000	22,000
		2697 to 2703 2718 to 2727, 2740 to 2753, 2761, 2762	1,000	33,000
		2704 to 2712, 2754 to 2756, 2763 to 2986, 3080	500	1,18,500
	December 5, 1892	3181 to 3191	2,000	22,000
		2634 to 2683, 3008 to 3057, 3081 to 3180, 3193 to 3202	1,000	2,10,000
		2684 to 2695, 2987 to 3007, 3058 to 3070, 3192, 3203 to 3285, 3318 to 3332 3343 to 3355	500	79,000
	December 6, 1892	3363 to 3366	5,000	20,000
		3333 to 3341, 3367 to 3386	1,000	29,000
		3286 to 3317, 3342, 3356 to 3362, 3455 to 3531	500	58,500
	December 7, 1892	3579 to 3608	1,000	30,000
		3387 to 3454 3532 to 3554 3555 to 3562, 3609 to 3644, 3692 to 3705, 3711 to 3718, 3753 to 3779 3796 to 3801, 3803 to 3807, 3833 to 3902, 3907 to 3956, 3958 to 3982, 3998 to 4072	500	2,07,500
	December 9, 1892	3719 to 3727	25,000	2,25,000
		3728	20,000	20,000
		3730	15,000	15,000
		3729	10,000	10,000
		3563, 3569, 3731	5,000	15,000
		3645 to 3649, 3732, 3733	3,000	21,000
		3734, 3735	2,500	5,000
		3564, 3570, 3736 to 3738, 4206	2,000	12,000
		3739 to 3740	1,500	3,000
		3565 to 3568, 3571 to 3573, 3650 to 3658, 3662 to 3666, 3741 to 3743, 3748 to 3751, 3823 to 3832, 3903 to 3906, 3957, 3983 to 3997, 4073 to 4076, 4078 to 4086, 4098 to 4169, 4207 to 4209, 4214 to 4258	1,000	1,91,000
		3574 to 3578, 3744 to 3747, 3752, 3802, 3808 to 3822 4077, 4087 to 4097, 4170, 4200 to 4205, 4210 to 4213, 4259 to 4284, 4286	500	38,000
	December 12, 1892	3706 to 3710	1,000	5,000
		3659 to 3661, 3667 to 3691, 3780 to 3795	500	22,000
	December 17, 1892	4171 to 4199, 4285	1,000	30,000
Municipality of the City of Bombay.	September 10, 1867	1 to 700	500	3,50,000
	April 14, 1868	1 to 2246		11,23,000
	August 14, 1868	701 to 1230		2,65,000
	November 1 and December 1, 1878	364 to 5388		25,12,500
	July 1, 1885	1 to 14A, 1 to 886B, 1 to 102E, 1 to 320J, 1 to 7478NN		44,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Municipality of the City of Bombay—*concld*	January 1, 1886	1 to 3400	500	17,00,000
	November 1, 1887	3401 to 9000		28,00,000
	December 1, 1887	9001 to 9400		2,00,000
	January 1, 1888	1 to 1200		6,00,000
	February 1, 1888	1 to 1400		7,00,000
	July 1, 1888	1201 to 2400		6,00,000
	August 1, 1888	9401 to 11000		8,00,000
	October 1, 1888	11001 to 12600		8,00,000
	November 1, 1888	1 to 444, 12601 to 14400		11,22,000
	January 10, 1889	445 to 729		1,42,500
	February 1, 1889	730 to 741		6,000
	July 1, 1889	742 to 2017		6,38,000
	November 15, 1889	14401 to 18279		19,39,500
	December 15, 1889	18280 to 19179		4,50,000
	January 1, 1890	1 to 170		85,000
	January 15, 1890	19180 to 19400		1,10,500
	February 1 1890	171 to 182		6,000
	March 15, 1890	183 to 188		3,000
	April 1, 1890	485 to 492		4,000
	April 24 1890	189 to 338		75,000
	May 9, 1890	339 to 484		73,000
	July 1, 1890	493 to 496		2,000
	August 29, 1890	19401 to 21400		10,00,000
	August 30, 1890	21401 to 22400		5,00,000
	September 9, 1890	22401 to 23600		6,00,000
	September 20, 1890	23601 to 23800		1,00,000
	September 22, 1890	23801 to 24000		1,00,000
	September 23, 1890	24001 to 24200		1,00,000
	September 24, 1890	24201 to 24400		1,00,000
	September 25, 1890	1401 to 1880		2,40,000
	September 26, 1890	1 to 1400, 1881 to 2000		7,60,000
	October 1, 1890	6801 to 6825		12,500
	October 16, 1890	2001 to 3000		5,00,000
	November 14, 1890	3001 to 6800		19,00,000
	January 1, 1891	6826 to 6876		25,500
	February 1, 1891	6877 to 6888		6,000
	March 1 1891	6889 to 6894		3,000
	April 1 1891	6895 to 6902		4,000
	July 1, 1891	6903 to 6967		32,500
	October 1, 1891	6968 to 6992		12,500
	December 24, 1891	24401 to 29400, 1 to 1600	500	33,00,000
	January 1, 1892	6993 to 7000		4,000
Municipality of Broach	October 1, 1884	46	5,000	5,000
		41	4,000	4,000
		80	3,500	3,500
		1, 2	2,500	5,000
		13, 35, 81 to 88	1,000	10,000
		40	600	600
		3 to 12, 14, 15, 27, 28, 36 to 39, 42 to 45 47 to 49, 60 to 79, 89	500	23,000
		29, 30, 50 to 59	200	2,400
		16 to 26, 31 to 34	100	1,500
Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.	July 13, 1881	6 to 55	10,000	5,00,000
		1 to 5, 56 to 115	5,000	3,25,000
		116 to 240	1,000	1,25,000
		241 to 340	500	50,000
	April 1, 1883	11 to 40, 747 to 756	10,000	4,00,000
		51 to 150, 261, 262 473 to 477, 502 to 511, 732 to 746, 857 to 876	5,000	8,60,000
		151 to 250	2,000	2,00,000
		263 to 362, 478 to 492, 501, 532 to 631, 757 to 856	1,000	3,16,000
		1 to 10, 41 to 50, 251 to 260, 363 to 472, 493 to 500, 632 to 731, 877 to 1076	500	2,24,000
	February 15, 1886	3159	10,000	10,000
		1 to 60, 2879, 2880, 2897 to 2908, 3033 to 3052, 3122 to 3124, 3147 to 3149, 3190 to 3192, 3576 to 3605	5,000	6,65,000
		3152	2,500	2,500

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta—*contd.*	February 15, 1886	3007, 3013, 3014	2,000	6,000
		61 to 860, 2873 to 2878, 2881 to 2896, 2909 to 2924, 2927 to 2944, 2964 to 2968, 3008 to 3010, 3015, 3018, 3020, 3053 to 3116, 3150, 3151, 3154 to 3158, 3160 to 3169, 3183 to 3189, 3199, 3394 to 3518, 3606 to 3759.	1,000	12,35,000
		861 to 1610, 2861 to 2872, 2925, 2926, 2969 to 2971, 3011, 3012, 3016, 3017, 3019, 3021 to 3024, 3030 to 3032, 3125 to 3146, 3153, 3170 to 3176, 3178 to 3182, 3193 to 3198, 3240 to 3253, 3304 to 3393, 3760 to 3859	500	5,12,000
		1611 to 2860, 2945 to 2963, 2972 to 3006, 3025 to 3029, 3117 to 3121, 3177, 3200 to 3239, 3254 to 3303, 3860 to 3867	100	1,41,300
	April 1, 1886	3519 to 3526	10,000	80,000
	June 1, 1886	3527 to 3545		1,90,000
		3546	8,000	8,000
		3547	200	200
	July 1, 1886	3548 to 3562	10,000	1,50,000
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.	Previous to the year 1869	... ..	..	46,99,600
	In the year 1878	......	...	6,50,000
Municipality of Calcutta	January 1, 1883	219, 455, 696, 926, 927	5,000	25,000
		463	1,500	1,500
		8 to 109, 216, 217, 220 to 222, 230 to 266, 456 to 461, 464, 481 to 549, 697 to 699, 707 to 709, 857 to 925, 928 to 931	1,000	2,99,000
		1 to 7, 110 to 215, 218, 223 to 229, 267 to 454, 462, 465 to 480, 550 to 695, 700 to 706, 710 to 856, 932 to 955	500	3,25,000
	April 1, 1883	7 to 16	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 6, 17 to 36	5,000	1,30,000
		37 to 86, 123, 124	1,000	52,000
		87 to 122	500	18,000
	August 1, 1883	57	10,000	10,000
		54	5,400	5,400
		48 to 53	5,000	30,000
		41 to 43	4,000	12,000
		55	2,400	2,400
		1 to 15, 27 to 40, 44, 45	1,000	31,000
		16 to 26, 46, 47, 56	500	7,000
	February 1, 1885	45, 176 to 179, 190 to 195, 430, 431, 501 to 505.	10,000	1,80,000
		196 to 210, 265, 266, 288 to 293, 296 to 339, 370, 414 to 416, 420 to 429, 432 to 441, 506 to 525, 566 to 600	5,000	7,30,000
		14	4,000	4,000
		15, 16, 136, 155, 442 to 448, 449* to 451, 462 to 471, 526 to 540, 601 to 650.	2,000	1,78,000
		753	1,500	1,500
		500	1,200	1,200
		5 to 7, 38, 39, 42, 116 to 118, 126 to 130, 134, 135, 139 to 142, 144 to 154, 156 to 159, 180 to 188, 211 to 230, 241, 243, 249 to 259, 261 to 264, 267 to 270, 276, 279 to 283, 340 to 369, 374 to 378, 417, 418, 452 to 461, 472 to 486, 541 to 555, 651 to 700, 755,* 756,* 757 to 803.	1,000	2,67,000
		17	700	700
		295	600	600
		1 to 4, 8 to 13, 18 to 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 to 115, 119 to 125, 131 to 133, 137, 138, 143, 160 to 175, 189, 231 to 240, 242, 244 to 248, 260, 271 to 275, 277, 278, 284 to 287, 294, 371 to 373, 379 to 413, 419, 487 to 499, 556 to 565, 701 to 752, 754	500	1,39,000

* Numbers 755 and 756 (for Rs. 1,000 each) were issued in lieu of No. 449 (for Rs 2,000) by sub-division.

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Corporation of the Town of Calcutta	September 1 1885	1011 to 1030, 1067, 1812	10,000	2,20,000
		1053	9,000	9,000
		1052, 1065	8 000	16,000
		1050, 1058, 1071	7,000	21,000
		1051	6 500	6,500
		1063	5,500	5,500
		871 to 1010, 1047, 1055, 1075 1149 to 1152, 1161, 1190 to 1197, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1872	5,000	8,00,000
		1845	4,000	4,000
		1054, 1059	3,500	7,000
		1069, 1072, 1166	3 000	9,000
		1057, 1062, 1070	2 500	7,500
		1031, 1060, 1066, 1840	2 000	8,000
		1 to 450, 1032 1033 1036 to 1043, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1056 1061 1074, 1076 to 1108, 1119 to 1148 1153 1154, 1156, 1157 1162 to 1164, 1167 to 1170 1175 to 1184 1198 to 1205 1215 to 1222, 1232 to 1266 1268 to 1619, 1803 to 1809, 1811 1813 to 1819, 1820 to 1830, 1839 to 1844, 1857 to 1866, 1873 to 1876, 1878 to 1882, 1893 to 1917 1948	1,000	10 27,000
		451 to 870, 1034 1035, 1044, 1049, 1064 1068 1073, 1109 to 1118, 1155, 1158 to 1160 1165 1171 to 1174 1185 to 1189, 1206 to 1214 1223 to 1231, 1267, 1620 to 1802 1810, 1820, 1822 1823 1831 to 1838 1847 to 1856, 1870 1871, 1877, 1883 to 1892 1918 to 1947, 1949	500	3,59 500
Municipality of Chiplun, in the District of Ratnagiri	February 1 1883	1 to 300	100	30,000
Coimbatore District Board	December 1, 1893	I A I B	5 000	10,000
		II A, II B	2 000	4,000
		III A, III B.	1 000	2,000
Municipality of Coonoor	April 1 1886 .	1 to 14	500	7 000
Municipality of Cuddapah	September 30 1887	8 10	10,000	20,000
		9 11, 12	5 000	15,000
		13 to 20	1,000	8 000
		1 to 7, 21 to 26	500	6 500
		27 to 31	100	500
Karachi Harbour Board	June 22, 1881	17	3 000	3 000
		18 to 67	2,000	1,00,000
		74 to 78 90 to 198	1 000	1 05,000
		1 to 16 68 to 73, 79 to 98	500	21 000
	February 1, 1883	199 to 213, 240 to 257, 264 to 288	1,000	52,000
		214 to 245, 258 to 263	500	19,000
	April 1, 1885 .	1 to 577		2,88,500
Karachi Port Trust	March 1, 1893	984 to 1033	10,000	5 00,000
		292 to 357, 396 to 400 864 to 983	5 000	9,55 000
		144	1,500	1 500
		1 to 50 111 to 135 145 to 149 230 to 239, 358 to 363 604 to 803	1 000	2 96,000
		51 to 110 136 to 143 150 to 229, 240 to 291, 364 to 395 401 to 603	500	2,47,500.
Municipality of Karachi	July 1, 1884 / January 1, 1885	. ..	..	1,11,500
	July 1, 1887	1 to 600	500	3,00,000
	June 1, 1893	636 to 655	5 000	1,00,000
		635	2,000	2,000
		634	1,500	1,500
		274 to 633	1,000	3,60,000
		1 to 273	500	1,36,500
Municipality of Madras .	December 8, 1879		..	20,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Municipality of Madras—*contd.*	March 15, 1882	01/188 to 30/215	5,000	1,50,000
		01/148 to 40/185	2,500	1,00,000
		01/001 to 55/145	1,000	55,000
		01/001 to 90/000	500	45,000
	May 15, 1883	01/001 to 10/010	10,000	1,00,000
		01/011 to 26/038	5,000	1,30,000
		01/097 to 67/107	1,000	67,000
		01/106 to 06/109	500	3,000
	September 18, 1885	01/001 to 36/038	500	18,000
	October 15, 1885	01/376 to 20/305	5,000	1,00,000
		01/369 to 5/373	2,000	10,000
		01/101 to 108/208	1,000	1,08,000
		01/041 to 120/160	500	60,000
		01/001 to 40/040	100	4,000
	December 15, 1887	31 to 46	5,000	80,000
		21 to 30	1,000	10,000
		1 to 20	500	10,000
	November 1, 1888	11 to 20	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 10	5,000	50,000
	January 16, 1890	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
		2	70,000	70,000
	January 16, 1891	1	27,000	27,000
		2	20,000	20,000
		3 to 5	1,000	3,000
Municipality of Madura	May 18, 1885	1	10,000	10,000
	October 15, 1886	3	19,500	19,500
		2	7,500	7,500
Municipality of Nadiad	September 6, 1890	1 to 50	100	5,000
	October 4, 1890	51 to 100	100	5,000
Municipality of Ootacamund.	November 15, 1884	01/001 to 20/020	1,000	20,000
		01/001 to 60/060	500	30,000
	November 15, 1886	21/081	5,000	5,000
		21/081 to 31/091	500	5,000
	November 15, 1893	1 to 7	1,000	7,000
Municipality of Pen, in the District of Kolaba.	March 1, 1885	1 to 20	500	10,000
Port Commissioners of Rangoon.	December 21, 1887	0,00,001 to 0,00,178	5,000	8,90,000
		0,00,179	4,041	4,041

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	AMOUNT.
			R	R
Municipality of Rangoon.	July 20, 1887	1 to 8, 30 to 37, 59 to 66, 88 to 95, 117 to 124, 146 to 153, 175 to 182 204 to 211, 233 to 240, 262 to 269, 291 to 298, 320 to 327, 349 to 356, 378 to 385 407 to 414, 436 to 443, 465 to 472, 494 to 501, 523 to 530, 552 to 559, 581 to 588, 610 to 617, 639 to 646, 668 to 675, 697 to 704, 726 to 733, 755 to 762, 784 to 791, 813 to 820, 842 to 849, 871 to 878, 900 to 907, 929 to 936, 958 to 965, 987 to 994, 1016 to 1023, 1045 to 1052, 1074 to 1081, 1103 to 1110, 1132 to 1139.	5,000	16,00,000
		9 to 22, 38 to 51, 67 to 80, 96 to 109, 125 to 138, 154 to 167, 183 to 196, 212 to 225, 241 to 254, 270 to 283, 299 to 312, 328 to 341, 357 to 370, 386 to 399, 415 to 428, 444 to 457, 473 to 486, 502 to 515, 531 to 544, 560 to 573, 589 to 602, 618 to 631, 647 to 660, 676 to 689, 705 to 718, 734 to 747, 763 to 776, 792 to 805, 821 to 834, 850 to 863, 879 to 892, 908 to 921, 937 to 950, 966 to 979, 995 to 1008, 1024 to 1037, 1053 to 1066, 1082 to 1095, 1111 to 1124, 1140 to 1153.	1,000	5,60,000
		23 to 29, 52 to 58, 81 to 87, 110 to 116, 139 to 145, 168 to 174, 197 to 203, 226 to 232, 255 to 261, 284 to 290, 313 to 319, 342 to 348 371 to 377, 400 to 406, 429 to 435, 458 to 464, 487 to 493, 516 to 522, 545 to 551, 574 to 580, 603 to 609, 632 to 638, 661 to 667, 690 to 696, 719 to 725, 748 to 754, 777 to 783, 806 to 812, 835 to 841, 864 to 870, 893 to 899, 922 to 928, 951 to 957, 980 to 986, 1009 to 1015, 1038 to 1044, 1067 to 1073, 1096 to 1102, 1125 to 1131, 1154 to 1160.	500	1,40,000
Town Municipality of Ratnagiri	January 1, 1881	1 to 120	250	30,000
Municipality of Satara	March 1, 1881	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	February 1, 1882	201 to 395		97,500
	April 1, 1882	396 to 400		2,500
	October 1, 1883	401 to 600		1,00,000
Municipality of Simla	November 10, 1884	$\frac{1}{1}$ to $\frac{561}{11}$	100	56,100
	November 24, 1884	$\frac{562}{12}$ to $\frac{661}{12}$		10,000
	December 4 1884	$\frac{662}{37}$ to $\frac{701}{31}$		4,000
	December 15, 1884	$\frac{702}{34}$ to $\frac{721}{31}$		2,000
	December 20 1884	$\frac{722}{35}$ to $\frac{751}{35}$		3,000
	January 2, 1885	$\frac{752}{36}$ to $\frac{821}{37}$		7,000
	January 17, 1885	$\frac{822}{38}$ to $\frac{891}{39}$		7,000
	January 24, 1885	$\frac{892}{40}$ to $\frac{961}{40}$		7,000
	January 30, 1885	$\frac{962}{41}$ to $\frac{971}{41}$		1,000
	February 17, 1885	$\frac{972}{41}$ to $\frac{1001}{42}$		3,000
	February 20, 1885	$\frac{1002}{43}$ to $\frac{1011}{43}$		1,000
	March 13, 1885	$\frac{1012}{44}$ to $\frac{1041}{44}$		3,000
Municipality of Sukkur.	June 21, 1894	1 to 130	500	65,000
	July 10, 1894	131 to 140		5,000
	July 13, 1894	141 to 152		6,000
	July 15, 1894	153 to 162		5,000
	July 17, 1894	163 to 174		6,000
	July 27, 1894	175 to 184		5,000
	July 30, 1894	185 to 204		10,000
	August 2, 1894	205 to 212		4,000
	August 3, 1894	213, 214		1,000
	August 5, 1894	215 to 257		21,500
	August 9, 1894	258 to 285		14,000
	August 13, 1894	286 to 295		5,000
	August 14, 1894	296 to 337		21,000
	September 10, 1894	338 to 397		30,000
	September 12, 1894	398, 399		1,000
	September 14, 1894	400		500
Municipality of Surat	November 1, 1889	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	December 1, 1889	201 to 400		1,00,000

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

General Matters.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 2941-*S. R.*—Whereas it has been found necessary for the prevention of the fraudulent employment of previously used stamps to provide that postage stamps defaced before posting by

the impression of rubber or other stamps shall not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage,

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to frame the following rule under section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and to direct that it shall be substituted for the rule published in Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3552, dated the 16th October 1885, with effect from the 1st day of November 1894:

"XLIX The postage of a letter, newspaper, or other article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

(a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; or

(b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or

(c) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before posting; or

(d) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope or from a post-card; or

(e) if the stamp is on an embossed envelope, and that envelope is used as a wrapper for a newspaper, or is wholly or partly cut open;

Provided that nothing in this rule is intended to prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes."

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 542.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G G O No. 297 of 1894, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified

Edward Surman Peck }
Stanley Arthur Harriss },—20th May 1894.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 543.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

Lieutenant C. H. Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain S. C. F. Jackson, D S O, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 13th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 544.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Henry James Riddell, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th October 1892.

Thomas Robertson Maclachlan, Border Regiment, wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st February 1893.

Second-Lieutenant Murray Hugh Pratt Barlow, Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th November 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Barlow will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th November 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 545.—Second-Lieutenant Keith Hungerford Jackson, Liverpool Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Jackson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 546—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant John Bellasis Bowring, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry,—13th April 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Gordon Macleod Wylie, attached to the 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—12th April 1894.

No. 547.—Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars,

1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified:

Second-Lieutenant Edmond William Costello, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st March 1894.

No. 548.—Lieutenant Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 17th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 21st October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 549.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Charles Myles O'Reilly, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry,—13th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Lewis Hole, Shropshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 19th Madras Infantry,—2nd November 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Hole will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 2nd November 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 550.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, (m. c.) for six months, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868

No. 551.—Captain J. Shakespear, D.S O., Leinster Regiment, Superintendent, South Lushai Hills district, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam, and Political Agent and Superintendent, Manipur State, (p. a.) for one week.

Captain G A. Collins, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, Merwara Battalion, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant A. G. Medley, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for fourteen days.

No. 553.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary H. H. Beatley, office of the Adjutant-General in India, in G. G. O. No. 495 of 1893, is extended to the 19th January 1894.

No. 554.—Lieutenant W. L. Cotton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) from the 25th to the 27th January 1894, under article 653, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 555.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 8th May 1894, page 2690.

WAR OFFICE,
8th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in the Chin Hills in 1892-93.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *viz.:*

Major-General Arthur Power Palmer, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, commanding a Second Class District in India.

Major-General Richard Campbell Stewart, C.B., Madras Cavalry, commanding a First Class District in India.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 15th May 1894, page 2852.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 15th May, 1894.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates

P. F. Pocock, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

C. E. Tristram, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, C.I.E., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 16th April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 556—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Keegan, retired. Dated 1st April 1894.

Thomas Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, promoted. Dated 2nd April 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 557.—Sub-Conductor Robert J. Jellie to be Conductor and Sub-Conductor Richard O'Neill, on probation, to be confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 7th May 1894, *vice* Conductor E. H. Lee, placed on the seconded list.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 558.—*45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Jiwand Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd April 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 559.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jamiat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 560.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Temple Wright, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Etawah, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th June 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 561.—Lieutenant William Henry Knight, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Military Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th October 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 562.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the native army are granted medals inscribed "For meritorious service" with annuity, with arrears of annuity from the dates specified, for the year ending the 31st March 1895, under the provisions of articles 342 and 343, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II :

No. 10, Color-Havildar Nihál Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Havildar Budha Singh, pensioned from 1st March 1894.

No. 49, Havildar Amritiya Burathoki, 39th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Sher Bahadur Mal, promoted from 25th January 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 563.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Charles Hurst, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzherbert, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 564.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Alfred Bassett Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Richardson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 565.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant F. B. Bryant resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 566.—In G. G. O. No. 223 of 1894, with reference to the promotion of Captain S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, from "attached" to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *for* "15th January 1894" *read* "16th January 1894."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 9 of 1893, Commander H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, staff officer, Kidderpore, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

No. 37.—Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer G. Kelly, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 19th May and the 8th June 1894:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent).	Lieutenant M. F. A. Sexton .	28th May 1894	Near Yellandu, Nizam's Railway.		

P. J. MAITLAND,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1894.

No. 235.—The following is published for general information:

No. 252-R. T., dated 5th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for all open State Railways in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892 the Circular and the General Rules read above.

Government of India Resolution No 0058 R. T., dated the 28th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 82, dated the 1st March 1893.

Government of India Resolution No. 321 R. T., dated the 7th June 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th June 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 249, dated the 23rd June 1893.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 331, dated the 12th September 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th September 1893

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No 219 T., dated the 4th June 1894.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892), as modified by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 82, dated the 1st March, 249, dated the 23rd June, and 331, dated the 12th September 1893 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March, 24th June, and 16th September 1893), may be made applicable to the Vizianagram-Thelaru section of the East Coast Railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways, with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, to the Vizianagram-Thelaru section of the East Coast Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 236.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th May 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. N. C. Clöete, or until further orders.

No. 237.—Second-Lieutenant Frederic George Howard, R E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 238.—Mr. W. Drew, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that line in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the absence of Major W. V. Constable, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 6th June, 1894.

No. 239.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of 15th May 1894.

No. 240.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(a) under clause (1) of that section to declare that the East Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Allahabad Municipality, a water-rate under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-works Act (I of 1891) in respect of the houses, buildings, and lands occupied by the Company within the limits of the Allahabad Municipality; and

(b) under clause (2) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of Allahabad to enquire and report what is the sum which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is a fair and reasonable sum for the said railway to pay in lieu of the said water-rate.

The liability imposed by this Notification shall be deemed to have arisen upon the first occasion of the supply of water by the Municipality to the Railway Company.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 241.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894:

Names.	From	To
Murray, J. H.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Murray, P. G.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Acres, T. G.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Prussia, A. B.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.

No. 242.—The services of Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 243.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Drew, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	9th December 1893.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		9th December 1893.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd January 1894.
Nathan, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	1st February 1894 * instead of 6th January 1894.
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894 * instead of 1st February 1894.

* *Vide* Notification No. 192, dated the 8th May 1894.

No. 244.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers, and posted to the Provinces noted:

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland Fitzpatrick.
„ Kanhaiya Lal.

To Burma.

Mr. Clarence Elmer Rushton.

To Assam.

Mr. Arobinda Prakash Mullick.

To Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Jotindra Mohan Ray.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

No. $\frac{2\text{-Exams.}}{188-199}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Examinations),—under date Simla, the 5th June, 1894.

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and certain attached offices :

Home Department	Resolution	No. $\frac{31}{1161-1163}$, dated the 21st July 1880.
Ditto	ditto	No. $\frac{31}{1325-1335}$, dated the 31st August 1882.
Ditto	ditto	No. $\frac{26}{951-963}$, dated the 19th July 1883.
Ditto	ditto	No. $\frac{31}{1336-1345}$, dated the 23rd August 1884.
Ditto	ditto	No. $\frac{1}{101-107}$, dated the 16th January 1885.
Ditto	Notification	No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices has for some years past been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising appointments the pay of which is Rs 200 and upwards, and the latter those of which the pay is below that sum. The last published rules relative to the filling of the appointments are contained in the Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, as revised up to date. The rules lay down that the head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection for the posts of Registrars, Superintendents, Personal Assistants, and generally for appointments in which control or supervision of other clerks is vested. Subject to this proviso, the method of filling up appointments is partly by open competition and partly by selection. One-half of the appointments in the Upper Division and two-thirds of the appointments in the Lower Division are recruited by open competition. To every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division and to every third vacancy in the Lower Division the head of the department or office may appoint any person possessed of certain qualifications.

2. The system of open competition for the recruitment of both the Upper and Lower Divisions of clerkships was introduced by the Resolution of this Department of the 31st August 1882, and has been found to work very satisfactorily as regards the Lower Division. As a means of supplying vacancies in the Upper Division, however, it has been unsuccessful Two non-official candidates would by the competition of 1884 have obtained clerkships in the Upper Division, but both of them preferred to take up employment elsewhere. Since 1884 only one non-official candidate has been successful in competing for an Upper Division clerkship. This clerk proved unequal to the duties of the post, and has left his appointment. Such outside candidates do not possess the office experience necessary for the proper performance of the duties attached to the clerkships in the Upper Division, and consequently require to undergo a lengthened period of training before they become really efficient. The candidates who have hitherto presented themselves for vacancies in the Upper Division have differed in no respect as regards social standing, education, and

University qualifications from those competing for the Lower Division, and experience has proved that vacancies in the latter division possess sufficient attraction to ensure the selection for them of men who, after going through a training in the inferior appointments, are well qualified to fill posts in the Upper Division.

3. The Governor General in Council considers that, having regard to the class of clerks now recruited for the Lower Division, it is unnecessary to reserve for appointment by open competition any fixed proportion of Upper Division clerkships. It has been established that the head of an office can from the intimate knowledge of the capacity of the men working in it, which he necessarily acquires in the course of daily experience, fill up such vacancies when they occur (which is but rarely) without difficulty from among clerks in the Lower Division. When a clerk has proved his capacity by his daily work, it is evidently unnecessary to resort to a competitive examination in order to establish his competency Such an examination is useful only in the case of untried men of whom nothing is as yet known. The ordinary rule, therefore, will be that posts in the Upper Division will be filled by selection from posts in the Lower Division.

4. In the very rare cases where no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered qualified to fill a post in the Upper Division of that office, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the principle of competition must be maintained, and the post thrown open to outsiders. It is not, however, necessary to lay down beforehand rules for the competitive examination to be held in such cases, as the post to be filled will often demand special qualifications. Rules will be framed and published as may be required on each occasion.

5. The Rules published with the Notification of this Department, No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, have been revised in accordance with this Resolution, and are now republished

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the rules as revised, be forwarded for information and guidance to the Departments of the Government of India (except the Foreign Department) and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted; that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab for information; that a copy be also forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and that the Resolution and the rules be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules for the Regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices.

1. The Secretariat Clerical Service shall be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay (or, in the case of appointments carrying progressive pay, the minimum pay) of which is Rs. 200 and upwards; the latter all appointments (other than those of copyists, to whom these rules do not apply) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course or otherwise than in accordance with these rules.

2. The head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection in the case of appointments of Registrars of Offices, Superintendents of Branches, Head Assistants, Personal Assistants, or appointments involving the control or supervision over divisions of an office. The remaining appointments in the Upper Division will usually be filled by the head of the office concerned by selection from among the clerks in the Lower Division. If, however, no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered fit for promotion to the Upper Division, a vacancy in the latter division shall be filled by competition open to the public.

3. The mode of recruiting two-thirds of all the appointments in the Lower Division shall be by open competition.* The rest of the appointments in this division may be filled in accordance with Rules 14 and 15.

4. Special regulations respecting the examinations for appointments in the Upper Division, which it may be necessary to hold under Rule 2, will be framed and notified on each occasion before such an examination is held.

5. An examination of candidates for the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore, and at such other places as may hereafter be appointed, in January of each year. The examination at Allahabad will be confined to persons domiciled† in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India; and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore must prove, to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, that they are domiciled in one of the provinces enumerated above, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of the centres. Natives of Bengal, who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of those provinces, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore.

6. The arrangements for the examination prescribed in the last preceding rule will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which the candidate will mark each of his papers of answers.

7. The nature of the examination for the Lower Division will be as follows:

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

* The Head of a Department has discretion to fill any vacancy which is not expected to last more than three months in the manner which he considers to be most suitable (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{17}{1116-1126}$, dated the 21st June 1889).

† The term 'domiciled" should be understood in its ordinary legal sense (*vide* the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Part II), and no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making it his permanent home (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14 \text{ Public}}{893-904}$, dated the 14th May 1891).

This will be a preliminary test. The examination in these subjects will not be competitive, but marks will be assigned for the purpose of testing proficiency. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination; and the Examiners will require any candidate who fails to obtain two-thirds marks in each subject to withdraw from the further examination.

	Marks.
(2) English Composition (Essay-writing and Drafting)	100
(3) Précis-writing	100
(4) Geography	50
(5) History (English and Indian)	50
(6) Arithmetic; Euclid, 1st Book; Algebra up to Simple Equations	50

No candidate will be credited with marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) unless he obtains at least one-fourth of the marks in the subject; nor will he be credited with marks in subject (4), subject (5), or subject (6) unless he obtains one-fifth of the marks in the subject. Any candidate obtaining less than one fourth marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) shall be disqualified. Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Division of the Financial Department or for the Office of the Accountant-General,* Military Department (if, with reference to Rule 20 below, the Department or Office adopts these rules), and of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in Arithmetic.

* Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{37}{1,70-2934}$, dated the 13th November 1888.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the Notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for, to which reference is made in Rule 10 of the rules, and the 15th December (inclusive).

Home Department Notification No. 156, dated the 26th January 1892.

9. The application under the last rule should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10 This sum he is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

[FORM.]

To—The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships If successful, I should elect to serve in the Office of the .

A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs 10 is forwarded herewith

I am, etc ,

(1) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rule 11) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-four years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable house-holder to whom he is well-known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

10. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for the Lower Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in

communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of Rules 14, 15, and 16), *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. One-half the number of vacancies offered will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates to fill these appointments appear from those territories.

11. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices referred to in these rules, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for the examination for the Lower Division under these rules, provided they are under forty years of age.

12. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination for the Lower Division, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates and the exact dates of their births, the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates, and the number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Home Department will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each Department will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his Department to any selected candidate remaining on the list. This offer should be made through the Home Department, which will keep each Department of the Government of India informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidates selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

13. When an outside candidate for the Lower Division attains the age of twenty-five years, or when two years have expired from the date of the entry of his name on the list, or when any candidate has refused the offer of an appointment in the Department in which he has elected to serve, or has twice refused the offer of an appointment in any other Department or Departments, his name shall immediately be removed from the list.

14. Every third vacancy in the Lower Division may be filled by the head of a Department without reference to the preceding rules.

15. Appointments made under the last preceding rule shall, if the person appointed is not in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that the person appointed—

(*a*) is at the time of appointment not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-five years of age;

(*b*) can give satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance Standard of one of the Indian Universities;

(*c*) must produce satisfactory evidence that he is of good moral character.

16. Any officer already in Government employment may be appointed to any vacancy such as is referred to in Rule 14 without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

17. The heads of offices to which these rules apply are at liberty to arrange transfers from the Lower Division of one office to that of another. The transfer of an officer from a post in an office to which the rules apply to a vacancy in another office to which these rules also apply shall, for the purposes of Rule 14, be held to be the filling up of a vacancy.

18. Before a person who is not already in Government service is actually employed in any office, he must produce a certificate from a Government medical officer of or above the rank of Surgeon to the effect that he is in good health and of a sound constitution.

19. All candidates for the Lower Division, whether selected by examination or nominated, who receive appointments, and such candidates for the Upper Division as are recruited by open competition, will be on probation for twelve months; and if at any time during that period, or at its close, their work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which they are employed, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{39}{2977-2984}$, dated the 13th November 1888.

20. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat Offices * of the Government of India, except the Foreign Department, and the Department† of Finance and Commerce, and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, whenever the latter Department or office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account Office. When the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, do not recruit in this manner, the rules will apply. They will also apply to the Offices of—

‡ { The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,
The Surgeon General with the Government of India, }
The Director General of the Post Office of India,
The Northern India Salt Revenue Department,
The Inspector General of Forests,
The Director General of Telegraphs,
The Accountant General, Public Works Department,
* The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta,
The Surveyor General of India,
The Director of the Geological Survey,
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,
The Commissary General-in-Chief,
The Commissary Generals of Circles,
The Director General of Ordnance in India,
§ The Inspectors General of Ordnance, Eastern and Western Circles,
The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces,
The Office Establishment of the several Arsenals, Depôts, and Factories in Bengal,

and to such other Imperial and Provincial offices as may hereafter be notified as having adopted them.

21. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in the Lower Division of any office which has to be filled by open competition under these rules, when no candidate qualified under the rules is available to fill such vacancy, appointments may be made under Rules 14 to 16.

22. These rules shall take effect from the date of their issue.

23. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Home Department, Calcutta.

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* These rules do not apply to the Traffic and Statistical Sections of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, when these sections and office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already serving in the Offices of the Traffic Superintendents and District Officers on the State lines (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{22}{1363-1382}$, dated the 5th August 1889).

† These rules do not apply to classes VII (Rs 50—75), VIII (Rs 35—50), and IX (Rs. 25—35) of appointments in the Statistical Branch, and to classes IX (Rs 25—35) and X (20—25) in the General Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce. That Department has also authority to recruit, without reference to the rules in the case of appointments in class VIII (Rs 35—50) in its General Branch, at any time when it considers it necessary to do so; but ordinarily recruitment to that class will be from passed candidates. No clerk, other than a passed candidate, who enters the classes now exempted from the operation of the rules after the date of this Resolution, is eligible for promotion to the classes above class VII in the Statistical and class VIII in the General Branch, except in accordance with Rule 14 of these rules (Home Department Resolution No $\frac{22}{1455-1456}$, dated the 15th September 1891)

‡ These rules do not apply to the Office of the Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14}{1031-1033}$, dated 21st May 1890).

§ Three appointments in the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, and two in that of the Inspector General, Western Circle, are reserved for soldiers possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{15}{1070-1071}$, dated the 31st May 1890)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past eleven years, and includes, *firstly*, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *secondly*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *thirdly*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 30 years, so far as it is available. It has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "*be used with due caution.*"

It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect every year to that extent.

The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal is rarely received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Summary of snowfall information.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India for each month of the year is now published as it is received in the India Monthly Weather Reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information relating to the snowfall of the past cold weather received up to date:

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(1) HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

December.—No report of snowfall during this month has been received, and it is probable there were no snowstorms.

January.—There were three snowstorms during the month. Heavy snow fell during the second storm on the 20th and 21st down to 4,500 feet. The total fall was estimated at about 5 feet on the Takht Suleman.

February.—Snow fell during three periods, *viz.*, the 3rd to the 5th, the 7th, and the 16th to the 18th. The total fall on the Safid Koh was 6½ feet.

March.—Snow fell to a depth of 4 feet on the higher ranges during two stormy periods, *viz.*, 1st to 4th and the 10th.

April and May.—No snow.

(2) KURRAM.

November.—A light fall occurred in the Safid Koh on the 4th.

December.—Snow fell on the Safid Koh down to 9,000 feet on the 6th. It was 9 inches in depth on the higher peaks.

The snowfall is reported to have been later in commencing and to be smaller in amount than last year.

January.—Five storms occurred during the month, the total fall on the Safid Koh being estimated at 17 feet.

Snow was lying 10 to 20 feet deep at the end of the month on the crest of the Safid Koh.

February.—Light snow fell on two occasions.

March.—There were two snowstorms during the month, *viz.*, on the 9th and 23rd.

April.—Snow fell on the 4th, 6th, 13th, and 22nd above 9,000 feet. The total fall was 1¾ feet on the crest of the Safid Koh.

The snowfall of the past winter is considered to be slightly below the normal.

(3) HILLS WEST OF BANNU.

January.—The snowfall varied from 2 to 6 feet on the neighbouring hills.

February to May.—No reports have been received for this period.

(4) KHYBER DISTRICT.

December.—No report has been received, and there was probably no snow on the Khyber hills during the month.

January.—Snow fell in Tirah and Bara on two occasions. The heaviest fall was on the Sur Ghar range, where it was about 4 feet.

February to May.—No snow fell.

The snowfall of the past winter is stated by the natives of the district to be below the average.

(5) KABUL.

January.—Snow fell on twelve days during the month, but the amounts were generally small. The total fall of the month in Kabul and the neighbourhood averaged nearly 2 feet.

February.—Snow fell on nine days during the month. The total amount at Kabul measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

March.—Light falls occurred on the 4th and 7th. There was little or no snow lying on the neighbouring hills at the end of the month.

The fall during the past winter in the Kabul Valley is stated to be larger than was received during the winter of 1892-93.

(2) MURREE.

The following table gives the monthly returns of the snowfall at Murree and the hills near Kahuta. The fall was approximately normal in amount and time of occurrence:

	TOTAL FALL OF SNOW IN THE MONTH OF					Total of period.
	December 1893.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	April 1894.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Murree	*Nil.*	9 1	4 10	1 10	*Nil.*	15 9
Kahuta	*Nil.*	5 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	5 0

The following gives comparative data for the past six years:

	TOTAL FALL OF SNOW FROM JANUARY TO MARCH IN							Average of seven years.
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	
	Ft. In.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Murree	15 9	$29\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	29	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	13
Kahuta	5 0	18	*Nil.*	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$

II.—HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) HILLS TO THE NORTH OF HAZARA.

November and December.—No snow fell during the whole of this period, except on the 31st of December.

January.—Snow fell on the higher ranges on the 1st, 2nd, 11th, the 17th to the 23rd, and again on the 27th to the 29th. The amount of cloud was much greater than usual, and it is believed that heavy snow fell on the higher ranges to the north of Hazara.

February and March.—Weather was cloudy from the 1st to the 5th, when it began to rain, and ended in snow on the 7th. From the 8th to the 10th it was fine but cloudy, when rain recommenced, and continued until the 17th. There was a heavy fall of hail on the 20th. Rainy weather again set in on the 28th, and continued until the 2nd of March. It rained again from the 4th to the 7th. There was a shower of sleet on the 10th, of hail on the 11th, and of rain on the 14th and 15th. In the intervals it was cloudy.

The following gives the reported accumulation on the hills in this district on the 15th of each month from January to March:

Hill.	Depth of snow on the 15th of		
	January.	February.	March.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kagan Hills	2	9	2
Konsh and Bhagarmang Hills	1	7	1 to 2
Kagan higher mountain	6 to 10	9 to 12	3 to 4
Black Mountain (crest)	3	4 ?	1 ?
Bhaliji Hills	...	10	...

The snowfall has been on the whole less than usual.

(3) Kashmir (Srinagar).

The following gives a statement of the snowfall at Srinagar in the Kashmir Valley:

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month. Ft.	In.
January	13 days	4	3
February	9 "	2	6
March	2 "	0	10
Total	...	7	7

The snowfall was larger in amount than usual. The chief feature of the winter was frequent bad weather with moderate snowfall.

(4) Gilgit.

The snowfall was lighter than usual in November and December, but was heavy in January and February, and the total snowfall of the winter was hence considerably above the average.

(5) Sarikol (Tashkurghan).

December.—Snow fell on the 23rd, 29th, and 30th. The total fall was about 6 inches.

January to April.—No reports received.

(6) KASHGAR.

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Amount of fall.
		Ft. In.
December	1	0 7
January	5	0 11
February	*Nil*	*Nil.*
March	6	0 4

(7) LEH (LADAKH).

A series of unusually interesting reports have been received from the Revd. Mr. Shawe, Superintendent of the Leh Observatory. The following gives a summary:

December.—There were light falls on the 19th and 26th. The snow fell down to 10,000 feet, but quickly melted.

January.—Snow fell in the Upper Indus Valley on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 27th. The snowfalls were unusually extensive, and were even heavier to the south and south-west than in Leh. All the higher passes were closed, and the Zoji pass on the Kashmir road was very deep in snow. The Poto Pass (60 miles west of Leh and 13,000 feet high) was blocked by the falls of the 21st and 22nd—an event stated to be of very rare occurrence.

February.—Snow fell on fourteen days during the month. The falls were generally light at Leh itself, but were heavy on the neighbouring mountain ranges. The whole of the Indus Valley as far down as Skardo was at the end of the month completely under snow. All the passes were blocked at the end of the month, the best known landmarks being covered. By the known height of such landmarks the accumulation of snow was estimated at 20 feet on passes 17,000 feet high. In the open valley snow has been lying continuously since January 21st—a very rare occurrence. The snow line has been steadily below 8,000 feet according to reports received from neighbouring valleys.

March.—Snow fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 11th, and 14th in the Upper Indus Valley. The snow line on the 21st was 10,000 feet in exposed situations.

The following additional information is extracted from a letter received from Mr. Shawe, dated the 15th March: "The past winter is quite unprecedented. This opinion is fully borne out by the records of the observatory as far as they go. The total snowfall registered here since November 1st has exceeded three times the average fall of all years since 1885. The past winter has been characterized by an unusual number of snowfalls. From the beginning of December till the middle of March there has been at least one fall every week, whereas usually many weeks pass without any snow.

"The large area of snowfall is also remarkable. I have questioned people from all parts, and have always heard the same report. If anything, more snow seems to have fallen lower down the Indus Valley than in the higher parts. Many passes usually open have been either temporarily or entirely closed, so that information from some districts has been entirely unobtainable. In ordinary years the snow seldom remains on the ground for more than two or three days, but since January 21st the whole country has been continually covered with snow. For the past fortnight a steady, but slow, thaw has set in, so that fields in the Indus Valley at 10,500 feet are now free from snow. So are rocky slopes viewing south up to 12,000 feet. But round Leh itself (11,500 feet) there are still 4 to 6 inches of snow on the most exposed fields."

The snowfall of the past winter in Ladakh is stated by Mr. Shawe to be altogether abnormal and in the general opinion of natives "unparalleled," and is lying much longer than usual owing to the protracted severity of the weather.

April.—Snow fell on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th down to 10,500 feet, but melted rapidly. The snow line at the end of the month was at about 13,000 feet on the southern slopes of the mountains. The weather from the 7th to the end of the month was bright and sunny.

(8) LAHOUL.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month. Ft.	In.
December	2 days	0	3
January	17 ,,	3	6
February	14 ,,	4	3
March	11 ,,	5	4
April	3 ,,	2	1
TOTAL	...	15	5

The winter was not nearly so cold as last year. The snow frequently fell so wet that it could not be accurately measured. The season was also more windy than usual and snow unusually frequent ; but there were no excessive falls, and "no snowstorms properly so-called." The natives of Lahoul estimate that a fall of 1 foot of snow in the valley (height 10,000 feet) means a fall of 2 to 3 feet on the Rotang and Bara-la-Cha passes (height 13,000 and 16,000 feet respectively), and hence they estimate the fall during the past winter at these elevations at from 25 to 40 feet.

A later report states much snow has fallen on the hills of Lahoul from the 10th to the 16th of May. At Kailang it fell mostly in the form of sleet ; 2·85 inches were registered at Kailang during this period, equal to more than 2 feet of snow. The quantity of snow on the hills above Kailang, which has fallen from the 10th to the 16th of May, appeared to be large, very likely from 4 to 5 feet or more.

(9) CHAMBA.

December.—There were frequent slight falls on the higher ranges above 12,000 feet. The first heavy fall of snow commenced on the 31st.

January.—There were four periods of stormy weather and snowfall, *viz.*, 1st to the 3rd, the 10th to 15th, the 17th to 20th, and the 27th and 28th. The snowfall descended to 3,000 feet on the 20th. The month was unusually cold and windy, and rain often fell with the snow up to the greatest elevations at which measurements were made (8,500 feet).

February—Was less stormy than January, and snowfall much smaller in amount. There was also much rain at the lower elevations (below 9,000 feet) between the snowstorms.

March.—The weather was cold and windy, and snowstorms were of occasional occurrence, and heavy rain showers were received in the intervals between the snowstorms below 9,000 feet.

April.—No snow fell below 10,000 feet, and, so far as could be judged, little snow fell during the month on the higher elevations.

The following gives the snowfall as actually measured at five sites at different elevations in the neighbourhood of Chamba under arrangements made by the Conservator of Forests :

Month.	Tisa, 5,000 feet.		Bhandal, 5,500 feet.		Thanela, 7,000 feet.		Kalatop, 8,000 feet.		Killar in Pangi, 8,600 feet.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
January	1	10	4	1	12	1	12	2	8	9
February	*Nil*		0	5	3	10	1	6	6	8½
March	0	1½	0	6	2	2	1	10	3	6
TOTAL . . .	1	11½	5	0	18	1	15	6	18	11½
Number of days on which snow fell.	11		12		26		17		44	

The increase of the precipitation with elevation, which is the most characteristic feature of the cold weather storms, is very clearly shown by the preceding data.

With respect to the character of the snowfall and the accumulation during the winter, the Deputy Conservator writes: "From my enquiries and special observations it appears to me probable that the snowfall on the Dalhousie range down to about 8,000 feet was much the same as in the winter of 1890-91. Further in the interior, so far as I can judge from all the evidence I have collected, the snowfall on the first high range below Chamba has been heavier than usual, and somewhat heavier than in 1890-91. At lower elevations (below 8,000 feet) the snowfall has been smaller than usual, rain having generally fallen instead of snow. The snow accumulation at the middle of April was considerable. At one point on a ridge to the north-west of the Chamba State, at an elevation of 11,000 feet, I found some 5 feet of snow still left, and there was almost continuous snow on the cold slopes down to 8,000 feet or even 7,500 feet. On the warm slopes as a rule the snow line did not descend much below 10,000 feet. In ravines masses of snow still remain (April 15th) down to 6,000 feet. The accumulation in ravines seems larger than was the case in 1892-93, the rain falling along with the snow having apparently caused the latter to slide more than usual."

(10) KULU.

December.—There were slight falls of snow on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, and on the 26th and 28th in the Kulu Tahsil, and on the 8th and 9th in the Plach Tahsil. The snow line descended to 9,000 feet. The weather was unusually cold and cloudy during the month.

January.—No report received.

February.—Snow fell on thirteen days during the month. The lowest elevation at which it fell was 4,000 feet. Frequent rain also occurred in the lower hills, which melted the snow rapidly.

March.—There were falls of snow on twelve days in this month. The heaviest occurred on the 10th of the month, when the snow line descended to 5,200 feet.

April.—Snowstorms occurred on seven days on the higher passes and mountains (above 10,000 feet). The snow melted rapidly during the month, as weather was bright and sunny during the greater part of the month. The Rotang and other passes are not expected to be open before the 15th June.

May.—Report not yet received.

The snowfall during the winter was on the whole similar in character to that of the preceding winter 1892-93.

The following table gives the depth of snow on the 25th of each month from December to April, and also on the 25th May of the past five years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison :

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow on the 25th of					Depth of snow on th					
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu ...	Hamta . . .	14,500	...	16	15	10	...	...	7	½	12	6	7
	Rotang . . .	13,000	...	19	16	13	...	...	9	1	9	5	10
Plach ...	Bhubhu . . .	10,000	...	8	6	2	...	...	1	?	*Nil*	*Nil*	1
	Gargarasan . .	17,000	...	11	12	8	...	...	4	1	4	2	3
	Srikand . . .	15,000	...	18	20	15	...	...	15	4	32	12	50
	Bashleo . . .	11,000	...	6	8	3	...	...	...	?	1	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Jalori . . .	10,500	...	6	8	4	...	...	...	?	1	*Nil*	*Nil*

(11) UPPER SUTLEJ VALLEY, POO.

October.—Snowstorms occurred on the 18th and 27th. Snow fell down to 8,500 feet on the 18th.

November and December.—Fine weather throughout.

January.—Snow fell daily from the 31st December to the 4th January and from the 11th to the 22nd.

February.—Stormy weather prevailed from the 2nd to the 9th, during which 5 feet of snow fell, and again from the 13th to the 17th, during which period nearly 2½ feet of snow were received. There were also moderate falls on the 19th, 20th, and 28th.

March.—There was a snowstorm on the night of the 3rd, when nearly 2 feet of snow fell. Light falls occurred on the 5th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 22nd to 24th.

April.—Snow fell frequently on the higher mountains above 12,500 feet. None fell in the valley (at Poo), except on the 6th.

The weather during the whole winter has been more cloudy and damper than usual. In the opinion of the Revd. Mr. Schreve, who has supplied the previous information, the winter is the most severe he has experienced during a residence of seven years in these hills. The natives of the district state that they do not remember such heavy snowfalls as have occurred during the past two winters.

(12) UPPER SUTLEJ VALLEY, BUSHAHR.

The following is a brief summary of the interesting reports forwarded by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Simla Division :

October.—Slight falls occurred at elevations above 10,000 feet on six days during the month.

November.—Snow fell on four days during the month at elevations above 8,000 feet.

December.—Slight falls were received on seven days in December.

January.—There were snowstorms on eleven days. The lowest height to which it descended was on the 4th, when snow fell at an elevation of 5,750 feet.

February.—Snowstorms occurred on twelve days. The snow fell on two of these storms (on the 3rd and 28th) as low as 5,750 feet.

March.—Light to moderate falls occurred on six days in this month. During the storm of the 24th snow fell down to an elevation of 8,000 feet.

The following brief description of the weather and of the accumulation of snow is taken from the latest report: "On the 7th of December snow fell as low as 4,000 feet, and was preceded by a slight westerly wind. In February the snow line was 5,700 feet for a few days. The snowfalls that occurred between December and the 1st March were ushered in by high westerly winds. The storms during January and February extended over the whole of Bushahr as far as could be seen, while the sky was overcast by dense masses of moisture-laden clouds *proceeding from the west.* In March the storms were more or less local. In the intervals between the snowstorms north winds prevailed with bright weather and clear skies.

"On the 30th March, when I crossed the Bishho pass (11,000 feet) between Kulu and Bushahr, the depth of snow by the gauge on the top of the pass was 6 feet 9 inches, and at 8,000 feet there were patches of snow remaining. The villagers say that there were 14 feet of snow on the pass in February, and at Marang and Tanji (10,000 feet), in Upper Kanawar, the same depth was reported. On the Balder pass over the Trans-Sutlej range into Spitti (15,000 feet) the depth of snow at date is said to be 15 feet; on the Rupin pass (15,000 feet) the same; at Runaul (10,000 feet), on the Hindustan-Tibet road, 6 feet; and the road above 8,000 feet is blocked with a large accumulation of snow varying from 2 to 6 feet in depth. Snowfalls have been unusually frequent and numerous. In Kanawar above Kilba, 6,000 feet, there is a snow bridge still over the river. East of Nachar banks of snow formed from slips have closed the road to ponies.

"The people state that the snowfall at high elevations was greater than that of last year, which was very heavy, but that below 7,000 feet it was lighter, and did not descend as low as last year; but that the rain at such elevations was heavy and continuous. Much damage has been done to houses, and great loss in cattle and sheep resulted from the long continued heavy snowfalls."

(B) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

Kumaon.—The following gives a statement of the estimated snowfall measured in the same manner as in former years in accordance with arrangements made since the year 1890:

Month.	Fall on Pindari and Pankua peaks.		Fall on Rahamdhura and Utadhura passes.		Fall in Malla Byans, Chandans, and Darma.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
October 1893	1	3	6	0	4	0
November "	5	0	6	0	5	0
December "	4	6	5	0	1	6
January 1894	8	6	14	6	9	6
February "	9	6	16	6	6	0
March "	3	9	8	3	6	6
April "	0	9	1	0	1	0
Total fall in winter of 1894	33	3	57	3	33	6
Total fall in winter of 1893	39	6	68	0	47	6

The snowfall reports state that snow began to fall earlier than usual in the season, and that a severe winter was hence anticipated.

The falls were as numerous as during the previous winter, but were not so heavy; and hence the total fall was less than that of the previous winter, which was the heaviest since the severe winter of 1877-78. The fall was undoubtedly above the average of previous years.

It may also be noted that these figures are in accordance with the various estimates of the snowfall now being accumulated. The fall is probably very variable in amount from year to year, but in the Western Himalayas it almost certainly averages from 50 to 80 feet in amount on the higher ranges; and hence the winter precipitation on the higher elevations of these mountains is probably larger in actual amount than the average total annual fall on the plains of Northern India.

(C) SIKKIM HIMALAYAS.

Gnatong.—The following gives a summary of the snowfall of the past winter as registered at the Gnatong observatory and a comparison with previous years:

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell in 1893-94.	Total Precipitation in			
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
October	3	8·13	0·80	3·24	11·85
November	5	1·85	0·37	1·05	...
December	2	0·27	0·86	...	0·22
January	2	0·44	2·67	0·64	2·40
February	1	5·48	2·63	12·24	0·92
March	13	2·22	5·17	3·61	5·66
April	13	8·48	10·87	7·26	6·94
May 1st to 15th	5	5·93	1·87	2·63	1·66
Total of whole period .	...	32·80	25·24	30·67	29·65

The chief feature of the past winter in the Sikkim mountains is the very light fall in December and January, and the heavy fall in February, April, and May. The comparison with previous years shows that the snowfall during the month of May was abnormal in amount. The total snowfall of the period is above the average, and its distribution most closely resembles that of the winter of 1891-92.

(D) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

(1) *Kamrup.*—According to the reports received, the fall in the hills to the north of this district was much less than last year, and probably not more than usual.

(2) *Lakhimpur.*—Snow was very rarely seen on the Dafla hills during the past winter, and it is hence almost certain that the snowfall was much less than usual in the neighbouring high mountain areas.

(3) *Darrang.*—The Deputy Commissioner writes that he was informed by Bhutia traders that the snowfall was heavier than usual this winter. This, however, he points out, is opposed to the fact that the Bhutias have come down to

the plains earlier than usual with produce, and this is not possible when the snowfall is very heavy, as the passes are then blocked, and the Bhutias cannot come. The Deputy Commissioner is hence of opinion that the snowfall was really lighter than usual.

Summary of the Snowfall Data.

The preceding statements indicate the general character of the snowfall of the past cold weather. The most important feature was undoubtedly that the precipitation occurred as rain to much higher elevations than usual, and hence there was no large snow accumulation on the lower ranges in March such as formed so striking a feature of last year's meteorology.

November and December were finer months than usual in Persia and Baluchistan. There were numerous disturbances in Persia in January and February, and the rainfall and snowfall were apparently much heavier than usual in that area and Baluchistan. There were occasional falls of snow in the higher ranges of the Western Himalayas in September, October, November, and December; but the winter on the whole began somewhat later than usual, and considerably later than in the years 1890-91 and 1892-93. There were several disturbances in January and February which were connected with large depressions in Persia, but they were in almost all cases feeble and diffused, and the majority of them filled up in North-Western India, and did not pass eastwards into Bengal. The rainfall of the period was hence in moderate excess in the Punjab, and was normal in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. The chief feature of these disturbances was that, although feeble, they chiefly affected the Western Himalayas, where the winter was much more cloudy and windy than usual and weather gloomy. The disturbances gave unusually frequent falls of snow and rain, the precipitation increasing rapidly in amount with elevation, and being unusually large in the higher elevations in the interior.

The data show in the first place that the snowfall was undoubtedly considerable, and probably above the average, in Afghanistan in the months of January and February, and was larger in amount than during the previous winter. Little or no snow fell in that area after the beginning of March, and hence the snow melted rapidly, and there was practically none on the Safid Koh at the end of April.

The snowfall was undoubtedly excessive in the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and was abnormally heavy in Ladakh, where it was, in the opinion of the natives of the district, "unprecedented." The information for the Karakoram mountains and the areas to the north is very small. It indicates that the snowfall was above the normal, but not to the same extent as in Ladakh. In consequence of the character of the precipitation on the lower ranges on the Western Himalayas, there was no abnormal extension of snow clad surface in April and May, and the heavy fall has probably chiefly affected the depth of snow over the higher elevations above the normal snow line, and filled up the intermediate valleys and gorges, where there are undoubtedly large accumulations of snow. There have also been occasional falls during the past two months, which have added to the snow accumulation on the higher ranges. These falls, however, so far as can be judged, have not been much more frequent or heavier than occur in ordinary years. Hence it is almost certain there is a large accumulation in the higher ranges of the Western Himalayas, and probably also in the Karakoram mountains; but, as already stated, it is chiefly an increase of depth over the area of permanent snow, and not an extension of the snow clad surface over a much larger area than usual.

Snow began to fall early on the Kumaon hills, and there were frequent snowstorms in January, February, and March. If the estimates of the snowfall may be accepted as accurate, they indicate that 40 to 60 feet fell during the winter on the higher passes and ranges, and that the fall was somewhat less than last year. This agrees with the opinion of the natives of the district.

The snowfall in Sikkim was much lighter than usual in January and February. The past three months have been unusually stormy, and the precipitation larger than usual. There were a large number of snowstorms at Gnatong in April and the beginning of May, and the weather at that station suggests that it is probable there has been more snow than usual during the past two months in the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas.

The reports received from Assam suggest that the fall on the Assam Himalayas during the winter proper (as at Gnatong) was less than usual.

The chief features may be summarized as follow:

1st.—Moderately heavy snow in Afghanistan and Baluchistan in January and February. The winter closed earlier than usual, and snow melted rapidly in March and April.

2nd.—Frequent rain and occasional snow on the lower ranges of the Western Himalayas, and more frequent snow on the higher ranges. The snowfall was exceptionally heavy in Ladakh, and probably on the Karakoram range. There was hence a large accumulation on the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas during the months of February and March; but it is probable that the chief result at the present time is a greater depth of snow over the permanent snow area and not an abnormally large extension of snow clad surface.

4th.—Moderately heavy snowfall on the North-Western Provinces Himalayas, but less than in the preceding winter.

5th.—Unusually light snowfall during the months of January and February on the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas; but there have probably been heavy falls on the higher ranges during the past two months.

6th.—The snowfall hence chiefly occurred during the winter months, and the fall has, so far as can be judged, not been excessive during the past two months.

7th.—The snow accumulation in May was probably large in the region of permanent snow on the Western Himalayas, but there was no abnormal extension of snow clad surface.

Abnormal features of the meteorology of the previous eighteen months.

The year 1893 was in its meteorological features in India the most remarkable during the past twenty years. The winter of 1892-93 was of exceptional severity in the Western Himalayas. The snowfall was abnormally heavy and the temperature exceptionally low. In the plains of Northern India a rapid succession of storms gave abundant rain. The cold weather was prolonged until nearly the end of March, and the month of March was the coolest experienced for many years in Northern and Central India. It was also remarkable for the exceptionally heavy rainfall over the greater part of the peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Central India, many districts of which received upwards of ten times their average normal fall. Fine normal weather set in over the whole of Northern India and the hill districts in the last week of March, and the large snowfall accumulation melted rapidly in April, and ceased to affect the weather in Northern India in May. Temperature was below the average to a moderate extent in April and May over the whole of Northern India. Notwithstanding this, temporary advances of humid winds occurred earlier than usual in the Bay, and gave rise to a fierce cyclonic storm in May. The monsoon rains were established about the normal date in the coast districts, and extended more rapidly than usual into the interior, general rain commencing in the Punjab and Rajputana in the fourth week of the month. The currents were stronger than usual and very steady, and the whole of India (with a few local exceptions, including parts of the west coast districts, Southern India, and Berar) obtained abundant rain. The fall was most largely in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces, and in Hyderabad (Deccan) and North Madras.

The rains terminated about the usual period in North-Western India. The Bay current was determined chiefly to Bengal and Burma in October and to the Peninsula in November. The rainfall was excessive in some parts of Madras,

and was above the normal over the whole of Madras and the Deccan. The chief feature was the abnormal extension of these humid winds to the Central Provinces and Central India, which had damp, cloudy weather with excessive temperature in November, instead of the usual cool and dry weather of the month. The humid current withdrew unusually early from the Bay in the first week of December, and the rainfall of that month was hence considerably below the normal in Southern India. Fine settled weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India during the month.

As already stated, the year was characterized by very striking features, of which the following were the chief:

1st.—The mean temperature of the whole of India for the year was 1·33° lower than the normal. The greatest deficiency recorded during the previous 20 years was ·61° in 1884. The year was hence abnormally and remarkably cool.

2nd.—The mean rainfall of the whole of India was in excess for each of the four seasons into which the year is divided. The total rainfall of the year was more or less in excess in all of the rainfall divisions of the Empire, except the Malabar and Ghats, where, however, it was only 7 per cent. below the normal. The mean rainfall of the year of the whole of India and Burma (making due allowance for the magnitude of the areas represented by the rainfall stations) was 8·94 inches above the normal amount, which is 42 inches.

The rainfall of the Indian area (measuring over one-and-a-half million square miles) was hence nearly 22 per cent. in excess of the normal.

3rd.—As might be expected, the year was much damper and more cloudy than usual.

4th.—A most interesting and instructive feature is that although the south-west monsoon was more vigorous and the rainfall less unequally distributed than usual over the whole area (that is, it was most largely in excess in the interior districts, which usually receive the least rainfall, and in slight excess or normal in the coast districts, which obtain the heaviest precipitation) the antecedent conditions in India itself were not such as to indicate abundant and well distributed rainfall. The winter snowfall had been excessive (although it was not prolonged into April and May), and the hot weather was shorter and less intense than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India. The pressure conditions in May were not characterized by any large abnormal features. The utmost that could be said was (as stated in last year's forecast) that the conditions over India were not unfavourable to well distributed rains. The whole of the circumstances show clearly that the strength of the monsoon throughout was due to conditions in the sea area from which it advances, and probably in the south-east trades, and not to the conditions obtaining in India. It is a very striking example of the value of this factor, the importance of which has been pointed out in previous forecasts, but which it is not as yet, in the absence of information, possible to take into account in drawing up the forecasts. With the extension of telegraphic communication to the Seychelles and Mauritius, it would seem to be advisable to establish observatories there to supply daily weather telegrams to India, as they would, in the course of a few years, probably give sufficient data to furnish the information suggested above as necessary.

The following gives a very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months:

January.—Pressure was ·020 inch in defect in India. The local variations were small, pressure being in slight defect in Burma and North-Eastern India, and in excess in North-Western India. Pressure was considerably in defect at the hill stations relatively to the neighbouring plains, a condition which invariably

accompanies more disturbed weather than usual in the hills. A series of four disturbances affected North-Western India. They were very ill-defined and feeble, and gave rain to North-Western India only. The rainfall of the month was largely above the normal in the Punjab, and was in moderate excess in Rajputana, Sind, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. No rain fell during this month over nearly the whole of Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the Peninsula. Temperature was below the normal in North-Western India, the day temperature being largely in defect, and the night temperature normal or in slight excess. Temperature was above the normal over the remainder of India, but the variations were not large. The temperature conditions were hence mainly determined by the rainfall distribution. Frequent falls of snow occurred in the Western Himalayas and Afghanistan, but the weather was not so cold as in the previous winter, and the snow did not fall so low down as usual.

February.—Pressure was in slight excess by amounts averaging ·010 inch. It was in slight local excess in the Punjab and in moderate excess at the hill stations relative to the plains of Northern India. There were three periods of disturbance during the month in Northern India. Weather was very unsettled in Persia and Baluchistan, and much heavier snow and rain fell in these areas than usual. The disturbances in India were very feeble and diffused, but they nevertheless gave general and light to moderate rain in the plains of Northern and Central India. No rain fell in Lower and Central Burma, Bombay, North Madras, and the Madras Deccan. The precipitation of the month was in large excess in the Western Himalayas and Baluchistan, and was normal or in slight to moderate excess over the greater part of Northern India. It, however, occurred as rain to much higher elevations than usual in these areas. Temperature was in slight excess in North-Western and Southern India, and was in moderate to large excess in a broad belt stretching from Rajputana and Gujarat to East Bengal and Assam. As in January, the air was damper and skies more cloudy than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan.

March.—The mean pressure of the month was ·017 inch below the normal. Pressure was, as in January, locally in slight defect in North-Eastern India and Burma, and in very slight local excess in North-Western India. Pressure was in slight relative defect at the hill stations. The month was unusually disturbed. A storm of the cold weather type gave heavy rain in Upper India in the first week of the month. Hot weather disturbances (giving rise to thunderstorms) were very frequent in East Bengal and Southern India, and these areas (more especially Malabar, South Madras, and East Bengal) had hence much larger total amounts of rain than usual. The rainfall in other districts did not vary much from the normal, except in Assam, where it was considerably in defect. There was much more cloud than usual, and weather was unsettled and showery with strong winds in the Punjab hill districts. The mean temperature of the month was in slight excess in Burma and the Peninsula, but was below the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India. The deficiency was large and marked in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces (averaging 3°). It was somewhat greater in the day than the night temperature, and was hence due to conditions and actions which slightly delayed the complete setting in of the hot weather in Upper India.

April.—The mean pressure of the whole of India was ·019 inch below the normal. The local variations of pressure were very small, and the pressure distribution was practically normal. The mean temperature of the month was slightly higher than usual in Burma and Assam, and also in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Gujarat; but the variations were less than 2° at all stations, and less than 1° at the great majority of stations in India. The temperature and pressure conditions of the month were hence approximately normal. The only important abnormal feature was the very strong tendency to northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was considerably in defect (—·023 inch), due chiefly, if not entirely, to the prevalence of very strongly marked hot weather conditions. The area of greatest excess of temperature included the

Gangetic plain and West Bengal, and hence pressure was relatively to the general condition in considerable defect in that area. The deficiency was largest in the area defined by the following stations :

	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.
Roorkee	″ — ·067	″ — ·044
Gorakhpur	— ·071	— ·048
Darbhanga	— ·080	— ·057
Patna	— ·078	— ·055
Gaya	— ·066	— ·043
Burdwan	— ·070	— ·047
Purnea	— ·068	— ·045
Dhubri	— ·061	— ·038
Sibsagar	— ·067	— ·044

Pressure was, on the other hand, relatively to the general condition considerably in excess in the Peninsula and Burma. The excess was large in the western half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, and Kathiawar. The following gives data illustrating this feature:

	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.
Rajkot	″ + ·036	″ + ·059
Deesa	+ ·028	+ ·051
Neemuch	+ ·022	+ ·045
Indore	+ ·024	+ ·047
Malegaon	+ ·022	+ ·045
Bombay	+ ·027	+ ·050
Poona	+ ·021	+ ·044
Sholapur	+ ·021	+ ·044
Bellary	+ ·028	+ ·051
Ratnagiri	+ ·037	+ ·060
Belgaum	+ ·024	+ ·047
Karwar	+ ·027	+ ·050

This combination of conditions, *viz.*, increased pressure in Western India and very deficient pressure in the Gangetic plain, transferred the low pressure trough to a position considerably further north than usual, and during two periods in the month, *viz.*, from the 13th to the 17th and the 23rd to the 28th, it lay along the foot of the hills. The westerly winds of Northern and Central India had hence an abnormal development during the month, and more especially during

these periods. The southerly winds in Bengal were also exceptionally strong during these two periods. One of the more important features of the month was hence the abnormally vigorous air movement over the whole of India (except South Madras) produced by the exaggerated hot weather conditions of the month in Northern India.

The following table gives data illustrating the mean temperature conditions of the month :

Division.	Variation from normal of month of		
	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature.
Burma	— 3·0	— 0·6	— 1·8
Assam	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 0·2
Bengal	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·7
Bihar	+ 3·1	+ 3·0	+ 3·1
Chota Nagpur	+ 5·3	+ 4·2	+ 4·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+ 3·8	+ 2·0	+ 2·9
Punjab	+ 3·3	+ 2·4	+ 2·9
Sind	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	+ 0·5
Rajputana	+ 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·5
Central India and Gujarat	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 1·2
Bombay	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·3
Madras	+ 1·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·8

The following gives a summary of the rainfall of the cold weather and hot weather periods of the present year :

Division.	Cold weather Rainfall.		Hot weather Rainfall.	
	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
	Inches.		Inches.	
Burma	—0·35	—97	+6·26	+58
Assam	+1·05	+48	+1·58	+5
Bengal	—0·94	—66	—2·02	—17
Bihar	—0·55	—44	—2·65	—67
Chota Nagpur	—0·92	—62	—3·46	—70
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·97	+60	—0·80	—50
Punjab	+1·75	+78	+0·34	+14
Sind	+1·20	+162	—0·44	—92
Rajputana	+0·59	+81	—0·43	—37
Central India and Gujarat	+0·30	+53	—0·45	—68
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·11	—14	—1·30	—74
Bombay	+0·12	+50	—1·44	—28
Madras	+0·35	+65	—0·56	—15

The following summarizes the chief features of the meteorology of the past five months, which require to be taken into account in estimating the distribution of the rainfall of the approaching monsoon:

1st.—The abnormal distribution of the snowfall of the past winter.

2nd.—The slightly marked abnormal pressure and temperature features of January and February, which were in accordance with the distribution of the snowfall in the Western Himalayas.

3rd.—The prevalence of somewhat more disturbed weather than usual in March, as is generally the case after heavier snowfall in January and February in the Western Himalayas. The amount of disturbance was, however, feeble when compared with the disturbed weather of 1891 and 1893. This disturbed weather in March was followed by normal pressure and temperature conditions in April and by exaggerated hot weather conditions in May.

The pressure conditions of the hill stations relative to the plains in May were in accordance with the strongly marked hot weather conditions in the plains. There has, however, been an undue prevalence of northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations probably due mainly to the temperature and pressure conditions of the adjacent plains of Northern India. It is, however, possible that these winds may have been in part an effect of more stormy weather and of increased snow in the higher and interior ranges during the hot weather months, and hence indicate an abnormal action that may require to be taken into consideration.

There have been no strong temporary advances of humid winds in the months of April and May such as occurred last year—an indication that the south-east trades are certainly not so vigorous as last year (when there is some evidence they were much stronger than usual), and very probably not above their normal strength, and possibly below it.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past 26 years the snowfall in the Himalayas was very heavy and more or less considerably above the normal in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1891, and 1893. In all the years, except 1889 and 1893, general heavy snow fell either in April or May, or in both months, in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and these months were unusually cool in Northern or North-Western India. The pre-monsoon conditions of pressure and temperature were hence in the majority of these years very different from those prevailing during the present year up to the end of May. As already pointed out, the present year exhibits the combination of heavy to excessive snowfall during the normal winter period (January to March) in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and of strongly marked hot weather conditions in Northern India in April and May.

The following gives a brief statement of the chief features of the years 1883, 1887, 1889, and 1890, which more or less resemble 1894 in their hot weather pressure and temperature conditions:

1883.—Very heavy snow fell in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas in January, and again in the last week of May, but little in February, March, and April. Temperature was in excess in February, April, and May, and slightly in defect in January and March in Upper India. The pre-monsoon pressure variations were neither large nor persistent. The monsoon was considerably retarded on the West Coast, and did not set in strongly at Bombay until the 24th June.

The Peninsula received normal or abundant rain. There was a more or less general deficiency in Northern India, but the chief features in the rains were a long break in August and their early termination in Northern India in September. The North-Western Provinces and Bengal were chiefly affected, and the autumn crops in Bengal suffered greatly from drought in October and November.

1887.—The cold weather was unusually free from cold weather storms, and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas was very light.

March and April were warmer than usual in North-Western India and the Central Provinces, and May was an excessively hot month in Upper and Central India. Although little rain fell in the plains of Northern India, moderately heavy snow is stated to have fallen in January and March in the Western Himalayas. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect on the average of the whole Indian area during the period January to May. It was relatively to the general condition in considerable defect in Northern India, the deficiency being large in Upper India (—·05 inch) and moderate in North-Eastern India. It was in considerable excess in the west of the Peninsula, the excess averaging ·06 inch in the Konkan and Malabar Coast Districts. Temperature was 6° above the normal in May in the Punjab and 3° in the North-Western Provinces.

The Bengal current set in earlier than usual at the end of May, and the Bombay current about the normal time in the first week of June. Both currents gave fairly steady rain during the months of June, July, and August. They retreated from Upper and Central India at the end of the third week of September. The monsoon rainfall was in slight defect in Arakan, Bengal, Assam, and Orissa, normal in Burma and the Deccan, and in excess over nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India and the Central Provinces.

1889.—The cold weather of 1888-89 was remarkable for very heavy rainfall in Northern India, more especially in the Punjab, due to a succession of disturbances in January and February. Heavy snow fell on the Western Himalayas during these months, alternating with rain at elevations below 9,000 feet. The snow accumulation in April and May was not large, and exercised little influence on the temperature and other conditions of the hot weather in Northern India. Temperature was more or less above the normal in Northern India, the excess being greatest in Bengal and Burma. The excess in May averaged 4° in Lower Burma and nearly 6° in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and West Bengal. Pressure was in moderate excess over the whole Indian area from January to May. It was locally in considerable defect in North Eastern India and in moderate relative defect in Upper India.

The monsoon commenced later than usual on the Malabar Coast, but advanced unusually rapidly in the second week of June, and was established over the whole of India by the 13th. The rains continued with great steadiness throughout June, July, and August, and terminated earlier than usual in Upper India at the end of the first week of September. The rainfall was above the normal, except in the Punjab, Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, and Burma, the deficiency being small in the latter area. It averaged 13 per cent. in the Punjab, where it was greatest.

1890.—The cold weather was unusually dry and free from storms.

The snowfall was less than usual in Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and occurred in January and February. There was much less snow than usual in these months in the Western Himalayas. Moderate snow fell in March and heavy snow for a short period during the last week of April. It, however, melted rapidly, and its effect on the meteorology of Northern India was very brief. Pressure was in general defect from January to May in India. Pressure in May was relatively to the general condition in slight defect in Northern India, and in moderate excess on the western half of the Peninsula. The anomalies were, however, not at all strongly marked during the hot weather. Temperature was 2° in excess in May in Rajputana and the Deccan, and the temperature variations were hence not large.

The hot weather months of March, April, and May were hence somewhat drier and hotter than usual in Northern India. The south-west monsoon rains set in earlier than usual on the Bombay Coast, and at their normal date on the Bengal Coast. They advanced more rapidly than usual into the interior, and were fully established over the whole of India in the beginning of the fourth week of June. The rains were unusually abundant in June and July, and on the whole normal, but unequally distributed in August and September. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was hence normal or in excess over by far the greatest part of India. The excess was greatest relatively to the

normal in Bihar (34 per cent.), the Punjab, Orissa, Bengal, and the Konkan (slightly exceeding 10 per cent.). The rainfall of the period was practically normal in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. It was in moderate defect in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Sind, and Southern India.

The chief features of the year 1893 have been given above. A comparison of the brief accounts of the years 1883, 1887, 1889, and 1890 with the meteorology of the present year shows that the resemblances are slight, except in the case of the year 1889, which in its more important features agrees approximately with the present year.

Probable character of the south-west monsoon of 1894.

The present year is the fourth of a series of years characterized by very marked and exceptional meteorological features. It was pointed out in last year's forecast that the conditions in the winter of 1892-93 were so very unusual in character as to point to the existence of abnormal conditions over a far larger area than India. The year 1893 was even more remarkable than was anticipated in last year's forecast. It was the coolest year on record in India, the mean deficiency being more than twice as great as has been experienced during the past twenty years, and the rainfall of the year was much greater than has been received many years during the past thirty years. Years of increased rainfall in India as a rule occur in pairs. The two years previously in which the largest excess was received were as follows:

	Average rainfall of whole of India.	Excess in inches.
1878	. 47·43	+6·14
1879	. 42·78	+1·69

giving a total excess in two years of 7·83 inches.

The rainfall of the year 1891 was 3·54 inches in defect for the whole of India, and the rainfall during the past two years has been very largely in excess, as is shown by the following:

	Average rainfall of whole of India.	Excess in inches.
1892	. 46·18	+5·09
1893	. 50·16	+9·07

being a total of 14·16 inches, or nearly twice the largest known previous excess. There is hence a slight antecedent probability from previous experience that the rainfall of the present year will be in defect, but this makes no allowance for the remarkable and anomalous features of the period through which India is passing.

The abnormal features of the pressure, temperature, and other conditions of the present year are very strongly marked, and the probable effect of these in determining and modifying the rainfall of the approaching monsoon period are stated below. It should, however, be remarked that in drawing up the forecast if too large or too small a weight or value be given to any one of these abnormal conditions, the divergence of the forecast from the actual will be greater in a year like the present year than in ordinary years.

The peculiar features of the meteorology of the cold weather months of 1894 in India were—

(1) Heavier precipitation in the plains of Northern India and in the Western Himalayas during the months of January, February, and March than usual. The precipitation was abnormal in one important respect, *i.e.*, that it occurred as rain to much higher levels than usual.

(2) Increased snowfall on the higher and interior ranges of the Western Himalayas, more especially in Kashmir.

(3) Decreased snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas in January and February.

(4) Temperature in March was in moderate defect and pressure in slight excess in North-Western India, and temperature was in moderate excess and pressure in moderate defect in North-Eastern India.

The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter of 1893-94 was probably about normal in amount. On account of the unusual character of the precipitation during the winter there was undoubtedly in February a large excess of snow in the interior of the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas; but, as pointed out above, this has probably chiefly added to the depth of the snow in the ordinary area of perpetual snow and the intermediate valleys, and has not given a large extension of snow clad surface, except perhaps to the northwards in Thibet. The conditions in India in the month of March show fully that the influence of the snow accumulation at the end of the winter was very slight. Snow has fallen to some extent in both the Western and Sikkim Himalayas during the past two months. The few reports that have been received do not indicate to what extent this has modified the pre-existing conditions; but, so far as can be judged from the statements, the snowfall during the past two months has not appreciably altered the character of the snowfall accumulation in the interior.

This inference from the reports themselves is confirmed by the character of the weather in India during the past two months. The conditions of pressure and temperature in April were very approximately normal, but with a slight tendency towards more strongly marked hot weather conditions than usual in Northern India. It was in fact a transitional month between a month somewhat cooler and more disturbed than usual, and a month of very strongly marked hot and dry weather conditions in May. The following summarizes the chief features of the month of May:

(1) Deficient pressure on the average over the whole of India.

(2) Very deficient pressure locally in Northern India accompanying temperature largely in excess, more especially in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. The local deficiency of pressure was greatest in that part of Northern India adjacent to the area of least snowfall in the Himalayas, and in which temperature was most largely in excess.

(3) Increased pressure locally in the western half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Cutch, and South-West Rajputana.

These local conditions (the most marked during the past fifteen years) will undoubtedly modify the rainfall distribution of the south-west monsoon considerably. They will probably determine the Bay current more largely than usual towards Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces, and less to Upper India (except perhaps the immediate neighbourhood of the hills) than usual.

The mean position of the trough of low pressure will very probably be further north than usual on the average of the whole period.

The conditions in India during the past three months are on the whole favourable, and indicate that it is probable the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength. The information received up to date from ships and other sources of information of the conditions in the neighbouring seas, and more especially in the northern half of the Indian Ocean, suggests that the south-east trades are not so strong this year as last, and that the conditions in the sea areas are not so favourable for a strong monsoon as they were last year.

It hence appears to be most probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and that the Bombay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bay current. Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years (more especially 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892) indicates that it is most probable they will set in about the normal time on both the Bengal and Bombay Coasts. The Bombay current is more likely to be slightly retarded than the Bengal current, and there is a slight probability it may be not so strong as usual in June.

The following is a statement of the inferences respecting the character and distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894 from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and based chiefly on the facts and data stated above:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and the Afghan Mountains and the pressure conditions in India are favourable to the establishment of at least normal monsoon currents in India. The conditions in the Indian seas are very imperfectly known, but appear to indicate that the currents will most probably not be much above their normal strength. It is, however, *very* probable that they will at least be of normal strength. The Arabian Sea current will probably be established about its normal time on the Bombay Coast in the second week of June, but there is a slight probability it may be weak during the month of June. The current will probably advance into the interior more rapidly than usual.

(2) Conditions are on the whole favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably be established about the normal period in Bengal.

(3) Pressure conditions are very favourable in Bengal and to a somewhat less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal will receive normal to abundant rainfall, and that the rainfall will most probably be in excess in Assam, East and North Bengal, and Bihar, and normal or in slight defect in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and perhaps Orissa. The rainfall in Upper Burma will probably be normal or in slight to moderate excess, and in Lower Burma normal or in slight defect.

(4) Conditions in the North-Western Provinces are on the whole favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole province will most probably be normal. The rainfall will probably be in excess in the eastern and submontane districts, but may be in defect in the southern and western districts.

(5) Conditions are not very favourable for the greater part of the Punjab. The rainfall will probably be less than usual in the western and perhaps the central districts, but will probably be normal in the submontane districts.

(6) Conditions are also unfavourable in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and West Rajputana, and it is very probable that these areas will have deficient rainfall. In Eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect, depending largely upon the actual strength of the Bombay current.

(7) Conditions are on the whole favourable in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are most favourable in Berar, the western and north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and there is hence a slight probability they may receive rainfall in moderate to considerable excess of the normal.

(8) A comparison of the conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall will probably be below the average, more especially in the southern districts. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in Southern India during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence.

It should be noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a moderate extent in Sind, Cutch, West and Central Punjab, West Rajputana, and perhaps Kathiawar; that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in the northern half of the Peninsula, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, and perhaps Burma, and may be in moderate to largish excess in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma. The amount of the deficiency and the extent of the area of deficiency in North-Western India will depend very largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. On the supposition of a normal or strong current, it will most probably not be serious.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications as yet of such an event.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and, when very probable, at least 5 to 1.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *1st June, 1894.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 2nd, 1894.

General Summary.—For the first two days of the week the distribution of pressure remained unaltered. The trough of low pressure continued to stretch along the foot of the hills as in the previous week, but conditions were modified considerably by the changes which took place by the morning of the 29th. The North-Eastern India low pressure area was again restored to its normal position, and the abnormally strong winds which had been prevailing in South Bengal decreased in strength, and were more easterly than they had been for some time past. During the next twenty-four hours pressure gave way briskly in the eastern extremity of the area of low pressure, and a depression was formed over Orissa, Ganjam, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Winds continued to decrease in strength in Bengal. By next morning the barometer had fallen briskly on the Madras and Arakan Coasts, and probably over the Bay, showing the existence of disturbed and squally weather in the centre of the Bay; but there was nothing to indicate the probability of the development of a severe storm, and by next morning the depression had filled up.

Hot dry weather prevailed in North-Western India during the week. Only a few light showers of rain fell in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Northerly winds continued to an unusual extent at the majority of the Upper India hill stations.

Rain was more general in Bengal, and light to moderate rain continued in Burma and Southern India. Heavy falls were reported from Silchar and Akyab. Towards the close of the week winds increased considerably in strength at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, which, with a rough sea at several of the coast stations, appeared to indicate the possible approach of the monsoon; but only a feeble advance of monsoon winds took place, giving light to moderate showers at Colombo and the Malabar Coast stations.

Temperature was largely in excess in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur at the commencement of the week, several stations on the 27th and 28th recording mean temperatures more than 10° in excess of the normal. But the change of wind caused by alterations in the pressure distribution reduced temperature largely in this area, and by the end of the week it was only slightly in excess.

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was 1·8° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way over the whole of India, but the fall was generally small, and did not affect the pressure distribution materially. Unusually steep gradients continued, and very strong winds at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations. Very high day temperatures were recorded, especially in the Gangetic plain; Agra, Mainpuri, and Patna recording temperatures exceeding 114°. Heavy rain was received in parts of Assam and North Bengal, and light to moderate showers in Burma and Southern India. Silchar registered 5·14 inches and Gnatong 2·25 inches.

Monday.—Pressure continued lowest in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, where it averaged two-tenths of an inch in defect. Winds were not quite so strong at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations, and easterly winds had extended into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Rain had fallen in Mysore, Assam, North Bengal, and Burma. Akyab received 3·01 inches, Gnatong 3·27 inches, Bassein 2·9 inches, Mandalay 2·23 inches, Chittagong 2·12 inches, and Diamond Island, Bhamo, Rangoon, and Mysore amounts exceeding one inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had decreased very slightly in Burma and increased over the whole of India, considerably modifying the position of the area of low pressure, which now extended from the South-East Punjab to Chota Nagpur. Very high temperatures were recorded in North-Western India, the most remarkable being 120·1° at Jacobabad and 116·9° at Montgomery. The following falls of rain exceeding one inch were reported : Diamond Island, 2·05 inches ; Rangoon, 1·15 inches ; Bassein, 1·09 inches ; and Akyab, 1·08 inches.

Wednesday.—A considerable change had taken place in the distribution of pressure. A shallow depression with a feeble cyclonic circulation of winds covered the Central Punjab, and another low pressure area had formed in Orissa, Ganjam, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Chittagong had received 2·4 inches of rain, Jessore 2·12 inches, Narayanganj 1·61 inches, and Silchar 1·08 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had given way on the Madras and Arakan Coasts, and hence probably over the Bay ; and the eastern extremity of the depression of the previous day had extended over the north-west of the Bay. Winds had decreased very rapidly in strength at the head of the Bay, and were below their normal strength in South Bengal. Temperature had increased very rapidly in the Central Madras coast districts due to strong north-west land winds. Heavy showers of rain fell at Akyab (3·41 inches) and Barisal (3·23 inches), and thunderstorms and duststorms occurred in the Punjab.

Friday.—Pressure had changed by small amounts, except in the Circars, where the depression had filled up, and its distribution differed less from the normal than it had done for some time past. Winds had increased at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, and the sea was rough at Colombo and Cochin, indicating the prevalence of strong winds in the neighbouring sea area. Rain had fallen in Burma and Bengal and at a few stations in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Southern India, but the showers were generally light. Tavoy received 2·58 inches, Akyab 2·22 inches, and Chakrata 1·02 inches.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen slightly to briskly in Northern India and risen slightly to briskly in Southern India. It was in considerable defect in the Coromandel Coast districts. Winds continued strong at Colombo and the Malabar Coast stations. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in Burma, where Akyab had received 7·01 inches, Moulmein 2·30 inches, and Tavoy 1·96 inches. Showers had also occurred in Ceylon, Southern India, and Bengal. Mangalore received 1·39 inches, Sibsagar 1·36 inches, Colombo 1·2 inches, and Dhubri 1·02 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	May 1894.					June 1894.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·6	—4·1	—3·9	—1·8	—1·5	—0·3	—1·0	—2·2
Bengal and Assam . .	+4·8	+3·6	+0·9	—0·6	+0·9	+0·7	+0·1	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5·9	+5·2	+4·8	+5·4	+2·6	+1·4	+1·0	+3·7
Punjab	+3·8	+1·8	+3·7	+4·9	+0·2	—1·4	+1·0	+2·0
Bombay	+1·2	+1·3	+2·3	+2·2	+2·9	+3·0	+2·7	+2·2
Central Provinces and Berar .	+3·9	+2·9	+3·6	+4·1	+2·3	+2·5	+4·3	+3·4
Central India and Gujarat .	+2·1	+1·1	+1·2	+0·8	—0·2	+0·3	+1·3	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·0	+2·8	+2·4	+1·2	+0·1	+1·2	+1·3	+1·7
Madras	+1·5	+2·0	+3·1	+3·3	+4·8	+4·7	+2·8	+3·2
Mean for whole of India .	+2·6	+1·8	+2·0	+2·2	+1·3	+1·3	+1·5	+1·8

Temperature has been excessive over nearly the whole of India. Only in Burma was it in defect, and in Central India and Guzarat it was nearly normal. In all other provinces it was more or less in excess. The excess was greatest in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, in the former province the excess amounting to almost 6° on the first day of the week. On the 28th and 30th it was nearly as much, and it was not till the end of the week that the temperature in the North-Western Provinces was reduced to slightly above the normal. The maximum temperature rose at Agra to 115·5°, which was more than 7° higher than the usual temperature at this time of the year. In the Punjab the abnormal variations of temperature were considerable, from 5° in excess on the 30th May to 1½° in defect on the 1st June. The temperature of the whole of Northern India was affected to a large extent by the change of wind caused by the alterations in the pressure distribution which commenced on the 29th. The temperature of Madras, on the other hand, rose towards the end of the week, which was due to the high temperatures recorded during the prevalence of land winds at the Madras coast stations. On the 1st June the highest temperature of the previous twenty-four hours in the whole of India was registered at one of these stations, *viz.*, Masulipatam.

The mean temperature for the whole of India and Burma together was in excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 1·8° in excess, which showed an abnormal increase of 0·7° over the mean temperature of the previous week.

Rainfall.—The only stations at which rain amounting to more than 10 inches during the week was received were: Pyapon in Lower Burma (13·03 inches), Akyab (19·19 inches), Nemotha in Cachar (12·45 inches), and Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills (18·28 inches). The rainfall of the week has on the whole been lighter than that of the previous week, but it has been more general, light rain having fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. But only in the divisions of Lower Burma, Arakan, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Mysore, and Madras (Central) has the rainfall of the week been equal to the normal.

During the rainfall period commencing 4th March, and which ends with this week, the rainfall over the greater part of India has been largely in defect. If rainfall showing a variation of less than 20 per cent. be considered normal, in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay (North), Rajputana and Central India, and the greater part of Bengal the rainfall for this period has been in defect. Rainfall has been normal in Lower and Central Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam, the Punjab Hill districts, the North-West and West Punjab, Coorg, and the greater part of Madras. It has been excessive in Tenasserim, Mysore, and the Bombay Deccan.

Snowfall.—The Revd. F. B. Shawe, Superintendent of the Leh Observatory in Ladakh, says that, according to the statements of the people, the snowfall in Nubra to the north of Leh, and separated from it by a ridge of about 20,000 feet average height, has been heavier than usual. Information regarding the snowfall on the Pamirs and in Yarkhand is contradictory. On the 14th May bad weather with heavy snow had again commenced in Leh, and the passes were again temporarily blocked.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 2nd, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 4th to June 2nd, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to June 2nd, 1894.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	2·95	8·11	— 5·16	39·91	26·86	+ 49
	Lower Burma	5·23	4·23	+ 1·00	16·14	15·06	+ 7
	Central Burma	1·42	3·22	— 1·80	12·65	10·68	+ 18
	Upper Burma	2·41	?	?	8·24	?	?
	Arakan	10·24	8·65	+ 1·59	19·22	25·06	— 23
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·98	2·51	+ 0·47	17·47	17·07	+ 2
	Assam (Surma)	9·15	6·71	+ 2·44	47·87	47·48	+ 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·86	2·80	+ 1·06	22·76	23·58	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1·19	1·64	— 0·4[illegible]	7·69	11·01	— 30
	Central Bengal	0·56	1·74	— 1·1[illegible]	5·78	8·15	— 29
	North Bengal	1·42	3·58	— 2·16	17·87	16·86	+ 6
	Orissa	0·61	1·00	— 0·39	2·94	6·29	— 53
	Chota Nagpur	0·36	0·87	— 0·51	2·29	4·52	— 49
	Bihar (South)	0·07	0·71	— 0·64	0·47	2·57	— 82
	Do. (North)	0·28	1·05	— 0·77	1·59	4·47	— 64
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·19	0·97	— 80
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·20	0·41	— 0·21	0·32	1·82	— 82
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	0·22	1·09	— 80
	Do. (North)	0·06	0·31	— 0·25	0·32	1·69	— 81
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·19	0·84	— 77
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	0·35	1·03	— 66
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·07	0·40	— 0·33	1·13	3·01	— 62
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·14	— 0·11	0·27	1·34	— 80
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	0·52	1·39	— 63
	Do. (Submontane)	0·07	0·20	— 0·13	1·40	2·30	— 41
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·08	0·28	— 0·20	6·61	7·21	— 8
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·20	— 0·09	4·29	4·24	+ 1
	Do. (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	1·47	1·59	— 7
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·06	4·13	— 3·07	10·67	14·65	— 27
	Madras (South Central)	1·82	1·07	+ 0·75	9·17	8·00	+ 15
	Coorg	1·08	2·73	— 1·65	8·79	10·70	— 18
	Mysore	1·13	0·96	+ 0·17	7·25	5·35	+ 36
	Konkan	0·04	1·49	— 1·45	0·69	2·61	— 74
	Bombay Deccan	0·28	0·89	— 0·61	3·64	2·99	+ 22
	Hyderabad (North)	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Khandesh	0	0·88	— 0·88	0·62	1·72	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·92	— 0·92	0·76	2·28	— 67
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·48	— 0·48	0·72	1·24	— 42
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·34	— 0·34	0·43	1·50	— 71
	Ditto (East)	0·01	0·39	— 0·38	0·20	2·29	— 91
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·04	0·33	— 88
	Kathiawar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·11	0·45	— 76
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·44	— 89
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·74	— 0·74	0·07	1·60	— 96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·58	— 0·58	0·15	1·44	— 89
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·88	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·23	0·63	— 0·40	2·71	3·64	— 26
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·05	1·10	— 1·05	5·70	5·13	+ 11
	Hyderabad (South)	0	1·10	— 1·10	1·36	3·56	— 62
	Madras (Central)	0·11	0·56	— 0·45	2·53	2·81	— 10
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·37	— 0·36	1·56	2·37	— 34
	Ditto (South)	0·28	0·50	— 0·22	3·78	4·28	— 12
	Madras (South)	0·25	0·34	— 0·09	6·10	5·07	+ 20

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *7th June 1894.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Moderate rainfall on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and in the greater part of the Central districts; light and scattered showers in many other districts. The rainfall to date is generally up to average, and nowhere much deficient, except at Madras. Rain is wanted on the West Coast. Ploughing and sowing going on slowly in parts. Standing crop fair, but the area is not large. Some harvest still proceeding with fair outturn. Pasture generally scanty, but fodder sufficient. Prices remain almost stationary at a high level, though slightly dearer in the Circars.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season general. Sowing progressing in parts of seven districts. Agricultural stock poor in parts of three districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of four and water in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 938.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—There was fairly general rain in the Central, Northern, and Eastern districts of Bengal during the week. Want of rain has retarded cultivation in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa divisions, and generally in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Prospects in the Eastern districts continue favourable, but in some of the Central and Northern districts more rain is required. Cattle are generally doing well, and the supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices are reported normal, except in the Eastern districts, where they exceed the average. It is reported that distress continues to be felt in the Brahmanbaria sub-division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain has fallen in a few districts. Heat excessive. Fields are being prepared for the autumn sowings. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Extra crops are in good condition. Markets are well supplied. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in seven districts. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops going on. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton crops are thriving. The extra spring crops are in good condition. The outturn of wheat is above average in Shahpur; a good deal of smut in wheat in Jullundur. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices falling in two districts, rising in four others, but low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather has been exceedingly hot. Storms have given showers of rain in Nagpur and parts of Chhattisgarh, and as much as half an inch at Seoni. Prospects generally normal. In Saugor the number on relief works, including municipal works at Khurai, has risen from 2,036 to 3,185. In Damoh the attendance has remained practically unchanged, 2,062 persons against 1,969 in the preceding week. No gratuitous relief granted in either district. Saugor continues to import grain largely, 24,000 maunds having been received at two out of the five stations in the district. Damoh received 8,000 maunds by road. Prices have recovered at Saugor from last week's fall, and are now—wheat at 11¾ seers, gram 19 seers, and rice 10 seers. Prices of wheat and gram at Damoh are stationary, at 12½ and 18 seers respectively; but rice has fallen to 11¼ seers. In the neighbouring districts prices are stationary—wheat at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16

seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 24, 24, and 23 seers respectively. Export of wheat from Harda continues. Brisk export of oilseeds from the Nagpur country.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rainfall generally steady, but very heavy in Akyab, and heavy in four other districts. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main crops has commenced in five districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy is general, and in Kyaukse transplanting of early wet-weather paddy has begun. Sowing of sesamum and cotton begun. Crop prospects good. Fodder and water abundant. Prices continue low, but markets show upward tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in the Surma valley have slightly damaged standing crops, but are now subsiding. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Plucking of tea in progress. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th June.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continue. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 6th June.*—BERAR: No rain throughout the province. Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy. Preparation of land for next autumn crop continues. Water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Scarcity of fodder prevails in two districts only. Prices fluctuating in the Wun district.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th June.*—No rain during the week. Some works have been started in the districts in Gwalior and Bhopal, where the crops have failed. No actual distress is felt in these parts. The crops in other Agencies have been fairly good. Cattle in parts of Gwalior are in indifferent condition. Pasturage good and sufficient in nearly all parts of Central India. Prices of food-grains are above ordinary rates in Bhopal, Goona, and parts of Gwalior, and at normal rates in other parts of Central India.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Slight rain in Bikanir. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Sirohi, Ajmere, and Ulwar. Prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Kerauli, where it is reported scarce. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising in three, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Water ample for irrigation. Reaping of rapeseed and rice sowings still in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather clear with occasional showers. Spring crops threshed; outturn fair. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rain badly wanted in the valley for upland rice and Indian-corn crops.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 27.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Patents),—dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

Read—

The appended report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, on the working of his office during the year ending 31st December 1893.

RÉSOLUTION.

The arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs office was placed under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the year under review. The distance of the Survey office from the Patents office has always been an objection to this arrangement; but, in the absence of any responsible official at the Secretariat buildings during the summer, the plan adopted was unavoidable. With a view, however, to the greater convenience of the public, advantage has been taken of the appointment of an Imperial officer to the charge of the Imperial Libraries in the Secretariat buildings to arrange for the control of the Patents office from the 1st January 1894 by an official whose duties are conducted under the same roof. The Patents office has accordingly been placed under the management of the Director of Records to the Government of India.

2. The working of Act V of 1883 (the Inventions and Designs Act) during the year, as illustrated by the table of annual statistics, and especially by the figures relating to the continuance of an exclusive privilege, indicates that the public find the protection afforded to Inventions by the Act to be of material value.

3. References to experts have in the year under review been slightly reduced. The question has from time to time been raised as to the extent to which the preliminary examination contemplated by the Act is necessary or desirable. In England and in most European countries it is considered sufficient to advertize applications for exclusive privilege without initiating any investigation of their novelty by the State, whereas in America and Germany a preliminary enquiry is in cases of doubt both permitted and encouraged by the law. The Government of India hold the view that the examination authorized by the Indian enactment is, as a rule, expedient in those cases where the invention is likely to affect (*a*) industries in which the interests of the more ignorant classes of the population are concerned; (*b*) State operations (such as the working of railways) undertaken on behalf of the public. Subject to the above considerations, the policy which

guides the present administration of the Act contemplates the expeditious disposal of applications for protection under the Act, the curtailment of preliminary investigation, and, in cases in which the interests of those classes of the general community who are unable to protect themselves are not directly concerned, less exigence in demanding enquiry as to novelty than in cases in which public interests require protection.

4. The circumstance that the number of cases referred for opinion on novelty to the Public Works Department has fallen while the number referred to experts on payment of fee has risen is due to the fact that the increasing amount of work thrown upon officers of Government, whose time belongs to the public, was found to interfere with their ordinary duties. The Government of India accordingly resolved that cases connected with mechanical inventions should, when calling for investigation, be in future ordinarily referred to non-official experts and not to officers of the State Departments.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Legislative Department and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Govt. of Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Chief Comr. of the Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
" " " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Report on the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act during the year ending 31st December 1893.

The Inventions and Designs office continued under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India during the year under report.

The chief matter of public interest dealt with during the year was a proposal submitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for extending to India the benefits of section 103 of the English Patents Act of 1883. The Government of India were willing to amend the Inventions and Designs Act so as to secure the benefits contemplated by the section above quoted, but the proposal had ultimately to be abandoned in consequence of there being no provision in the Indian Act for the registration of trade marks.

The total number of applications filed was in excess of the preceding year by 39, having stood at 375 against 336 in 1892. Of these 261 were granted, 36 refused, and 78 remained pending at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-six of these applications were referred for the opinion of experts, 61 on payment of fees, and 95 without. The latter included 31 references to the Public Works Department, or 16 less than in the previous year. The majority of these were connected with Railways, and it was decided to refer such cases in future to the Agent, East India Railway, who, on payment, calls in the aid of such officer as may appear to him most competent to give an opinion. The number of applications submitted by persons resident in India was 192, of which 22 were by natives.

Two hundred and fifty-three specifications were filed during the year, being 52 less than the previous year. Twenty-five of these were for matters connected with railways, sixteen for the manufacture of tea, seven for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, five for punkah-pulling machines, five for water lifts, and two for baling presses.

During the year only 37 applications were made for the registration of designs against 89 in 1892. Of these 26 were admitted and 11 rejected, the latter including three applications for the registration of trade marks.

Two cases were referred for the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate General on points of law.

The number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued was 80, 69 being beyond the fourth year, 10 beyond the fifth, and 1 beyond the eighth year. The number of cases which lapsed through the non-payment of the fourth year's renewal fee stood at 144.

The fees collected showed an increase over the preceding year, the amount having reached Rs. 17,057-2-0 against Rs. 15,852-10-0. Of this amount, Rs. 150 were refunded, leaving a nett total income of Rs. 16,907-2-0. This sum included Rs. 4,300 for the continuance of exclusive privilege, Rs. 335 for extensions of time for payment of renewal fees and filing of specifications, Rs. 343-2-0 for copying of specifications, Rs. 202 for tracing of drawings, and Rs. 82 for the inspection of applications and specifications.

The statement appended gives statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs office during the year under report as compared with the two previous years.

G. W. FORREST,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th April 1894.

K

Statement showing the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1893, as compared with the years 1891 and 1892.

		1893.		1892.		1891.	
I.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION.	Number of applications filed... ...	375		336		347	
	Ditto ditto granted ..	61		228		213	
	Ditto ditto rejected ...	36		26		27	
	Ditto ditto pending ...	78		8		107	
II.—REFERENCES TO EXPERTS.	Number of applications referred to experts	156		198		149	
	(a) on payment of fee	61		53		41	
	(b) without payment of fee ...	95		145		108	
	(b[1]) to Public Works Department...	31		47		32	
III.—SPECIFICATIONS ...	Number of specifications filed ...	253		305		236	
IV.—APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.	Number of applications for registration of designs	37		89		171	
	Number of designs registered	26		76		166	
	Ditto rejected ...	11		13		5	
V.—CASES INVOLVING LAW POINTS.	Number of cases referred to Advocate General and Government Solicitor	2		2		5	
VI.—APPLICATIONS BY NATIVES OF INDIA.	Number of applications submitted by Natives of India ...	22		22		33	
VII.—PATENTS RENEWED	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued beyond—						
	(a) the fourth year ...	69		...		...	
	(b) the fifth year ...	10		...		...	
	(c) the eighth year ...	1		...		...	
VIII.—PATENTS LAPSED	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege lapsed through non-payment of—						
	(a) the fourth year's renewal fee ...	144		...		...	
	(b) the fifth year's renewal fee ...	...		...		...	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
IX.—INCOME FROM FEES	Applications	3,750	0	3,360	0	3,470	0
	Specifications	7,590	0	9,150	0	7,080	0
	Extension of time	335	0	80	0	80	0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege ..	4,300	0	1,400	0	750	0
	Inspection	82	0	117	0	124	0
	Copying	343	2	328	10	298	12
	Drawing	202	0	487	0	169	4
	Designs	370	0	890	0	1,710	0
	Amended specifications	80	0	40	0	80	0
	Miscellaneous	5	0	...		...	
	TOTAL ...	17,057	2	15,852	10	13,762	0
	Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1893	150	0	147	4	...	
	NET TOTAL INCOME ...	16,907	2	15,705	6	13,762	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 5/88.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

Read-

General Report on the operations of the Survey of India Department during 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.

During the year ending 30th September 1893 the field operations of the Survey of India Department were carried on by twenty-one parties and three small detachments in connection with the various classes of work indicated in the following list:

Class of work.			No. of parties.	No. of detachments
1. Trigonometrical	...	...	1	...
2. Topographical ...	...	...	3	2
3. Forest ...	...	...	4	...
4. Cadastral ...	...	...	7	1
5. Traverse ...	...	...	1	...
6. Scientific ...	...	...	3	...
7. Geographical ...	...	...	2	...
	TOTAL	...	21	

Twelve of the parties and one detachment, *viz.*, those coming under the heads of Forest, Cadastral, and Traverse, were engaged on remunerative operations, *i.e.*, on work which leads to enhancement of land or forest revenue or to economy in administration.

2. The aggregate area surveyed in detail by the whole Department during the year was 104,711 square miles against a total of 80,101 square miles during the previous year.

As in the previous year, one party was employed on trigonometrical operations in the newly acquired territory of Upper Burma, where 70 miles of principal and 104 miles of secondary series were accomplished during the year, and three parties with two detachments were engaged on topographical surveys, their operations covering ground in the Bombay Presidency, in Baluchistan, in the Punjab Himalayas, in three districts of Burma, and in the valley of the Lower Indus; the areas topographically surveyed amounted to 10,215 square miles against 9,909 square miles in the previous year. Surveys in two districts of Burma were made on behalf of the Geological Department in connection with the development of mining industries—in Mergui the coal deposits, and in Katha the gold fields— having been explored.

3. The total outturn effected by survey parties working in forests in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Lower Burma was 2,170 square miles. The outturns in the Central Provinces and Madras were, in spite of the unhealthy season in the former, more satisfactory than elsewhere, and the Government of India hope to see better progress in other provinces next season. The work done by the Forest Survey Branch is not included in the Surveyor General's notice of forest surveys. Although it is under the general direction of the Inspector General of Forests, it is controlled by officers of the Survey Department, and, unless there is any practical objection to the course, it would be convenient if a review of it were to find a place in future annual reports. The cost rate of the Madras forest surveys has been reduced by 20 per cent. to Rs. 78 square mile, but the rates elsewhere appear from the table of rates on page 96 to have been considerably over Rs. 100, and in Lower Burma amounted to something over Rs. 300 for 4-inch surveys. Nothing appears in the extracts from the Forest Survey reports to justify these higher rates, though in Burma the Government of India are aware that great difficulties have to be encountered. The extracts deal rather with incidental matter than with the financial results, and it would be preferable that in future reviews the causes by which cost rates were affected should be prominently quoted from the reports submitted.

4. The most important operations have, as usual in recent years, been those connected with cadastral survey. As was noticed in last year's report, Colonel Sandeman has in Bengal given much effect to the policy which has been there adopted of amalgamating the Survey with the Settlement Department. The cost rate in Bihar is still above the level which it is hoped will be reached when the subordinates have had further practice and experience. The somewhat extravagant rates in Garhwal, where the survey party had been required to do work in greater detail than was really necessary, have been reduced from the original figure of Rs. 283 to Rs. 167 per square mile, the latter rate being as low as can be expected in a mountainous district. The area covered by all the parties is in the aggregate nearly 10 per cent. larger than that which was cadastrally surveyed last year, and this is satisfactory.

5. One of the most important reforms to which experience in cadastral work has led has been, as noticed last year, the employment of officers of the Junior Division on more responsible work and the expansion of cadastral parties under the supervision of each Senior Division Officer. This double reform has diminished the cost rate of supervision, and has admitted of the reduction of the Senior Division staff. Some set off has been made against the saving by improving the position and pay of the Junior Service as shown in the following table:

Former scale.	Pay.	Present scale.	Pay.
	Rs.		Rs.
50 Extra Assistant Superintendents	300—500	60 Extra Assistant Superintendents	300—550
85 Sub-Assistant Superintendents	120—250	72 Sub-Assistant Superintendents	120—250

The policy adopted is now shown to be justified both by lower cost rates and by more rapid progress. It is expected that the decline in cost rates and the improvement in progress will continue for some time to come, and the Surveyor General is to be congratulated on having introduced this effective reform.

6. The measure which had during the last few years been contemplated of reducing the appointment of one of the two Deputy Surveyors General and of abolishing the Trigonometrical Office at Dehra, when the triangulation of the Empire had been brought nearly to a close, was partially carried out by the end of the year 1893-94. Although the report under review only concerns the preceding year 1892-93, it is desirable to note that the original intention has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been so far modified that in place of the Deputy Surveyor General an officer of junior rank has been appointed in charge of the Dehra office, which in view both of the expansion of triangulation operations in Upper Burma and on the North-Western frontier and of the utility of the Dehra office for the forest cartographical work, which could not without inconvenience have been thrown on the already overcrowded Calcutta office, is still to be maintained.

7. A measure which has had much to do with the increase of work in the Calcutta office was carried out towards the close of the year under review, *viz.*, the reorganization of the Photographic and Lithographic office, in which the outturn of the presses and machines have now reached the number of a million pulls, or more than 30 per cent. over the number of the preceding year. The value of the work done was nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. Colonel Waterhouse, to whom the progress made in this section is greatly due, deserves the thanks of the Government of India for his energetic and able supervision of his special Department.

8. The control of the Revenue and Cadastral Surveys by Colonel Strahan, Deputy Surveyor General, has been zealous and effective, and he has fully carried out the instructions of the Government of India to keep himself in personal communication with the Local Governments of Provinces in which revenue surveys are being conducted. The work of the Department in all branches under the guidance of Colonel Thuillier, C.I.E., R.E., again deserves the commendation of the Governor General in Council.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General, Inspector General of Forests, Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 26TH MAY 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1893. Mean mileage worked.	WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1893. Earnings. Total.	WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1894. Mean mileage worked.	WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1894. Earnings. Total.	WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 27th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 26th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	9,91,576	607	1,683	10,20,750	607	2,18,40,938	2,37,56,793	19,15,855	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,59,964	185	862	1,43,636	167	34,57,339	36,65,158	2,07,819	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,01,640	135	752	1,27,827	170	24,30,152	26,34,292	2,04,140	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	2,592	123	21	2,434	116	43,866	42,152	...	1,714
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	5,59,233	329	1,719	6,53,250	380	1,08,73,889	1,18,61,077	9,87,188	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,67,649	161	1,042	1,60,723	154	33,39,819	29,62,394	...	3,77,425
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,42,443	123	1,164	1,54,867	133	25,42,269	27,45,129	2,02,860	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,43,714	190	756	1,35,920	180	26,52,003	25,87,058	...	64,945
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	19,629	88	231	17,896	77	3,41,259	4,31,497	90,238	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	17	910	54	...	16,940	16,940	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	22,88,440	281	8,247	24,18,213	293	4,75,21,534	5,07,02,490	31,80,956	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,46,936	218	2,507	6,16,772	246	1,19,64,851	1,34,07,216	14,42,365	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,90,520	275	741	2,03,212	274	40,46,657	44,52,007	4,05,350	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,90,520	245	813	2,62,390	323	41,04,518	48,66,170	7,61,652	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	15,981	128	125	14,740	118	3,23,491	3,21,586	...	1,905
East Coast (state)	55	91	4,497	49	266	31,460	118	(*f*) 75,084	5,05,432	4,30,348	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,24,581	171	730	1,47,008	201	36,28,647	32,06,478	...	4,22,169
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,573	63	25	694	28	23,325	22,817	...	508
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	452	57	8	501	63	10,463	9,961	...	502
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,75,060	217	5,215	12,76,777	245	2,41,77,036	2,67,91,667	26,14,631	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	10,08,596	677	1,490	8,06,302	541	2,00,34,215	1,95,86,285	...	4,47,930
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,20,564	932	401	4,15,000	965	76,17,916	77,71,149	1,53,233	...
Madras	242	840	2,06,875	246	840	1,87,186	223	42,50,874	40,59,003	...	1,91,871
TOTAL	575	2,791	16,45,035	589	2,791	14,38,488	515	3,19,03,005	3,14,16,437	...	4,86,568
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,893	50,08,535	315	16,253	51,33,478	316	10,36,01,575	10,89,10,594	53,09,019	...
* **Assisted companies.**											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	20,645	128	161	20,910	130	4,93,010	5,90,379	97,360	...
Tarkessur	277	22	4,893	222	22	5,388	245	1,36,831	1,46,496	9,665	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	11,714	175	67	9,608	143	1,63,017	1,99,506	36,489	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	10,728	138	78	8,884	115	2,09,274	2,18,655	9,381	...
TOTAL	142	328	47,980	146	328	44,790	137	10,02,141	11,55,036	1,52,895	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	51,787	156	333	67,421	202	12,38,898	12,63,010	24,112	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,361	105	13	1,610	124	29,408	29,278	...	130
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	11,586	107	108	19,999	185	2,78,690	3,31,145	52,455	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	34,156	103	362	33,642	93	7,08,360	6,46,541	...	61,819
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	7,316	79	93	9,260	100	1,63,955	1,92,323	28,368	...
Kolhápur	83	29	2,468	85	29	2,440	84	50,442	56,923	6,481	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	7,766	108	72	7,230	100	1,31,211	1,22,794	...	8,417
TOTAL	125	979	1,16,140	119	1,019	1,41,602	140	26,00,964	26,42,014	41,050	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,724	194	334	48,763	146	10,63,307	9,70,124	...	93,273
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	46	3,006	65	46	3,733	81	(*i*) 19,732	66,974	47,242	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	17,059	47	364	26,300	72	3,78,052	5,65,299	1,87,247	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,656	81	94	9,582	102	1,34,163	1,44,935	10,772	...
TOTAL	93	838	92,445	110	838	88,378	105	15,95,344	17,47,332	1,51,988	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,038	52,65,400	292	18,429	54,08,248	293	10,88,00,024	11,44,54,976	56,54,952	...

Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 27th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1894-95.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	Week ending 27th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th May 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	602	1,634	9,91,576	607	1,683	10,20,750	607	86,79,60	92,08,320	5,28,719	...
[illegible]	149	863	1,59,964	185	862	1,43,636	167	13,78,378	13,09,624	...	68,754
Indian Midland	132	752	1,01,640	135	752	1,27,827	170	9,86,703	10,81,150	94,447	...
Bezwada Extension	95	21	2,592	123	21	2,434	116	14,645	15,763	1,1:8	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	261	1,699	5,59,233	329	1,719	6,53,250	380	44,22,664	50,06,658	5,83,994	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,67,649	161	1,042	1,60,723	15.	13,28,456	12,20,425	...	1,08,031
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	100	1,156	1,42,443	123	1,164	1,54,867	133	11,00,696	11,99,448	98,752	
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	132	756	1,43,714	190	756	1,35,920	180	10,95,251	11,35,759	40,508	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	67	223	19,629	88	231	17,896		1,31,671	1,68,511	36,840	
Pálanpur-Deesa	41	...	...		17	910			6,800	6,800	
Total	250	8,147	22,88,440	281	8,247	24,18,213	293	,91,38,065	2,03,52,458	12,14,393	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	232	2,509	5,46,936	218	2,507	6,16,772	246	45,09,189	51,61,134	6,51,945	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	24	692	1,90,520	275	741	2,03,212	274	16,81,160	18,31,812	1,50,652	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	309	777	1,90,520	245	813	2,62,390	323	15,02,608	16,75,457	1,72,849	
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	15,981	128	125	14,740	118	1,20,271	1,20,749	478	
East Coast (state)	66	91	4,497	49	266	31,460	118	(*f*)47,476	2,34,499	1,87,023	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,24,581	171	730	1,47,008	20	11,42,985	9,88,291		1,54,694
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	49	25	1,573	63	25	694	28	10,051	8,425		1,626
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	452	57	8	501	63	4,073	3,990		83
Total	225	4,955	10,75,060	217	5,215	12,76,777	245	90,17,813	1,00,24,357	10,06,544	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	510	1,490	10,08,596	677	1,490	8,06,302	541	84,08,446	73,34,962		11,33,484
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,29,564	932	461	4,45,000	965	35,55,144	35,19,151		35,993
Madras	238	840	2,06,875	246	840	1,87,186	223	16,02,623	15,30,378		72,245
Total	449	2,791	16,45,035	589	2,791	14,38,488	515	1,36,26,213	,23,84,491		12,41,722
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	277	15,893	50,08,535	315	16,253	51,33,478	316	4,17,82,091	4,27,61,306	9,79,215	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	20,645	128	161	20,910	130	2,12,060	2,68,878	56,818	
Tarkessur	253	22	4,893	222	22	5,388	245	58,758	61,947	3,189	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	11,714	175		9,608	143	88,697	75,005		13,692
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,728	138		8,884	115	86,524	81,161		5,363
Total	149	328	47,980	146	328	44,790	137	4,46,039	4,86,991	40,952	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	51,787	156	333	67,421	202	4,87,253	5,35,504	48,251	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,361	105	13	1,610	124	11,410	12,756	1,346	
Rájpura-Bhátinda	129	108	11,586	107	108	19,999	185	1,19,665	1,34,161	14,496	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	95	331	34,156	103	362	33,642	93	2,64,584	2,55,236		9,348
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	75	93	7,316	79	93	9,260	100	69,863	72,744	2,881	...
Kolhápur	77	29	2,468	85	29	2,440	84	18,648	26,404	7,756	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	7,766	108	72	7,230	100	58,605	50,071		8,534
Total	115	979	1,16,440	119	1,010	1,41,602	140	10,30,028	10,86,876	56,848	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	118	334	64,724	194	334	48,763	146	4,87,895	4,15,809		72,086
Jetalsar-Rájkot	60	46	3,006	65	46	3,733	81	(*i*) 19,732	28,425	8,693	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	17,059	47	364	26,300	72	1,38,806	2,09,466	70,660	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	67	94	7,656	81	94	9,582				5,235	
Total	81	838	92,445		838	88,378	105			12,502	
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,038	52,65,400	292	8,429	4,08,248	293	4,39,58,872	,50,48,389	0,89,517	

Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) The earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 27th May 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M., on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1437 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 9th June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 163 of 1894.—Charles Méray-Horvath, of Arad in Hungary, Publisher and Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, apparatus or machines for producing type matrices.

No. 164 of 1894.—Rajkristo Coomar Rai Sahib, L.C.E., Civil Engineer of 86-3, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, for an improved apparatus for pressing Castor oil by hand or steam power.

No. 165 of 1894.—Denis Roussel and Jean Boucher, both of 6, Rue Septimanie, Nimes in the Republic of France, manufacturers, for improvements in apparatus for raising liquids.

No. 166 of 1894.—Amos Herbert Hobson of 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers.

No. 167 of 1894.—Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes, Consulting Engineers, both of 26, Castle Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in, and in apparatus for, sealing cans or other containing vessels."

No. 168 of 1894.—Maung So Kin, a British subject, and native of Burma, at present residing at No. 6, Creek Row, Calcutta, for an improved Skin-cleaner to be known as the "Thabok-oo Skin-cleaner."

No. 1438 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 113 of 1893.—Albert William Atwater and John Francis Mackie, constituting the legal firm of Atwater and Mackie of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Advocates, for "improvements in Heat Deflectors." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 266 of 1893.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe of 32, Charlesworth Terrace, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, Engineer, for "improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances." (Filed 29th May 1894.)

No. 317 of 1893.—John Finlay of 1, Prospect Terrace, Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, and of Hastings, Serampore, Bengal, India, Mill Manager, for "improvements in warp beaming machines." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 323 of 1893.—Hermann Thoms, Doctor of Philosophy, of 12-13 Gericht Strasse, Berlin, Germany, for "Processes for obtaining p-Phenetolcarbamide." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 364 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a "Cigar-Weevil Stifler." (Filed 7th June 1894.)

No. 42 of 1894.—James Bibby of Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Oil Cake Manufacturer, for "improvements in machinery for cleaning cotton seed." (Filed 17th May 1894.)

No. 96 of 1894.—Robert Wighton Moncrieff, Engineer of "Brookhurst" Demesne Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, England, for "improvements in paper-making machines." (Filed 29th May 1894.)

No. 1439 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, during the period 1st March 1894 to 28th February 1895, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—

No. 50 of 1888.—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, Designers in glass and glassware, of 34 Grays Inn Road, London, England, for improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal or metalized material.

No. 1440 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 215 of 1889.—Mr. George Rose's invention for "improvements in, and connected with, spray lamps for lighting and heating purposes." (Specification filed 5th March 1890.)

No. 261 of 1889.—Messrs. Melville Thompson Neale and John Henry Smalpage's invention for "means and apparatus for signalling during Fog or hazy weather at sea, applicable also for general signalling purposes at sea, whether from moveable or fixed structures such as ships, forts or the like." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

No. 276 of 1889.—The Lucigen Light Company's invention for "improvements in self-generating gas burners for burning oils." (Specification filed 3rd March 1890.)

No. 283 of 1889.—Messrs. Charles James Fox and Henry Phillips Kirkham's invention for "improvements in coffer

dams, or sectional docks for inspecting and repairing the submerged portions of ships, and like structures." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

No. 289 of 1889.—Messrs. William Middleton and William Wilson's invention for "improvements in apparatus for grinding card teeth for carding fibres." (Specification filed 8th March 1890.)

No. 305 of 1889.—Mr. Hermann Rippke's invention for "improvements in field-mice traps." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 16 of 1888.—Messrs. John Charles William Stanley and Leonard Butler Wrightson's invention for "improvements in tea chests, boxes or the like applicable for containing other goods or articles." (Specification filed 1st March 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following books, Acts and Regulations have been prescribed for the B. L. Examination in 1896:—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.
2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII; Act III of 1881 (B.C.) (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act), except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills).
3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4, Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1859, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act VII of 1880 (B.C.); Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98; Act IV of 1893 (Partition Act).
4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.	Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registration Act), Part I, Section 3, Parts III, IV, VI, X, and XII. Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription), Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, *Wakf* and Pre-emption); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.
5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.	Anson's Law of Contract, Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5, 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877.
6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.
7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including the Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.	Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction, Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Schedule II.
8. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession	Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections I—V, Chapter II, Sections I—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting Chapters 6—7, 11—12 and 13; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

NOTE.—*In the list of text-books for the B. L. Examination, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.*

2. The limits of subjects (3) (*Logic and Mental Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian*), and (4) (*Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian*) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows:—

(A) The examination in subject (3) shall include—

(i) A general knowledge of Logic and a special study of the following:—

(*a*) The Experimental Methods and the Ground of Induction.

(*b*) The Function of the Syllogism.

(ii) A general knowledge of Mental Philosophy and a special study of the following:—

(*a*) Relation between Psychical and Nervous States.

(*b*) Philosophy of Perception.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.

(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhava Acharyya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of the following:—

(*a*) Aristotle . . .	Psychology (translated by Edwin Wallace).
(*b*) Kant . . .	Critique of Pure Reason (translated by Max Muller).
(*c*) Annam Bhatta . .	Tarka-Sangraha (translated by Ballantyne).
(*d*) Kapila . . .	Sankhya Aphorisms (translated by Ballantyne).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

(B) The examination in subject (4) shall include—

(i) A general knowledge of Natural Theology and a special study of the following:—

(*a*) The idea of Power.

(*b*) The Teleological Theory of the Universe.

(ii) A general knowledge of Moral Philosophy and a special study of the following:—

(*a*) Genesis of the Moral Consciousness.

(*b*) Nature and origin of Moral Authority.

iii) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.

(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy as in *Madhava Acharyya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of—

(*a*) Aristotle . . .	Ethics (translated by Williams or Welldon).
(*b*) Kant . . .	Theory of Ethics (as in Abbott).
(*c*) Vyasa and Sankara .	*Vedanta-Sutras* with Bhashya (as in Part I of George Thibaut's translation).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii,) and (iv).

3. The limits of subject (1) (Sanskrit) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows:—

(A) *Literature*—

Dandin .	Dasakumar Charita.
Bhababhuti .	Malati Madhaba.
Bharavi .	Kiratarjuniya, I—XIV.
Bhattanarayan	Beni Sanhara.

A general acquaintance with Grammar and Rhetoric is required.

(B) *Philosophy*—

Vyasa and Sankara . . . . . . Vedanta Sutra with Bhashya.

(C) *Upanishad*—

Chhandogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.
Brihadaranyaka Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.

One paper shall be set on each of the above three branches. The fourth paper shall be an Essay in Sanskrit on some topic connected with the subjects of the other three papers.

4. The limits of subject (5) (History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

(i) The examination in History shall be limited to the Hindu and Mahomedan Periods of Indian History. Both periods to be studied generally ; and in addition, the Hindu Period to be studied with a special reference to the Age of Asoka and to the development of society, religion and literature, and the Mahomedan Period with a special reference to the Age of Akbar. The questions on History shall include the Geography of India in its bearing on these two periods. Two papers shall be set on these subjects.

(ii) The examination in Political Economy and Political Philosophy shall be in a standard higher than that prescribed for the M. A. examination and shall include a knowledge of the historical development of these Sciences. Two papers shall be set on these subjects.

5. The limits of subject (1) (Greek and Latin) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

Greek.

(i) A general knowledge of the works of the Greek Authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 300 B.C., and of Theocritus.
(ii) Greek composition in prose and verse.
(iii) Special subject—the Drama limited to the extant works of Æschylus, Sophocles Euripides and Aristophanes.
(iv) Questions on Textual Criticism and on the history of the Language.

Latin.

(i) A general knowledge of the works of the Latin Authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 17 A.D., and of Tacitus.
(ii) Latin composition in prose and verse.
(iii) Special subject—Roman History from the earliest times to the death of Julius Cæsar
(iv) Questions on Textual Criticism and on the history of the Language.

6 The limits of subject (1) (English) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows .—

(A) The development of the English language from the earliest times to the end of the 14th Century, as illustrated in the Anglo-Saxon and English literature of this period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

(i) Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I.
(ii) Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, Parts I and II.
(iii) Piers Plowman.
(iv) Chaucer.
(v) Barlaam and Josaphat as in the Bodleian (779), Vernon and Harley Mss.
(vi) Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
(vii) Kellner's Historical Outlines of English Syntax.
(viii) Oliphant's Old and Middle English.

(B) The English Drama from its rise to the end of the reign of Queen Anne.

7. The limits of subject (2) (Comparative Philology, Paleography, and Epigraphy) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

The examination in subject (2) shall include—
(i) The Science of Languages and Comparative Philology generally.
(ii) The Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European and Semitic Languages.
(iii) The Languages of Europe with special reference to Greek, Latin, and English, their Paleography and Epigraphy.
(iv) The Languages of North India with special reference to Sanskrit and its cognates, their Paleography and Epigraphy.

NOTE.—One paper shall be set in each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Group (i).

Max Müller	Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 volumes.
Sayce	Principles of Comparative Philology; Introduction to the Science of Language.
Whitney	Language and Study of Language.
Debbrück	Introduction to the Study of Language.
H. Paul	Principles of the History of Language (translated by H. A. Strong, second Edition, 1890).
Hovelacque	The Science of Language: linguistics, philology, etymology (translated by A. H. Keane).
Key	Language, its origin and development.

Group (ii).

Karl Brugmann	Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages, 2 volumes (Volume 1, translated by Dr. J. Wright; Volume 2 translated by S. Conway and W. H. D. Rouse).
Bopp	Comparative Grammar.
Schleicher	Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages (translated by H. Bendall).
J. E. King and C. Cookson	The Principles of Sound and Inflection as illustrated in the Greek and Latin Languages (1888).
W. Wright	Lecture on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
Sir W. Martin	Inquiries concerning the structure of the Semitic Languages.
P. Haupt	Studies on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages, with special reference to Assyrian (Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, Volume X).

Group (iii).

J. Byrne	Origin of the Greek, Latin and Gothic roots (2nd edition, 1893).
Helfenstein	Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages.
Latham	The English Language.
Marsh	Origin and History of the English Language; Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language.
Rask	Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Sweet	Anglo-Saxon Reader. History of English Sounds.
Morris	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
J. C. C. Clark	The origin and varieties of the Semitic Alphabet (Chicago-London, 1887).
E. M. Thompson	Greek and Latin Palæography (1893).
J. Taylor	The Alphabet; An account of the origin and development of letters (2 Volumes, 1883).
Edinburgh Review, 1890	The origin of Alphabets.

Group (iv).

J. Muir	Original Sanskrit Texts, only the second volume.
E. Müller	A simplified Grammar of the Pali Language.
E. B. Cowell	Prakrita Prokāça of Vararuchi.
A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle	1. Prakrita Lakshana, or Chanda's Grammar of the Ancient Prakrit. 2. Comparative Grammar of the Gandian Languages. 3. Ancient Indian Alphabets (Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II).
J. Beames	Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages, 3 volumes.
Grierson	Seven Grammars of the Behar Dialects.
Grierson and Hœrnle	Comparative Dictionary of the Behari Language (the Introduction only).
Harkness (Captain)	Ancient and Modern Alphabets of India.
R. Cust	The Modern languages of the East Indies.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Volume I, The Asoka Inscriptions, Volume III, The Gupta Inscriptions Epigraphia Indicas.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th June, 1894.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT LOANS			4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54	Of 1893-94	TOTAL	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th May, 1894	49,600	9,66,500	10,16,100	10,85,013	19,91,600	2,92,89,200	15,00,86,900	3,52,21,100	1,77,84,400	23,54,58,213	36,000	19,000	1,35,400	1,90,400	1,36,800	31,200	23,68,32,713
Add—																	
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1894	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	25,400	..	25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1894	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1894	...	10,000	10,000	...	6,02,000	3,000	2,01,000	1,63,200	...	9,69,200	...	...	...	...	...	.	9,79,200
	49,600	9,76,500	10,26,100	10,85,013	25,93,600	2,92,92,200	15,02,87,900	3,54,09,700	1,77,84,400	23,64,52,813	36,000	19,000	1,35,400	1,90,400	1,36,800	31,200	23,78,37,313
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	3,500	3,500	...	...	1,05,500	17,82,900	1,46,000	9,000	20,43,400	...	6,000	7,300	13,300	...	...	20,60,200
Balance on 31st May, 1894	49,600	9,73,000	10,22,600	10,85,013	25,93,600	2,91,86,700	14,85,05,000	3,52,63,700	1,77,75,400	23,44,09,413	30,000	13,600	1,28,100	1,77,100	1,36,800	31,200	23,57,77,113

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Mar., 1894, enfaced from India 8,484 lakhs; re transferred from London 7,424 lakhs.
" 1st Apl., 1894, " 15th Apl., " ditto 3 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 8 " ditto 47 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May, " ditto 15 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 10 " ditto 20 "

8,530 lakhs. 7,517 lakhs.
7,517 "

Balance against India 1,003 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th June, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. O'Brien	Mayo Hospital, Lahore	7th March, 1893	District Judge, Lahore, 29th March, 1894.	No will found. The deceased was a Sergeant Watchman, Locomotive Shops. No application for letters of administration.
,, Sergeant Thomas Murray.	Kuhuri	21st March, 1894	District Judge, Cuttack, 5th April, 1894.	The deceased was an Overseer of the 1st grade, Permanent-way Works, attached to the Chilka Lake Sub-division of the East Coast Railway. No application for probate or letters of administration.
J. A. Saunders	Chunar	30th April, 1894	Judge, Mirzapur, 7th May, 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was a pensioned Subadar. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. K. Calderwood	Pakokku	4th February, 1894	Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku, 17th April, 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. No application for letters of administration.
Hony. Surgn. Richard Srathedan Dawson.	Monyma	1st May, 1894	District Judge, Lower Chindwin, 10th May, 1894.	No will found. But it is probable that deceased's will is in possession of his widow in Scotland. The deceased was an Honorary Surgeon, Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail Monyma. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. W. Findlay	Ajmere	17th April, 1894	Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 22nd May, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was an Assistant Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The widow, Mrs. Findlay, who is the sole heir and executrix, has applied for probate of the will.
,, William Kingham	Assensole	20th May, 1894	District Judge, Burdwan, 29th May, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was a Driver, East Indian Railway. No application for probate.
,, G. V. Thompson	Purulia	26th May, 1894	Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, June, 1894.	The deceased was an Accountant attached to the Road Cess Office of Purulia in the District of Manbhoom in Bengal. No application for administration.
,, E. A. Gennoe	Gya	27th May, 1894	Officiating District Judge, Gya, 30th May, 1894.	No will found. The deceased was Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. No application for letters of administration.
,, Charles Noyce*	Mandalay	31st January, 1894	Civil Judge, Mandalay, 8th February, 1894.	No application for letters of administration.

* *N.B.*—The notice published in this Gazette of 7th April last, reporting the death at Mandalay, on the 1st February, 1894, of Mr. W. C. Noyce, is incorrect and is withdrawn.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 16th June, 1894.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th June, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up					2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund					56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	82,01,990	15	7	}	2,10,54,441	4	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,28,52,450	4	11	}			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches					3,84,00,703	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.					6,66,181	6	4
Sundries					35,30,409	13	6
RUPEES					8,92,51,735	12	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities					93,83,282	0	0
Other authorized Investments					49,63,698	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities					1,08,28,969	13	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities					95,76,795	13	4
Bills discounted and purchased					2,43,31,856	12	0
Balances with other Banks					4,89,953	8	5
Bullion					1,129	1	5
Dead Stock					13,00,001	2	7
Stamps					8,587	9	6
Sundries					18,63,898	1	11
					6,27,48,172	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,08,52,490	3	3	}	2,65,03,563	5	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,56,51,073	2	3	}			
RUPEES					8,92,51,735	12	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th June, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 41·6.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL,
The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1894.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 419.—Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624 A., dated 18th August, 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 2nd quarter of 1894-95 has been fixed at 1*s.* $1\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R17-9-8.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. H. J. Augustine, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edinburgh), is admitted temporarily into the service as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, and posted to Burma.

No. 9.—On transfer from the Burma Administration, the services of first grade Apothecary J. Davis are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 10.—First grade Senior Apothecary C. Cordell, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th July, 1894.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 18.—Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 4-R.—Mr. M. Gastand, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege

leave for two months and twenty-six days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th April, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 9.—The following permanent promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates shown against each:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
			1894.
E. A. Kenyon	Asst Supdt, class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. C. A. Goodall	Asst Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI	Asst Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	26th Feb.
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade	Asst Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. S. Olphert	Asst. Supdt, class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	30th March.
R T. Gibbs	Asst. Supdt, class VII, 1st grade, and tempy class VI.	Asst Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	30th March.
C. B. Williams	Asst. Supdt, class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst Supdt, class VII, 1st grade.	30th March.
A. P. Hill	Asst Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst Supdt, class VI, 1st grade.	1st April.
M. G. Simpson	Asst. Supdt, class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	1st April.
W. Barker	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.
W. J. Donaghey	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th June, 1894.

No. 2056-G.—It is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Meywar, availed himself, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1833-G, dated the 18th idem.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 2106-G.—The medical charge of the Magistracy Jail at Abu was transferred, with effect from the 1st April, 1894, from first class Hospital Assistant Emamuddin of the Agency Hospital, to third class Hospital Assistant Chunda Singh, attached to the Charitable Dispensary.

No. 2108-G.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th June, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 602—331-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 185-A (1) of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of Section 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Pundit Brijjiwanlal Sarma, B.A., Naib Tehsildar, Ajmere, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 28.—Mr. C. Hitchcock, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. F. White, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 231, dated the 1st June, 1894, Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 910-*I*.—Mr. A R. Ammon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail of it.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Ammon, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade

Lala Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr A B Thompson to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade

H. M. KISCH,
Offg Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th June, 1894

Adolphus, A S.
Berryman & Co.
Bintichrarrio, Mon.
Briggs, Charles
Camela & Co
Cook, H. W, and Sons
Ditmar Bros.
Fugene, H.
Fairbrother, H.
Harrison & Co.
Hewett, B.
Gow, Mr.
Howard, B, Professor.
Johnstone, S. M.
Larnis & Co.
Lawson C., & Co.
Mengerohansen. H
Mitchell and Waller.
Stebbing, E P
Turnbull & Co.
White Fild & Co.
Wool & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Alexander, Mrs.
Anderson, J. E.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Binder, Monsieur.
Bounaud, G. A.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Broughton, Mrs.
Burgess, R.
Burno, Miss A.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Clarke, G. W., Capt.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, L. H.
Crake, D. H.
Crouch, Madame.
Cuthbertson, W.
Dame, Frank M.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J. T.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Drewitz, H.
Dudley, Mrs.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Fischelsohn, E.
Gaythorne, Miss D.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Glewis, G. M
Grossmann, John.
Griffen, Maurice.
Harris, J. G
Hewitt, W. R.
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E A.
Howard, J
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff, A.
Johnson, Capt T S
Kochler, Alice, Mrs
Kolbe, Gotthold.
Liddell, F. A.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lutmann, F.
Mackintosh, G W.
Macneill, Col J. G. R. D.
Mann, J. C.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Mitchell, W. J.
M nck & Hind
Murphy, E.
Newington, D.
Palmer, J.
Randolph, C. G.
Raubal, Guido.
Rayner, Francis.
Redmond, W.
Reich, L R
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Rosenzweig, Marie.
Rosenzvoig, Mis. B.
Saunders, R.
Schwartz, Miss F.
Smale, J A.
Speyht, Edwin.
Staniland, Carl.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stracey, Mr
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. E.
Thorp, Henry.
Thurston, E.
Townsend, Mrs.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Van Tassell, Mrs. E.
Vodoz, A.
Walcott, R. L.
Wall, John.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson L. P.
Weiss, Max.
William, G E.
Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.
Blake, Mrs. H.
Cunei, M. K.
Fillatran, Paul.
Teall, C.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, W.
Ascherfort, Mrs.
Anton.
Abdul Huck, Sahib.
Aldham, C. J.
Allen, C. H.
Burke, Miss M.
Beville, Harry.
Bignall, C. W.
Burk, J. M.
Biges, E.
Baldwin, W.
Beer, Alf. C.
Bailey, C.
Basten, N.
Baker, F.
Carey, Miss Cynthio E.
Carr, G. P.
Cole, Gn. C. 94185.
Conningham, G. H.
Cohen, Anna.
Chrestrin, Miss A. J.
Crawford, Surg.-Maj.
Dundee, J. C.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.
Douglas, Jane A.
Fendall, W.
Fakeer Mahomed.
Gillon, Mrs.
Goldie, A. L.
Harding, D. Lyn
Harrison, Revd. P. R.
Heller, Max.
Holdsworth, Mrs. E.
Harrison, J. E.
Harrison, Miss E.
Howard, P.
Haw, R.
Hirsh, Jacob.
Inglis, A. E.
Jehangir, P. Khambatta.
Johnson, Mr. A. G.
Johnson, Charles.
Kromer, Moritz.
Kadir Baksh.
King, Joseph.
Kanreuther, J F. S.
Leslie, N.
Lad, B. P.
Leao, Capt. Awd.
Lengley, J. M.
Legat, Mis E.
Luximon Naidoo.
Montanlard, L. P.
Mirza Wajid H. Khan.
Moorhoose, R.
Mark, Franz.
Melamed, Grief, Miss.
Martin, E. C.
Moore, Miss C.
Nunn, W.
Owen, Chees.
Pinchasik, S.
Prato, Sign. D. O. H. Leone.
Pottinger, Mrs.
Pathiarun, H. O.
Patterson, S. H.
Rosegoveick, Bellina.
, Miss.
, Miss Rebecca.
Rosnistkey, Mrs. S.
Robertson, C. C.
Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Summers, P.
Spena, Reg.
Sieberg, Otto.
Sharpe, F. S.
Singer, R.
Sandford, J. R.
Saunders, R.
Smith, Geo.
Stoffer, J.
Thomas, Mrs. A.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Vaingartin, A.
Vaingaw, H.
Venmoos, C.
Wood, Eo. S.
Watling, G. W.
Wright, Barton.
Wilson, Lady S.
Wilson, J.
William, E. H.
Wells, Miss E. F.
Williams, Capt.
Willcox, H. W.
White, Mr.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, Th.
Xavier, Mrs.
Zilz, Klara.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sircar, Rev. K C.

The 16th June, 1894

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom	19th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)		Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.		Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania		
Australasian Colonies . .		*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Straits, China, and Japan		Per Steamer *C. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein		Per Steamer *Canara*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.		Per Steamer *Ethiopia*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon		Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Port Blair	19th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon
Mauritius	22nd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	17th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Castore*.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers wil be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M., for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 :—

The graves are those of—

(1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.
(2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.
(3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.
(4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.
(5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.
(6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.
(7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.
(8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.
(9) Captain H H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

Chaplain of Quetta.

The 28th May, 1894.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin.	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12
½ „	R 8,	„	R 8-8
¼ „	R 4,	„	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৸৹
½ আধ „ „	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮৷৹
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪৷৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-8
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(1888),	R2-0
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Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes held at the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

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The Government Promissory Note, No 313675, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for R100, originally standing in the name of Shamapada Sreemanee, and last endorsed to Megmala Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

MEGMALA DASSEE,
No. 38, Colootollah Street,
Calcutta.

Lost in Transit by Post.

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For the National Bank of India, Ld.,
CHAS. NICOLL,
Sub-Manager.
3, Council House Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

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A Supplement to the Gazette of India *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* Part VI *of the* Gazette.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93

No. 94 A.—G , dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—*By the Government of India, Public Works Department*

Read—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93.

Resolution.—The main points worthy of notice are :—

I.—The improvement in Revenue and the decrease in Expenditure as compared with 1891-92.

II.—The cost and return from buildings occupied as residences, *vide* paragraph 4.

III.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications, *vide* paragraphs 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22 to 26, and 29 to 33.

IV.—The percentages of establishment charges on outlay, *vide* paragraph 15.

V.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee, *vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The figures of Revenue compare as follows with those of 1891-92 :—

	Rx.
1892-93	607,914
1891-92	577,330
Increase	30,584

The increase is due chiefly to larger receipts from sale of 'produce' and 'old materials' and to larger contributions realized in the Civil Department for public works. In the note under review contributions are classed separately, whereas in that for 1891-92, they were included under the head "Miscellaneous." There was also a slight improvement in the profits from the Roorkee workshops.

3. Under the head "Rents of buildings" there was an improvement in the total receipts which amounted to Rx. 45,835. This is considerably in excess of any figure attained during the past five years. The net return from buildings occupied as residences (excluding those allotted rent-free) amounted to 1·64 per cent. against 1·72 in 1891-92 and 1·50 in 1890-91. The small return in 1892-93 is due chiefly to certain buildings having been brought on to the Capital and Revenue Accounts of buildings for the first time, for which the rents assessed were inadequate; it is also partly due to the delay in the revision of rents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of buildings which are under-rented.

4. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rx. 4,969,615 against Rx. 5,345,968 in 1891-92, so that there has been a decrease of Rx. 376,353 during the year. The figures (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local funds and Contributions) compare as follows :—

	1891-92.	*1892-93.*	*Difference.*
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial . .	882,329	773,509	−108,820
Provincial . .	2,461,115	2,162,357	−298,758
Incorporated local	1,651,761	1,714,593	+62,832
Total	4,995,205	4,650,459	—344,746

It is observed that while there has been a considerable decrease both under Imperial and Provincial expenditure, there has been an increase under Local; the net decrease therefore amounts to Rx. 344,746.

5. Of the total outlay by departmental and civil officers during the year under review, much more was expended on new buildings than on new roads, the figures being Rx. 971,710 and Rx. 783,932 respectively against Rx. 1,139,469 and Rx. 902,759 respectively in the previous year. In the matter of repairs Rx. 1,328,493 were spent on communications and Rx. 289,899 on buildings against Rx. 1,333,048 and Rx. 312,719 respectively in 1891-92.

The Government of India, in inviting attention to the remarks in paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 96 A.—G., dated 20th April 1892, and in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 90 A.—G. of the 3rd June 1893, trust that works of communication, particularly feeder roads to railways, will have the first claim on the annual assignments for expenditure on public works.

6. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only for the past five years is given below :—

1888-89	26·30 per cent.
1889-90	26·80 „
1890-91	25·97 „
1891-92	22·44 „
1892-93	27·48 „

The average for the five years ending 1892-93 is 25·68 per cent. The percentage charge is necessarily high owing to the establishment itself being more or less fixed, while the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower.

7. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1892-93 on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College amounted to £480 exclusive of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment which amounted respectively to £4,537 and £761; the total of these three items amounting to £5,778. On the other hand, the net debit on account of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rx. 12,614.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 94 A.—G., dated 4th June, 1894.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93.

The amount of *Revenue* and *Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is :—

	Collected or expended by Public Works Officers.	Collected or expended by Officers of other Departments.	Collected or expended in England.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	181,115	382,428	44,371	607,914
enditure	3,544,064	1,291,764	133,787	4,969,615*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx 319,156 from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, and Rx. 778 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 607,914. Of this sum—

	Rx.	
	181,115	were realized by Public Works Officers in India;
	382,428	by Officers of other Departments in India; and
	44,371	in England.
Total .	607,914	

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected are :—

Sources of Revenue.	Collections by Public Works Officers. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Collections by Officers of Other Departments. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Grand Total.
India.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Contributions . .						1,505	19,565	21,070	21,070
Receipts from Strand bank, Maidan, etc, in Calcutta . .		4,618		4,618					4,618
Rents of buildings . . .	9,672	31,616	352	41,640		3,064	1,131	4,195	45,835
Sales of " . . .	206	4,962	325	5,493		1,364	1,080	2,444	7,937
" of barrack furniture . .	12			12					12
" of tools and plant . .	294	4,387	77	4,758					4,758
" of produce . . .	94	5,910	1,133	7,137	19	2,232	11,225	13,476	20,613
" of old materials . .	71	20,257	121	20,449			1,299	1,299	21,748
Value of materials from old buildings	112	449		566					566
Receipts from Public Works Workshops		9,247		9,247					9,247
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College . . .		2,794		2,794					2,794
Tolls on roads		61,253		61,253		8,123	32,745	40,868	102,121
Ferry receipts		7,914		7,914		98,992	187,068	286,060	293,974
Unclaimed deposits . . .	—12	120	5	113					113
Collections in Bombay under the Highway Act		2,352	...	2,352					2,352
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous .	752	11,783	194	12,729	'90	749		5,525	18,254
Fees on masonry graves . .						1,626		1,626	1,626
Arboriculture							4,819	4,848	4,848
Tolls on steamers . . .							1,017	1,017	1,017
Recoveries of advances made in England		12		40					40
Total .	11,229	167,674	2,212	181,115	838	117,655	263,935		563,543
England.									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill . .	27,704			27,704					27,704
Exchange	16,667			16,667					16,667
Total .	44,371			44,371					44,371
GRAND TOTAL .	55,600	167,674	2,212	225,486	838	117,655	263,935	382,428	607,914
For details by Provinces, see page of account		vi	vi			vi	vi		vi

3. A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below :—

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1892-93	564,300	596,600	607,914

The increases of Rx. 43,614 over Budget Estimate and of Rx. 11,314 over Revised Estimate are chiefly due to the receipts from tolls and ferries having been under-estimated and to a further improvement in the profits of the Roorkee workshops.

4. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 45,835.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years :—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888 89	33,245	3,691	36,936
1889-90	36,875	4,061	40,936
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974
1892-93	41,640	4,195	45,835

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·64 per cent. as shown below. This class of outlay is, it will be observed, very unprofitable. A large sum has been expended on rent-free buildings, especially in the provinces of Bengal and Bombay :—

	Capital cost of buildings from Examiner's accounts.				Rents realized.	Cost of repairs.		Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.
	Year of the Account	Amount.				Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.		
		*Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Total.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	
India — Central India	1892-93		18,824	18,824	932	...	429	503	2·67
India — Rajputana	1892-93	5,985	17,835	23,820	942	44	785	157	·88
India — Coorg	1892-93	4,240	8,407	12,647	97	137	325	—228	...
India — Baluchistan	1892-93	...	51,246	51,246	2,019	.	1,838	181	·35
Total India	...	10,225	96,312	106,537	3,990	181	3,377	613	·64
Central Provinces	1892-93	24,725	26,068	50,79?	1,111	277	974	137	·53
Upper Burma	1892-93	4,019	20,377	24,396	1,389	69	648	741	3·64
Lower "	1892-93	18,377	39,631	58,008	2,418	392	1,639	774	1·96
Assam	1892-93	12,677	22,414	35,091	1,274	598	1,262	12	·05
Bengal	1892-93	339,146	88,706	427,852	2,719	4,252	1,991	728	·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1892-93	31,464	60,736	92,200	1,859	680	1,473	386	·63
Punjab	1892-93	8,321	104,454	112,775*a*	4,243	61	1,561	2,682	2·57
Madras	1892-93	66,243	92,853	159,096	4,051	812	1,635	2,416	2·60
Bombay	1892-93	180,798	190,414	371,212	7,342	2,896	3,635	3,707	1·95
Total		695,995	741,965	1,437,960	30,891	10,218	18,195	12,196	1·64
						28,413			

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.

a Excludes certain Provincial buildings, the financial results of which have not been recorded in the Capital and Revenue Account for 1892-93.

5. *Receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Rx. 2,794.*—The financial results of the working of this college were—

		Rx.
Income		2,794
Outlay—		
Salaries	}	14,734
Office establishment	}	
Book Depôt and Press	}	
Repairs of buildings		674
Total		15,408
Net debit		12,614
Against in 1891-92		15,450
Ditto 1890-91		13,908

6. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 298,974.*—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works:" the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 286,069, has been realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last four years are shown in following table :—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889-90	2,511	306,707	309,218
1890-91	3,815	295,593	299,408
1891-92	4,821	301,581	306,402
1892-93	7,914	286,060	293,974

The falling off in 1892-93 is due to decreases in some provinces, which were only partly met by increases in others as shown below :—

Provinces.	Amount of increase or decrease.
	Rx.
Central Provinces	—86
Punjab	—985
Bengal	—2,260
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—4,285
Madras	—5,141
Bombay	—1,074
Coorg	—368
Assam	450
Upper Burma	690
Lower Burma	631
Total	—12,428

The largest sums were collected in the following provinces :—

Provinces.	Amount.
	Rx.
Assam	14,073
Bombay	15,413
Punjab	33,111
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	58,682
Bengal	59,226
Madras	88,934

In some provinces certain canal dues are credited under this head. The incidence of the revenue is—

Imperial	*Nil.*
Provincial	106,906
Local	187,068
Total	293,974

EXPENDITURE.

7. The *Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1892-93 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 4,969,615. Of this sum—

Rx. 3,544,064 was expended by Officers of the Public Works Department ;
„ 1,291,764 by Officers of other Departments ;

„ 4,835,828
and „ 133,787 in England, including exchange ; but exclusive of Rx. 3,857, the value of stores supplied to India which are included in the outlay upon the works concerned ; in all.
„ 4,969,615

8. [illegible] compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

Funds.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	842,000	804,600	773,509*
Provincial	2,198,500	2,191,500	2,162,357
Local	1,695,800	1,741,100	1,714,593
TOTAL	4,736,300	4,737,200	4,650,459

* Inclusive of Rx. 778 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Imperial outlay, Rx. 773,509.

The outlay as compared with the Budget Estimate shows a decrease of Rx. 68,491. This sum is made up of an excess outlay of Rx. 7,644 under Expenditure in England, due to fall in exchange, and a lapse of Rx. 76,135 in outlay in India. The decrease in Indian outlay by Departmental Officers aggregating Rx. 70,953 is chiefly due to the transfer of grants from this head to 43—"Minor Works and Navigation" on account of famine relief works in Upper Burma and Rajputana. Compared with the Revised Estimate there has been a lapse of Rx. 31,091, principally due to expenditure in Assam, Bengal, and Bombay having been over-estimated. On works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers there has also been a lapse due to the grant for the construction of the Consulate House at Basra not having been utilized.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,162,357.

The lapses on the Budget and Revised Estimates amount to Rx. 36,143 and Rx. 29,143 respectively. There was a decrease in actuals in Bengal under Departmental Officers as compared with Budget Estimate, due to the cost of repairs to certain buildings having been over-estimated and to a decrease in suspense balances for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. There has also been a decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate on works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers. This is mainly due to a reduction of grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to Municipalities, town and cantonment funds in Lower Burma, and to smaller payments to Municipalities in Madras towards the construction of drainage and water-supply works. The decrease as compared with the Revised Estimate is mainly due to Lower Burma and Madras having over-estimated their requirements.

The following table shows the lapses distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers :—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	2,060,700	137,800	2,198,500
Actuals	2,043,892	118,465	2,162,357
Lapse .	16,808	19,335	36,143
Revised Estimate	2,073,300	118,200	2,191,500
Actuals	2,043,892	118,465	2,162,357
Lapse .	29,408	—265	29,143

Local outlay, Rx. 1,714,593.

The outlay by Departmental Officers exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 26,412, while on that by Civil Officers there has been a lapse of Rx. 7,619. In the former case the increase occurs chiefly in Bombay, Madras, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is due to increased expenditure on roads, famine relief works, and the construction of works not entered in the Budget programme, but undertaken subsequently on proper authority.

The lapse of Rx. 26,507 on the Revised Estimate is due to an over-estimate of capabilities of spending, chiefly in Bombay, Assam, Madras, and the Punjab.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table.:—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	529,700	1,166,100	1,695,800
Actuals	556,112	1,158,481	1,714,593
Excess .	26,412	—7,619	18,793
Revised Estimate	578,000	1,163,100	1,741,100
Actuals	556,112	1,158,481	1,714,593
Lapse	21,888	4,619	26,507

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner : —

	Rx.
New works	2,182,807
Repairs	1,723,988
Tools and Plant	68,319
Decrease in stores, etc.	*—10,522*
Miscellaneous (Contributions to Municipalities, etc.) . .	44,469
Establishment	876,767
	4,835,828
Add—	
In England	133,787
TOTAL .	4,969,615

9. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 319,156, represents money expended mainly on works requiring professional skill, by the agency of the Public Works Department, for local bodies and institutions :—

SERVICE AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local, Local Loans and Contributions.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
INDIA.					
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	185,685	622,042	33,781	67,090	908,598
Repairs	66,838	160,194	15,542	7,429	250,008
	252,523	782,236	49,323	74,519	1,158,601
Communications—					
New works	151,239	226,155	165,982	11,238	554,614
Repairs	69,021	451,683	214,502	9,009	744,215
	220,260	677,838	380,484	20,247	1,298,829
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	18,215	56,429	26,833	180,372	281,849
Repairs	1,283	16,344	10,749	28,339	56,715
	19,498	72,773	37,582	208,711	338,564
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	492,281	1,532,847	467,389	303,477	2,795,994
Establishment	130,145	472,114	82,682	14,472	699,413
Tools and Plant	10,198	41,735	6,039	1,207	59,179
Suspense	—7,720	—2,804	2	...	—10,522
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	624,904	2,043,892	556,112	319,156	3,544,064
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	11,013	9,234			63,112
Repairs	782		32,116		
	11,795		74,981		103,008
Communications—					
New works	541		224,511		229,318
Repairs	824	9,962	573,492		584,278
	1,365	14,228	798,003		813,596
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	281	36,902	58,138		95,316
Repairs	434	10,741	37,706		48,881
	715	47,643			144,197
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	13,875	78,103			1,060,801
Establishment	731	10,829	165,794		177,354
Tools and Plant	...	371	8,769		9,140
Miscellaneous	212	29,162	15,095		44,469
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	14,818	118,465	1,158,461		1,291,764
TOTAL INDIA	639,722	2,162,357	1,714,593	319,156	
ENGLAND.					
Leave allowances of Public Works Officers					49,208
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, etc.					[illegible]
TOTAL ENGLAND AT TWO SHILLINGS PER RUPEE					83,532
EXCHANGE					50,255
GRAND TOTAL					4,969,615

10. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works in these accounts, compares as follows with

Details.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, etc., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	28,768	25,602	24,905	28,017	28,184
Salaries, etc., of passed students detained in England	4,671	4,357	4,380	4,334	4,537
Passage to India of Officers on appointment	2,780	1,576	704	761	761
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department	59,076	66,109	43,785	48,639	49,203
Salaries, etc., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	847	745	679	434	479
Remuneration for professional services	...		1,098	167	368
	96,142	98,389	75,551	82,352	83,532
Exchange	44,733	44,160	24,686	35,763	50,255
TOTAL	140,875	142,549	100,237	118,115	133,787

11. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill was—

	Charge in sterling	Income in sterling.		Net charge.
	£	£		£
In 1892-93	28,184	27,704.	=	480
" 1891-92	28,017	27,197	=	820
" 1890-91	24,905	24,878	=	27
" 1889-90	25,602	25,172	=	430
" 1888-89	28,768	26,380	=	2,388

12. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table:—

Provinces.		Services.									
		Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				Public Works Officers.							
Military Works Department.	Imperial	10,754	5,375	...	...	...	...	3,680	240	*—3,856*	16,193
		10,754	5,375	...	..	..	.	3,680	240	*—3,856*	16,193
Rajputana	Imperial	2,579	2,159	12,856	6,840	.	.	4,819	730		29,983
	Local	...	5	184	752	...	..	94	14	..	1,049
		2,579	2,164	13,040	7,592		...	4,913	744	...	31,032
Central India	Imperial	1,864	1,312	844	9,916	.	.	9,407	965	*—163*	24,145
		1,864	1,312	844	9,916	...		9,407	965	—163	24,145
Coorg	Imperial	1,090	775	2,726	8,846	481	45	3,321	566	522	18,372
	Local	...	...	1,111	1,134	165	72	620	37	...	3,139
		1,090	775	3,837	9,980	646	117	3,941	603	522	21,511
Hyderabad	Imperial	1,732	1,119	.	...	...	...	610	40	*—870*	2,631
		1,732	1,119	..	.	..	.	610	40	—870	2,631
Port Blair	Imperial	1,250	1,408	...	..	...	...	1,288		..	3,946
		1,250	1,408	...	..	.		1,288	...		3,946
Baluchistan Agency.—Imperial		29,420	8,774	12,227	8,884	3,500	9	18,384	1,279	*—949*	81,028
		29,420	8,774	12,227	8,884	3,500	9	18,384	1,279	—949	81,028
Central Provinces	Imperial	1,440	237	...	...	10	...	388	26	..	2,110
	Provincial	55,153	6,987	31,680	40,602	1,565	20	33,534	4,992	87	174,620
	Local	374	...	9,160	3,371	21	..	...	...	..	12,926
		56,976	7,224	40,840	43,973	1,596	20	33,922	5,018	87	189,656
Upper Burma	Imperial	94,056	10,222	61,407	31,875	3,432	615	56,235	4,387	*—775*	261,454
	Local	850	.	248	170	2,546	...	1,182	57	...	5,050
		94,906	10,222	61,655	32,045	5,975	615	57,417	4,444	—775	266,504
Lower Burma	Imperial	...		15	1,718	926	...	552	34	209	3,454
	Provincial	105,536	12,584	24,516	56,283	1,267	854	44,894	5,144	21,755	272,833
	Local	1,148	93	15,506	7,039	6,631	1,577	7,255	473	...	39,722
		106,684	12,677	40,037	65,040	8,824	2,431	52,701	5,651	21,964	316,009
Assam	Imperial	1,555	678	58,759	1,252	...		14,315	934	*—19*	77,474
	Provincial	15,110	6,480	34,738	36,738	3,358	44	32,267	1,862	*—496*	130,101
	Local	107	224	29,768	21,717	3,469	1,454	4,585	...	...	61,324
		16,772	7,382	123,265	59,707	6,827	1,498	51,167	2,796	*—515*	268,899
Bengal	Imperial	12,445	11,500	...	.	262	...	4,518	263	*—1,128*	27,860
	Provincial	88,098	27,886	32,940	51,160	*—874*	5,898	71,990	2,697	*—7,411*	272,393
	Excluded Local	294	...	.	..	...	...	1	...	...	695
		100,837	39,386	32,949	51,160	*—612*	5,898	76,509	2,960	*—8,539*	300,543
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imperial	5,976	5,065	.	...	...	...	2,536	166	...	13,748
	Provincial	76,640	28,182	23,839	85,595	39,667	704	74,746	3,509	*—9,460*	323,422
	Local	10,171	5,546	54,905	71,207	80	1,675	39,540	1,702	...	184,826
		92,787	38,793	78,744	156,802	39,747	2,379	116,822	5,377	—9,460	521,991
Punjab	Imperial	8,983	8,457	1,533	...	9,367	...	4,676	253	*—691*	32,578
	Provincial	83,502	23,850	30,716	86,087	8,225	4,168	71,142	4,490	*—4,957*	307,217
	Local	16,218	9,367	12,649	42,257	8,028	5,418	12,286	370	...	100,593
	Excluded Local	8,273	2,975	219	1,187	27,128	24,084	1,616	97	...	65,579
		110,976	44,649	45,117	129,531	52,748	33,664	89,720	5,210	—5,648	505,967
Carried forward		628,627	181,260	452,555	574,130	119,251	46,6[illegible]	520,481	35,327	—8,202	[illegible]

Provinces.		Civil Buildings. Works.	Civil Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. Works.	Communications. Repairs.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Works.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	628,637	181,260	452,555	574,130	119,251	46,631	520,481	35,327	—3,202	...	2,550,060
Madras	Imperial	1,558	1,418	...	...	...	...	685	45	...	...	3,706
	Provincial	100,203	18,780	24,084	11,488	302	1,314	50,823	14,194	—5,878	...	215,309
	Local	385	...	4,033	9,726	292	84	3,130	1,611	...	...	19,261
	Excluded Local	395	282	...	...	1,573	385	608	39	...	...	3,280
		102,541	20,480	28,117	21,214	2,167	1,783	55,248	15,889	—5,878	...	241,556
Bombay	Imperial	10,974	8,339	872	190	287	614	4,731	270	...	...	26,287
	Provincial	97,800	35,445	23,633	83,780	2,919	3,348	92,719	4,847	3,556	...	347,997
	Local	10,528	307	38,418	57,129	5,604	469	13,990	1,775	2	...	128,222
	Excluded Local	3,580	475	1,929	3,273	29,491	1,008	4,509	507	...	...	44,772
		122,882	44,566	64,852	144,322	38,251	5,439	115,949	7,399	3,558	...	547,218
	Total	854,050	246,306	545,524	739,666	159,669	53,853	691,673	58,615	—10,522	...	3,338,834
Add—Outlay from Contributions, *vide* para. 37.		54,548	3,697	9,090	4,549	122,180	2,862	7,739	565	...	...	205,230
Total Public Works Officers		908,598	250,003	554,614	744,215	281,849	56,715	699,412	59,180	—10,522	...	3,544,064
				Officers of other Departments.								
Khorasan	Imperial	9,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685
Bagdad	ditto	...	100	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	100
Baluchistan	Imperial	1,328	655	360	321	41	6	354	212	...	...	3,277
Mysore	Imperial	.	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Rajputana	Imperial	...	...	181	...	240	428	377	...	...	...	1,226
	Local	10	85	...	24	...	118	...	...	...	...	237
		10	85	181	24	240	546	377	...	...	...	1,463
Central India	Imperial	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Local	50	94	6	51	...	1	24	...	...	...	226
		50	121	6	51	...	1	24	...	...	...	253
Coorg	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45
Central Provinces	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	223	261
	Local	142	120	790	11,941	670	1,174	4,022	105	...	98	19,062
		142	120	790	11,941	670	1,174	4,060	105	..	321	19,323
Upper Burma	Local	833	51	4,174	1,800	5,667	1,190	536	79	...	123	14,453
Lower Burma	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,625	23,625
	Local	...	1	3,005	3,824	1,170	887	1,126	13	...	552	10,578
		...	1	3,005	3,824	1,170	887	1,126	13	...	24,177	34,203
Assam	Provincial	...	...	1,991	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	2,076
	Local	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	54
		...	...	2,016	...	...	...	85	...	...	29	2,130
Bengal	Provincial	591	1,376	594	4,374	5,524	1,318	4,271	72	...	...	18,120
	Local	18,286	12,133	124,951	218,828	10,798	3,178	63,315	3,357	...	...	454,846
		18,877	13,509	125,545	223,202	16,322	4,496	67,586	3,429	...	...	472,966
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Provincial	1,404	5,183	311	2,640	3,752	7,679	4,639	299	...	2,974	28,881
	Local	3,707	6,318	4,369	29,794	350	245	10,743	1,398	...	561	57,485
		5,111	11,501	4,680	32,434	4,102	7,924	15,382	1,697	...	3,535	86,366
Punjab	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796	...	...	1,485	3,281
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	11,182	12,078
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,692	...	...	12,667	15,359
Madras	Provincial	7,239	439	1,370	2,948	26,407	82	...	...	...	...	38,485
	Local	13,430	7,260	71,448	260,207	10,699	15,555	62,121	2,875	...	399	443,994
		20,669	7,699	72,818	263,155	37,106	15,637	62,121	2,875	...	399	482,479
Bombay	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,219	1,662	...	...	...	855	3,736
	Local	6,407	6,054	15,748	47,023	28,779	15,358	22,966	942	...	2,151	145,429
		6,407	6,054	15,748	47,023	29,998	17,020	22,966	942	...	3,006	149,159
Total Officers of other Departments		63,112	39,896	239,318	584,278	95,316	48,861	177,354	9,852	...	44,257	1,291,764
GRAND TOTAL		971,710	289,899	793,932	1,328,493	377,165	105,596	876,766	68,532	—10,522	44,257	4,835,828

13. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, in regard to which the Public Works Department is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1892-93 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years:—

Heads of service.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
			Public Works Officers.		
Civil Buildings	944,790	980,556	1,173,631	1,279,205	1,084,082
Communications	1,399,481	1,245,756	1,277,781	1,397,404	1,278,582
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	79,564	139,242	74,063	216,371	129,853
Tools and Plant	35,057	30,013	40,030	48,321	57,972
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	—18,364	—44,538	4,950	33,551	—10,522
Profit and loss	57	29	33	184	...
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,440,585	2,351,058	2,570,488	2,975,036	2,539,967
Establishment	637,410	634,025	655,763	649,302	684,941
Total Public Works Officers	3,077,995	2,985,083	3,226,251	3,624,338	3,224,908
			Officers of other Departments.		
Civil Buildings	...	...	57,850	66,940	103,008
Communications	...	...	789,175	807,376	813,596
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	86,167	132,981	144,197
Tools and Plant	...	...	9,758	9,637	9,140
Miscellaneous	...	...	77,993	69,377	44,469
Total, exclusive of Establishment	...	...	1,020,943	1,086,311	1,114,410
Establishment	...	...	163,983	166,441	177,354
Total Officers of other Departments	*984,286	*1,146,525	1,184,926	1,252,752	1,291,764
GRAND TOTAL	4,062,281	4,131,608	4,411,177	4,877,090	4,516,672

* The expenditure by Officers of other Departments was not detailed in the accounts by service heads till the year 1890-91.

14. The preceding table shows that during the year under review there has been a considerable decrease in the outlay by Public Works agency on Buildings and some decrease in the outlay upon Communications.

15. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers exclusive of Establishment:—

1888-89	26·12 per cent.
1889-90	26·97
1890-91	25·51 „
1891-92	21·83 „
1892-93	26·96 „

The large increase in 1892-93 will be observed.

The provinces showing unfavourable results are:—

Provinces.	Percentage in 1892-93.
	Rx.
Central India	63·83
Bengal	34·19
Hyderabad	30·18
Madras	29·75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	
Bombay	28·50

16. The following table shows the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different departmental and service heads :—

I.—By Public Works Officers.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Works	Repairs.	Works	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				
Military Works Department		31					25		—25	100
Rajputana	9		42	25			16	2		100
Central India	8		3	42			37	4		100
Coorg	5	4	19	46			18	3	2	100
Hyderabad	66	43					23	1	—33	100
Port Blair	25	50					25	...		100
Baluchistan	26	11	15	10			24	1		100
Central Provinces	30	4	22	23			18	2		100
Burma, Upper	36	4	23	12			21	2		100
Do, Lower	34	4	12	21			17	2		100
Assam	7	3	46	22			19	1		100
Bengal	33	13	11	17			26	1		100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18	8	15	30			22	1	—2	100
Punjab	23	10	10	30			20	1	—1	100
Madras	43	8	12	9			23	7		100
Bombay	24	9	12				22	1		100
Percentage of all Provinces	26		17	23			21			100

II.—By Officers of other Departments.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	Miscellaneous.	Total
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs					
Khorassan	100	..	..	..	...		...		.	..	100
Bagdad	...	100	...	...	..	...	...		...		100
Baluchistan	40	20	11	10	1	..	11	7	..	...	100
Mysore	..	..	.	100	...				.	.	100
Rajputana	1	6	12	2	17	37	25		.		100
Central India	20	48	2	20		..	10	.	..	...	100
Coorg	...		...		..	.	100	.	.	.	100
Central Provinces	1	1	4	62	3	6	21	..	..	2	100
Burma, Upper	6	...	29	18	39	8	4	...		1	100
Do., Lower	...	...	9	11	4	3	3			70	100
Assam	..	...	95	...	...	...	4			1	100
Bengal	4	4	26	47	3	1	14	1		...	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6	13	6	38	5	9	19	.	...	4	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	82	100
Madras	4	2	15	54	8	2	13	1	...	...	100
Bombay	4	4	11	32	20	11	15	1	...	2	100
Percentage of all Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	7	4	14	1	...	[illegible]	100

17. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

	Against in 1891-92.	Against in 1890-91.
26 per cent. was expended on new Buildings .	28 per cent.	29 per cent.
17 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Roads .	18 ,,	17 ,,
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5	2 ,,
7 ,, was spent in repairs of Buildings .	8	8 ,,
23 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Roads .	20	22 ,,
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1	
Establishment absorbed 21 per cent. of the total outlay	18	20 ,,
and Tools and Plant 2 per cent.	1	1 ,,

Similarly; of the total outlay under officers of other Departments :—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
5 per cent. was expended on new Buildings . . .	3	
18 ,, ,, ,, ,, Roads . . .	13	19
7 ,, ,, ,, ,, Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements . .	7	5
3 ,, ,, on repairs to Buildings . .	2	2
45 ,, ,, ,, Roads	47	48
4 ,, ,, ,, Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	3	
14 ,, of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment	13	14
8 ,, under Miscellaneous, and . .	6	6
,, of the outlay on Tools and Plant .	1	1

18. The outlay under the different heads of service vary considerably in the several Provinces. More than one-fourth, or 26 per cent., of the total outlay by Public Works Officers has been spent on new buildings against 17 per cent. on new roads. The Provinces in which the percentage of new civil buildings is high are Madras, Baluchistan, Upper and Lower Burma. The expenditure by the Military Works Department is almost solely upon churches in cantonments, and in Hyderabad Imperial Civil Works consist of buildings only.

The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Upper and Lower Burma, Punjab and the Central Provinces.

It is noticeable that in Bengal and Madras a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads is incurred through the agency of Public Works Officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment; the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional outlay upon works undertaken for famine relief.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was upon maintenance of roads and was incurred in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay, and it will be observed that repairs to roads have taken up 45 per cent. of the total outlay. Of the remainder 18 per cent. was expended on new roads.

19. The *Imperial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed :—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Offices of the Public Works Department.																	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.																		
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
New Works.																		
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	...	...	...	1,231
Excise and Customs	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	421	468
Salt	...	...		...	.	..	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5,584	5,584
Opium	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	3,320	...	...	70	3,520
Mint	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	944	.	...	..	336	1,280
Postal	10	158	175	37	...	136	...	2,605	355	1,170	..	205	1,164	1,124	693	634	818	9,284
Telegraph	...	—210	13	...	...	...	.	64	1,094	1,974	...	1,350	1,257	62	1,369	924	356	8,259
Viceregal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	4,656	...	5,812	...	...	10,468
Treasury and Currency	..	...	..	19	.	...		55		..	...	...	290	...	..	...	13	377
Residences for Local Governments, Chief Commissioners, etc.	5	1,245	264	1	...	1,391	.	18,755	...	56	...	..	3,677	239	...	...	452	26,085
Land Revenue	..	405	...	..	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	405
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	276	...	...	..	..	276
Minor Departments	...	605	...	...		.	...	...	.	.	...	.		...	...	...	...	605
Educational	..	6	..	243	...	...	.	.		...	...	...		...	..	.	33	282
Law and Justice		...	19	89	..	...		2,028	...	11,531	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,667
Ecclesiastical	10,215	47	168	...		205		84	...	810	.	...		.	.	...	...	11,529
Jails	...	1,392	767	198	...	..	1,250	11	.	15,368	...	...	...	.	...	...	90	19,076
Police	...	92	...	348		.	..	3,778	...	35,122	...	.	...	...	...	...	2,621	41,961
Medical	...		86	...	...	...	.	167	...	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	4,619
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	.	...	...	51	...	..	...	...	51
Public Works	..	239	21	..	...		...	672	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	932
Miscellaneous	845	..	854	108	..	...	..	1,201	...	24,253	...	.		.	1,109	..	102	28,472
	11,075	3,979	2,367	1,090	..	1,732	1,250	29,420	1,449	94,056	...	1,555	12,445	5,976	8,983	1,558	11,490	188,425
Deduct—Contributions	321	1,400	503	...	.			...	...	.	...	.		...	...	...	516	2,740
	10,754	2,579	1,864	1,090	...	1,732	1,250	29,420	1,449	94,056	...	1,555	12,440	5,976	8,983	1,558	10,974	185,685
Repairs.																		
Forest	...			46	...	.	...	15	.	...	..	...		51	...	...	...	112
Excise and Customs	.		.	8		...	..	...		...	..	...	...	60	..	...	208	276
Salt	...			..	...	...		.	.	...		...	761		..	..	3,634	4,395
Opium	...		46	..		..	...		.	..	.	.	1,465	2,652	...	...	7	4,170
Mint	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...			..	...	634		...		450	1,084
Postal	45	73	118	20	...	237	..	93	179	317	...	331	1,293	1,485	1,570	1,006	1,271	7,977
Telegraph	48	122	72	8		26	.	116	58	118	...	323	932	408	896	412	1,569	5,088
Viceregal Residences, etc.	..	.	10	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	6,644	194	5,412	...	...	12,260
Residences for Local Governments, Chief Commissioners, etc.	27	762	551	216	...	840	...	2,540	.	530	..	..	26	83	..	...	412	5,987
Land Revenue	..	12	26		.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	38
Treasury and Currency	..	...	...	97			...	40	...	.	.	...	127	6	...	...	84	354
Surveyor General's Office	...	...		.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	45	...	...	..	...	4[illegible]
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	...	126	...	.	...	150
Educational	..	284	...	81		..	...	...	..	.	...	...		..	...	...	12	377
Law and Justice	27	127	20	...	..		...	815	...	1,485	...	..	...	...	..	...	23	2,497
Ecclesiastical	5,134	183	98	3	..	16	.	27	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,832
Jails	...	132	171	17	...	...	1,408	118	...	699		...	.	...	..	...	66	2,608
Police	...	189	21	60	...	..	..	1,655	...	4,511	...	.	...	...	..	...	362	6,798
Medical	...	..	52	20	.	..	...	434	...	187	...	.	...	..	..	..	27	7[illegible]
Printing	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Public Works	...	269	131	114	...	...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,518
Miscellaneous	479	6	844	87	...	...	...	1,922	...	2,004	...	..	202	...	649	...	214	6,407
	5,760	2,159	2,160	777	...	1,119	1,408	8,974	237	10,822	...	678	12,144	5,065	8,457	1,418	8,2[illegible]	60,717
Deduct—Contributions	385	...	848	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	1,879
	5,375	2,159	1,312	775	...	1,119	1,408	8,774	237	10,822	...	678	11,500	5,065	8,457	1,418	8,2[illegible]	64,838
Carried over	16,129	4,738	3,176	1,865	...	2,851	2,658	38,194	1,686	104,878	...	2,233	23,945	11,041	17,440	2,976	19,213	252,523

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	16,129	4,738	3,176	1,865	...	2,851	2,658	38,194	1,686	104,278	...	2,233	23,945	11,041	17,440	2,976	19,313	[illegible]
IMPERIAL—*contd.*																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	..	13,104	1,357	2,164	.	..	...	...	...	24,251	15	58,110	...	..	1,533	..	...	[illegible]
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	10,420	...	28,745	...	649	...	.	...	...	...	39,814
District roads	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	4,340	...	...	...	.	...	...	872	5,212
Village roads	.	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	3,437	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,437
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	525	...		..	..	...	355	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	880
Accommodation for travellers		20	...	...	...	..		1,807	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	2,116
Miscellaneous	.	..	...	37	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	37
TOTAL	..	13,124	1,357	2,746	.	...	...	12,227		61,407	15	58,759	...	...	1,533	..	872	152,020
Deduct—Contributions	...	268	513	..	...		..	.		...		...	...	..	.	.	...	781
TOTAL	.	12,856	844	2,726	..	..		12,227		61,407	15	58,759	.	.	1,533	.	872	151,239
Repairs.																		
Arboriculture	...	8	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8
Metalled and bridged roads		6,166	11,352	8,834		..	.	...	...	10,569	...	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	38,173
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	859	...	...	...	...	.	7,235	...	19,576	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,388
District roads	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	1,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	1,821
Village roads	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	75
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	7	233		...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Accommodation for travellers	...	175	18	...	...	..	...	1,149	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361
Miscellaneous		.	...	12	.	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	...	7,215	11,603	8,846	...	...		8,384	.	31,875	1,718	1,252	..	...	...	...	190	71,083
Deduct—Contributions	..	375	1,687	..	...	.	..	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,062
TOTAL		6,840	9,916	8,846	...		...	8,384		31,875	1,718	1,252	...	..		..	190	69,021
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Light-houses	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	926	...	...	..	...	...	95	1,021
Paving and streets	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38
Markets	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	.	711	...	966	...	...	...	3,462	...	1,084	...	...	...	...	9,367	...	102	15,692
Petroleum explorations	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Coal explorations	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	272
Miscellaneous	...	1,974	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4,369
Sewerage and drainage	...	..	...	214	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	214
	...	2,685	..	1,187	...	...	...	3,500	10	3,432	926	...	262	...	9,367	...	237	21,606
Deduct—Contributions	...	2,685	...	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,391
TOTAL	..	...	...	481	...	..	...	3,500	10	3,432	926	[illegible]	262	...	9,367	...	237	18,215
Repairs.																		
Light-houses	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	161
Water-supply	.	1,252	...	55	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,461
Miscellaneous	...	75	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	956
	...	1,327	...	68	...	...	...	9	...	615	...	..	...	...	...	...	614	2,633
Deduct—Contributions	..	1,327	...	23	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350
TOTAL REPAIRS	.	.	...	45	...	...	...	9	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,283
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	16,129	24,434	13,936	13,963	...	2,851	2,658	62,314	1,696	201,607	2,659	62,244	24,207	11,041	28,340	2,976	21,236	[illegible]
Establishment	3,680	4,819	9,407	3,321	...	610	1,288	18,384	388	56,235	552	14,315	4,518	2,536	4,676	688	4,731	130,145
Tools and Plant	240	730	965	566	...	40	.	1,279	26	4,397	34	934	263	166	253	45	270	10,196
Suspense	−3,856	...	−163	522	...	−870	...	−949	...	−775	209	−19	−1,198	...	−691	...	...	[illegible]
Total Public Works Officers carried over	16,193	29,983	24,145	18,372	...	2,631	3,946	81,028	2,110	261,464	3,454	77,474	27,880	13,743	32,578	3,709	26,237	[illegible]

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Khorasan.	Bagdad.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
												Upper.	Lower.							
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	16,193	29,983	24,146	18,372	...	2,631	3,946	...	...	81,028	2,110	261,454	3,454	77,474	27,860	13,742	32,578	3,706	26,227	624,904
Officers of other Departments.																				
Civil Buildings.																				
Works.																				
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,687
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	...	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,013
Repairs.																				
Excise and Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	100	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Total	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	100	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
Communications.																				
Works.																				
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
District roads	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total			181			...				360		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	541
Repairs.																				
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Miscellaneous	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.																				
Works.																				
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Total	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Repairs.																				
Water-supply	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Total Works and Repairs	...	849	27	...	503	...	...	9,685	100	2,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,875
Establishment	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Total Officers of other Departments	...	1,226	27	...	503	...	...	9,685	100	3,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,818
Total Imperial	16,193	31,209	24,173	18,372	503	2,631	3,946	9,685	100	84,305	2,110	261,454	3,454	77,474	27,860	13,742	32,578	3,706	26,227	639,722

20. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 261,454 is due to the opening out of the Province generally and to some extent to the commencement of new roads undertaken in the interests of labourers seeking relief on account of scarcity. The other provinces showing heavy outlay are Baluchistan and Assam. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Rajputana—

Road—Bhim-Barakhan Sojat.

In Coorg—

Road from Veerajapett to Periyapatam, Bangalore-Mangalore road.

Bridge across the causeway at Siddapur, Bangalore-Mangalore road.

In Baluchistan—

Buildings—New block of Public Offices, Quetta.
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Quetta.
New Post Office, Quetta.
New Residency, Quetta.
Purchase of North-Western Railway building No. 8 at Shelabagh.
Zhob Levy Corps buildings, Fort Sandeman.
Levy Posts, Zhob Division.
Tehsil and Thannah at Musakhel.

Roads—Hindu Bagh-Fort Sandeman.
Mir Ali Khel-Khajuri Kach Section of the Murga-Gomal Road.
Survey of Chor Khel Dhana Road.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Fort Sandeman Water-supply.

In Upper Burma—

Buildings—Jails at Katha, Bhamo, Minbu, Kindat, and Yamèthin.

Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman, Yeu to Kinu Railway Station, Ye-u-Chindwin, Thabeitkyin-Mogok.

In Lower Burma—

Light-house at Oyster Island.

In Assam—

Hill Cart Road from Nichuguard to Manipur.

In Punjab—

Roads—Dera Ghazi Khan-Loralai.
North-West Frontier Road (Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh).

The outlay incurred to the end of 1892-93 on the construction of the North-West Frontier Road from Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh is as follows :—

	Estimate.	Outlay.	Excess.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Works	316,795	312,028	...
Establishment	65,897	67,659	1,762
Tools and Plant	12 600	9,250	
TOTAL	395,292	388,937	

In addition to this there has been an outlay of Rx. 3,684 on this work against an estimate of Rx. 2,595 which has been debited to 44—Military Works.

The largest outlay on repairs of buildings is in Bengal and is due to the residences of the Viceroy and the location of the Opium and other Imperial Departments.

Nearly half of the total outlay on the upkeep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma: Central India, Coorg, Baluchistan, and Rajputana absorb most of the remainder.

21. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects specified below:—

							Central Provin[ces]		Burma. Lower.		Bengal.	[North-W]estern Provinces and Oudh.				Total.
							Officers of the Public Works Department.									
Civil Buildings.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
New Works.																
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	621	...	...	143	...	...	...	140	687	1,591
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	36	...	...	...	275	520
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	700	996	...	1,708
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	789
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	...	2,580	1,374	1,178	349	1,313	7,183
Residences for Local Governments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	6,502	160	1,427	2,534	2,178	2,831	6,111	22,004
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	154	52	586	5,433	960	492	29	7,810
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	...	...	...	28,280	16,720	10,459	23,342	13,653	94,595
Board of Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	425	111	156	...	701
Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	1,072	1,541
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	66
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	201	111	1,644	5,799	196	141	8,102
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,517	...	14,353	5,518	5,560	12,246	5,958	23,159	3,127	88,438
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	235	497	3,079	813	2,264	956	582	8,495
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,288	...	41,013	1,917	9,408	12,628	20,908	6,311	35,539	147,012
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,878	...	20,826	745	2,470	7,573	9,791	6,037	11,719	69,039
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	...	144	2,234	22,165	1,492	20,146	17,602	9,936	74,532
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	...	612	647	10,448	15,444	9,007	6,374	24,263	68,266
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	138	...	...	4,792	89	5,029
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	137	...	150	253	472	287	1,573
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	...	581	512	282	3,621	3,215	5,105	118	14,860
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	...	19,777	3,093	5,268	816	1,581	569	1,800	34,135
	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,983	...	105,536	15,866	91,913	82,952	94,508	100,348	110,741	658,847
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	...	...	756	3,815	6,312	11,006	145	12,941	36,805
	...	...	...	...	...		55,153	...	105,536	15,110	88,098	76,640	83,502	100,203	97,800	622,042
Repairs.																
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	307
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	488	...	...	...	435	1,273
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	57	330	...	397
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	667
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	757	346	226	105	1,435
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	886	266	2,444	1,121	1,288	3,424	2,493	12,262
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	227	141	2,153	219	625	165	254	3,838
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...		...	...		263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	...	...	...	2,157	8,958	3,661	2,292	8,025	25,672
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	161	129	273	...	957
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	...	...	...	...	965
Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	34	...		181	...	744	986
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	35	558	595	2,306	474	1,708	5,700
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	2,277	1,828	4,266	1,985	1,009	633	2,739	15,803
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	...	884	412	825	1,059	1,874	1.780	3,127	10,328
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	1,275	585	3,977	1,771	5,348	2,053	2,022	18,088
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942	...	614	344	1,457	7,794	4,970	1,056	4,665	22,842
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	395	504	2,238	1,806	721	841	2,897	9,484
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	181	56	2,531	976	782	920	3,870	9,502
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	9	1	34	7	128
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	...	151	55	20	170	414
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	...	845	1,130	2,446	637	1,091	3,465	1,189	11,787
Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	184
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3,614	1,121	969	471	336	804	1,033	8,357
	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,020	...	12,584	6,480	27,945	28,653	24,760	18,780	35,756	161,978
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	59	471	910	...	311	1,784
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,987	...	12,584	6,480	27,886	28,182	23,850	18,780	35,445	160,194
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,140	...	118,120	21,590	115,984	104,822	107,352	118,983	133,245	782,236

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Officers of the Public Works Department—*continued*.															
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,140	...	118,120	21,590	115,984	104,822	107,352	118,983	133,345	782,236
COMMUNICATIONS.																
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,837	...	12,062	980	27,069	18,489	16,354	24,084	7,925	113,800
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,654	...	3,725	32,774	7,111	...	10,820	...	13,565	96,649
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	159	...	...	...	...	2,371	3,934
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,825	41	...	...	...	...	...	7,366
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	161	...	3,362	25	...	...	3,761
Accommodation for travellers	...	..	. .	...	...	...	948	...	...	1,414	121	2,060	3,517	...	169	8,219
	...	..	...	...	...	...	36,642	...	24,516	35,529	34,301	23,911	30,716	24,084	24,030	233,729
Deduct—Contributions	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,962	...	...	791	1,352	72	...	...	397	7,574
	..		...	...	...	...	31,680	. .	24,516	34,738	32,949	23,839	30,716	24,084	23,633	226,155
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,503	...	46,071	8,019	44,506	75,781	50,465	11,488	59,603	318,436
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,895	...	9,179	22,196	6,664	6	19,535	...	18,548	93,023
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	820	...	6	...	...	4,431	6,211
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	79	...	...	...	...	...	122	201
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	...	...	3,179	...	8,408	11,087	...	...	23,831
Accommodation for travellers	..	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	2,574	42	3,057	5,000	...	970	11,796
Arboriculture	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	72	72
	...	.	...	...	...	...	40,708	...	56,283	30,788	51,212	87,258	86,087	11,488	83,746	453,570
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	.	...	50	52	1,663	...	...	16	1,887
	...	...	..	...	...	...	40,602	...	56,283	30,738	51,160	85,595	86,087	11,488	83,730	451,683
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
New Works.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	. .	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	3,873	17	290	...	4,195
Markets	..	. .	.	. .	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving and streets	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	2,584	...	639	3,223
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,479	...	...	1,083	232	34,542	34,449	27	110	107,922
Sewerage and drainage	. .	...	...	...	...	. .	976	...	...	8	...	7,990	11,831	...	1,191	21,996
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	200	...	310	...	...	...	146	656
Light-houses	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	126	...	595	...	...	...	...	721
Coal exploration	...	...	...	..	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Miscellaneous	...	.	...	...	..		820	...	936	2,994	—117	4,778	19	...	833	10,263
	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,379	...	1,267	4,085	1,020	51,183	48,900	317	2,919	149,070
Deduct—Contributions	..	...		...	...	...	37,814	. .	...	727	1,894	11,516	40,675	15	...	92,641
	...		...	..	. .	...	1,565	...	1,267	3,358	—874	39,667	8,225	302	2,919	56,429
Repairs.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	156	1,187	...	1,692
Markets	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving and streets	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,974	...	40	4,014
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	28	44	...	177	32	2	...	521
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	247	...	90	...	353
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	1,828	...	...	...	322	2,279
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	...	5	...	...	...	106	789
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	...	19	...	4,070	...	...	35	2,880	8,020
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	...	854	44	5,903	773	4,162	1,314	3,348	17,668
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	5	69	...	...	...	1,324
	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	..	854	44	5,898	704	4,162	1,314	3,348	16,344
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,007	...	201,040	96,468	205,117	254,627	236,542	156,171	246,875	1,532,847
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,534	...	44,894	32,267	71,990	74,746	71,142	50,822	92,719	472,114
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,992	...	5,144	1,862	2,697	3,509	4,490	14,194	4,847	41,735
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	21,755	—496	—7,411	—9,460	—4,957	—5,878	3,556	—9,804
Total Public Works Officers—carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,620	...	272,883	130,101	272,393	333,422	307,217	315,309	347,997	2,049,898

								Burma. Lower		Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras		Total
								OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.							
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Public Works Officers—brought forward							174,620	272,833	130,101	272,393	323,432	307,217	215,309	347,997	2,043,893
PROVINCIAL—contd.															
CIVIL BUILDINGS.															
New Works.															
Circuit-houses not being Commissioner's Courts										583					583
Minor Departments											57				65
Law and Justice													7,239		7,239
Police											873				873
Educational															8
Miscellaneous											466				466
										59	1,40[illegible]		7,239		9,234
Repairs.															
Minor Departments											478				478
Law and Justice													439		439
Ecclesiastical										59					591
Police											1,52[illegible]				1,521
Medical															...
Miscellaneous										78[illegible]	3,18[illegible]				3,969
										1,37[illegible]	5,18[illegible]		439		6,998
COMMUNICATIONS.															
New Works.															
Metalled and bridged roads													1,11[illegible]		1,118
Unmetalled roads															...
District roads											2[illegible]				23
Bridges and culverts											12[illegible]				127
Boat-bridges and ferries													25[illegible]		257
Accommodation for travellers											4[illegible]				49
Miscellaneous									1,99		11				2,607
									1,99		31		1,37[illegible]		4,266
Repairs.															
Metalled and bridged roads										1,81			2,90		4,715
Unmetalled roads											97[illegible]				976
District roads, unmetalled and unraised											34[illegible]				349
Village roads	...														...
Bridges and culverts											1,04				1,041
Boat-bridges and ferries										53			44		574
Accommodation for travellers											13				132
Miscellaneous										2,03	14				2,175
										4,37	2,84		2,948	.	9,962
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.															
New Works.															
Improvements to towns															
Water-supply													22,34	1,21	23,675
Sewerage and drainage													4,05		4,058
Miscellaneous										5,52	3,64				9,169
										5,52	3,71		26,40	1,21	36,902
Repairs.															
Improvements to towns										90	4				967
Water-supply											8[illegible]			1,60	2,579
Sewerage and drainage															418
Miscellaneous											6,71				6,757
														1,66	10,741
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS									1,9[illegible]	13,7[illegible]	20,9[illegible]		38,4[illegible]	2,8[illegible]	78,103
Establishment									[illegible]	4,37	4,6[illegible]	1,7[illegible]		...	10,829
Tools and Plant										[illegible]	21			...	371
Miscellaneous							2[illegible]	23,62			2,9[illegible]	1,4[illegible]		81	29,162
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS							2[illegible]	23,6[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	18,1[illegible]	28,8[illegible]	3,2[illegible]	38,4[illegible]	3,7[illegible]	118,465
TOTAL PROVINCIAL							174,8[illegible]	296,4[illegible]	132,1[illegible]	290,5[illegible]	352,3[illegible]	310,4[illegible]	253,7[illegible]	351,7[illegible]	2,162,357

22. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial outlay has been utilized on Buildings, Roads, etc. :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					cellai	Tot	Remarks.
	Works	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.						
Officers of the Public Works Department.												
Central Provinces.	32	4	18	23	1	...	19	3			100	
Lower Burma .	38	4	9	20	1	1	17	2			100	
Assam . .	12	6	26	28	8	...	25	1			100	
Bengal . .	32	10	12	19	...	2	26	1	—2		100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24	9	7	27	12	...	23	1	—3		100	
Punjab .	27	8	10	28	3	1	23	1	—1		100	
Madras .	47	8	11	5	...	1	23	7			100	
Bombay	28	10	7	24	1	1	27	1			100	
	30		11	22	3	1	23	2			100	
Officers of other Departments.												
Central Provinces.	...	...	.	...	...	...	14	...		86	100	
Lower Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	100	
Assam . .	..	...	96	...	...	...	4	..		...	100	
Bengal . .	3	8	3	24	31	7	24	...		...	100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5	18	1	9	13	27	16	1		10	100	
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...		45	100	
Madras . .	19	1	4	7	69	...	...	...		...	100	
Bombay . .	..	...	...	...	33	44	...	..		23	100	
	8	6	4	8	31	9	9	...		25	100	

23. The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions :—

		Against in 1891-92.	1890-91.
30	per cent. on new Buildings	32 per cent.	32 per cent.
11	„ „ Roads	12 „	13 „
3	„ „ works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6 „	2 „
8	„ „ repairs to Buildings	8 „	8 „
22	„ „ „ to Roads	20 „	21 „
1	„ „ „ „ works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements		1
23	of the total outlay has gone in payments to establishment	19 „	22
	on Tools and Plant	1 „	1

24. Attention is invited to the outlay by Public Works Officers of Rx. 622,042 on new buildings, as compared with Rx. 226,155 on new roads.

25. The variations in the percentages are very marked, as will be seen from the table in para. 22. In Madras the outlay on new buildings is 47 per cent. against 11 per cent. on new roads, and in Lower Burma 38 per cent. on new buildings against 9 per cent. on roads. Punjab, Bombay, and Bengal also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads.

The outlay by Officers of other Departments is comparatively small: this agency is chiefly made use of in Madras, Lower Burma, Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Lower Burma the whole outlay appears under Miscellaneous, which means that it is unclassified; 13 per cent. of the total outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is devoted to works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement and 27 per cent. to repairs of works of the same class; repairs to buildings and roads absorb 18 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively.

In Bengal 31 per cent. of the entire outlay has been spent upon new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and 24 per cent. on each of the heads—repairs to roads and establishment.

In Madras, 69 per cent. of the total outlay has been spent upon works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement, 19 per cent. on new buildings, and 7 per cent. on up-keep of roads.

26. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay :—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay incurred on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Public Works Officers.			
Central Provinces	4	23	...
Upper Burma	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Lower "	4	20	1
Assam	5	28	...
Bengal	10	19	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9	27	...
Punjab	8	28	1
Madras	8	5	1
Bombay	10	24	1
Officers of other Departments.			
Central Provinces			
Upper Burma	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Lower "			
Assam			
Bengal	8	24	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18	9	27
Punjab	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Madras	1	7	...
Bombay			44

27. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—New Residency, Nagpur.
New Court-house, Nagpur.
Hospital in Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

Roads—Nagpur-Umrer.
Mul-Umrer.
Arang-Khariar.
Bilaspur-Mandla.
Dhar-Budnur.
Mandla-Dindori.
Mandla-Bilaspur.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—New Government House, Rangoon.
New Public Offices, Rangoon.
Deputy Commissioner's Court, Treasury and Thana, Sandoway.
Central Jail at Insein.
Roads—Shwegun-Hinebwè.

In Assam—

Roads—Changsil Road, Duarbund to Aijal.
Bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.
Completing Gorumar Road.
Improving and bridging Northern Trunk Road, Ranganadi to Dekrang.
Improving and bridging Fenchuganj Road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—Collectorate and Income Tax Office, Calcutta.
School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.
Chemical laboratory for the Presidency College, Calcutta.
New wing to the opium godown, Calcutta.
Roads—Bridge over Subornarekha at Toolin.
Chakradharpur to Chaibassa.
Bridges on Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.
Darjeeling-Lebong Road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Jail at Gorakhpur.
Additions and alterations to the Thomason Hospital, Agra.
Roads—Bridging the Hindan at Ghaziabad.
Extension of the Fyzabad, Basti and Gorakhpur Trunk road to the Katra and Lakharmandi Stations.

In the Punjab—

Buildings—Central Jail, Montgomery.
Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

In Madras—

Buildings—Additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund.
Collector's Office at Calicut.
New High Court, Madras.
Additions and alterations to the District Jail, Cuddapah.
Connemara Library and Victoria Technical Institute.
Adding a third story to the General Hospital.
Workshop for students of the Engineering College.
New criminal enclosure to the Lunatic Asylum.
Roads—Pottingi to Koraput.
New Pottingi Ghât Road.
Vayitri to Gudalur.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Distillery at Surat.
Central Jail, Ahmedabad.
Central Jail, Hyderabad.
Anjuman-i-Islam School, Bombay.
Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
Bai Motlibai Hospital, Bombay.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Hospital for women and children, Bombay.
Roads—Dahanu-Jawhár.
Dhansura-Hursol.
Nipani-Mahalingpur.
Gokuk-Navalgund.
Ghoda-Ambegaon.
Metalling Bombay-Agra road beyond River Tapti.
Bridge over Sabarmati River.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Clearing and levelling ground at Bijapur.

28. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the under-noted objects:—

		India.									North-West … and			…y.	
														Burma.	
	Officers of the Public Works Department.														
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings.															
New Works.															
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	109
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*—100*	...	...	*—100*
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	93
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,129	3,919	...	8,326	18,374
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	374	850	403	13	...	16,454	3,966	...	2,194	24,274
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	94	...	196	2,229	...	...	3,264
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	385	8	393
	...	...	...	...	...	374	850	1,148	107	...	22,779	10,218	385	10,528	46,339
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,608	...	...	...	12,608
		...	...	...	...	374	850	1,148	107	...	10,171	10,218	385	10,528	33,791
Repairs.															
Land Revenue	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	...	...	1,890
Excise	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	96
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	200	...	...	231
Law and Justice	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	578
Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	359
Educational	...	...		...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2,718	3,439	...	47	6,220
Medical	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	2,574	1,864	...	183	4,702
Public Works	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	257	941	...	...	1,422
Miscellaneous	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	224	...	5,580	9,367	...	307	15,576
Deduct—Contributions						...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	224	...	5,546	9,367	...	307	15,542
Communications.															
New Works.															
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	117	...	...	160	...	...	1,842	...	28,263	3,141	2,843	14,299	50,662
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled road	184	...	...	...	...	8,832	...	...	26,464	...	20,050	...	...	16,569	72,099
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	411	...	...	...	248	15,158	...	...	6,487	...	15	3,227	25,546
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	47	...	61	3,392	...	2,766	6,614
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,371	...	333	5,704
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...		1,175	...	2,338
Navigable canals	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	34	...	...	168	...	...	782	...	581	745	...	1,227	3,537
Miscellaneous	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	184	...	1,111	...	...	9,160	248	15,506	29,768	...	55,442	12,649	4,033	38,418	166,519
Deduct—Contributions	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	537
	184		1,111	...	...	9,160	248	15,506	29,768	...	54,905	12,649	4,033	38,418	165,982
Repairs.															
Metalled and bridged roads	390	...	201	...	...	2,073	...	...	218	...	59,673	16,848	8,108	18,380	105,891
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	362	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	...	17,342	...	9,335	...	...	25,407	53,744
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	709	...	...	...	170	6,951	...	...	2,654	...	...	11,721	22,205
Village roads		...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2,596	...	...	21,069	...	88	23,841
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	...	1,304	2,605
Boat-bridges and ferries	...		70	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	435	411	...	1,278
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	...	1,207
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	147		...	...	...	...	1,199	...	145	2,604	...	229	4,324
Miscellaneous	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	752	...	1,134	...	...	3,371	170	7,039	21,717	...	71,807	43,257	9,726	57,129	215,103
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
	752	...	1,134	...	...	3,371	170	7,039	21,717	...	71,207	43,257	9,726	57,129	214,503
Carried over	941	...	2,245	...	...	12,905	1,268	23,786	51,816	...	141,829	74,491	14,144	106,382	429,807

29. The bulk of the outlay by Public Works Officers has been incurred on "Communications," of which 30 per cent. is upon new works, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and 38 per cent. on repairs, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay. The outlay on "New Buildings" by this agency is comparatively small, being about 6 per cent. of the total outlay, and the largest expenditure under this head occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, chiefly under "Medical" and "Educational."

About 51 per cent. of the total outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has been spent on "water-supply," principally in Bombay.

More than two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has been administered by Officers of other Departments.

30. The outlay on repairs to "Communications" under Officers of other Departments amounted to Rx. 573,492. Bengal and Madras with Rx. 218,828 and Rx. 260,207 respectively show the largest expenditure.

31. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements:—

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.

	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		tal hm	ols			Total.
	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs					
Officers of the Public Works Department.											
Rajputana			17	72	..		9	1	..	...	100
Coorg			36	36	5	2	20	1	..	...	100
Central Provinces	3		71	26			. .	...	...	.	100
Burma, Upper	17		5	3	50	..	21	1	..	...	100
,, Lower	3		39	18	17	4	18	1	...	...	100
Assam			19	35	6	2	8	.	..	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6		30	38	...	1	21	1	..	.	100
Punjab	10		13	42	8	6	12	...	...	..	100
Madras			21	51	2	...	16	8	..	..	100
Bombay			30	45	4	1	11	1	...	..	100
TOTAL			30	38	5	2	15	1	...	...	100
Officers of other Departments.											
Rajputana	4	36	..	10	...	50	..	...	...	..	100
Coorg	.	.	...	...	...	...	100	..	..		100
Central India	22	12	3	22	..		11	..	...	...	100
Central Provinces	1	1	4	63	3	6	21	1	.	.	100
Burma, Upper	6	...	29	12	39	8	4	1	.	1	100
,, Lower		...	30	36	11	8	10	...	..	5	100
Assam		...	46	.	...	...	.	..	...	54	100
Bengal	4	3	27	48	2	1	14	1	...		100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	11	8	52	1	...	19	2	...	1	100
Punjab	...	..	...	.		...	7	...	...	93	100
Madras	3	2	16	59	2	3	14	1	..	..	100
Bombay	4	4	11	32	20	11	16	1	...	1	100
TOTAL	4	3	19	50	5	3	14	1		1	100

32. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been incurred in the following proportions:—

		Against in 1891-92.	Against in 1890-91.
6	per cent. on New Buildings	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
30	,, Roads	32 ,,	33 ,,
5	,, Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3 ,,	4 ,,
3	,, Repairs to Buildings	3 ,,	3 ,,
38	,, Roads	39 ,,	38 ,,
2	,, Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2 ,,	2 ,,
15	,, Establishment	14 ,,	14 ,,
1	,, Tools and Plant	1 ,,	1 ,,
100			

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by Officers of other Departments :—

		Against in 1891-92.	1890-91.
4	per cent. on New Buildings	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
19	" Roads	20	22 "
5	" Miscellaneous Improvements	5	4 "
3	Repairs to Buildings	2	2 "
50	" " Roads	51	51 "
3	" " Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3	3 "
14	" Establishment	14 "	15 "
1	" Tools and Plant	1 "	
1	" Miscellaneous	1 "	1 per cent.
100			

33. The percentages of repairs upon the total outlay is shown by Provinces below :—

Provinces	Percentage expended on Repairs. Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
By Public Works Officers.			
Rajputana	1	72	
Coorg	...	36	
Central Provinces	...	26	
Upper Burma	...	3	
Lower "	...	18	4
Assam	...	35	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	38	1
Punjab	9	42	6
Madras	...	51	
Bombay	...	45	
By Officers of other Departments.			
Rajputana	36	10	50
Central India	42	22	...
Central Provinces	1	63	6
Upper Burma		12	8
Lower "	...	36	8
Bengal	3	48	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	52	...
Madras	2	59	3
Bombay	4	32	11

34. The principal works in progress were—

In Central Provinces—

Road—Narsinghpur Gorabibi.

In Assam—

Roads—Improving Natwanpur Road.
Sylhet-Muktapurghat.
Pagla-Govindganj.
Sunamganj-Pagla.
Fenchuganj-Kamalganj.
Nilamganj-Olivacherra.
Gauripur-Roba.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Dispensary at Jhansi.
Roads—Bridge over Hindan River.
" " Kali Nadi.
Baijnath and Hawalbagh Cart Road.

In Madras—

Roads—Causeway across the Palar River on the Ranipet-Arcot Road.

In Bombay—

Roads—Ahmedabad-Bareja.
Bagewadi-Bail Hongul.
Saundatti-Dharwar.

35. The names of works and localities on which outlay by officers of other Departments has been incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in such detail.

36. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds in the various Provinces are classified below :—

	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
New Works.							
Educational .		249		1,834	395	346	2,824
Medical .				2,488		2,432	4,920
Administration				..		224	224
Police . .				3,950		...	3,950
Miscellaneous .		45		1		274	320
Land Revenue						304	304
Jails . .							
TOTAL		294		8,273	395	3,580	12,542
Repairs.							
Law and Justice .				34			34
Educational . .				815	230		1,045
Medical . .				979		364	1,343
Police . . .				784		61	845
Miscellaneous .				27	52	40	119
Customs . .						10	10
Land Revenue .				205			205
Excise . . .				30			30
Public Works .				...			...
Ecclesiastical .				1			1
Monuments and antiquities				100			100
TOTAL				2,975	282	475	3,732
COMMUNICATIONS.							
New Works.							
Metalled and bridged roads . .				20		1,027	1,047
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads				...		264	264
Village roads				...		91	91
Accommodation for travellers .				199		123	322
District roads . . .						424	424
TOTAL				219		1,929	2,148
Repairs.							
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads				7		193	200
Metalled and bridged roads .				212		3,074	3,286
Accommodation for travellers .				242			242
District roads				...			6
Arboriculture				726			726
TOTAL				1,187		3,273	4,460
Carried over		294		12,654	677	9,257	

	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over		294		12,654	677	9,257	22,882
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
New Works.							
Conservancy .				821			821
Light-houses .				...		134	134
Town buildings				5,096		...	5,096
Water-supply				6,967		23,633	30,600
Sewerage and drainage				5,156		2,386	7,542
Harbours .				.		...	...
Miscellaneous				1,516	1,086	2,266	4,868
Markets .				1,391	.	1,072	2,463
Paving and streets				6,181	..		6,181
Lighting .					487		487
Total .				27,128	1,573	29,491	58,192
Repairs.							
Conservancy				722		...	722
Light-house						155	155
Town buildings .				2,416		...	2,416
Water-supply . .				2,518		95	2,613
Sewerage and drainage				2,144		26	2,170
Harbours .				... .	8	702	710
Miscellaneous .				120	33	30	183
Markets .				618		...	618
Paving and streets .				15,538		..	15,538
Lighting .				7	343	...	350
				21,084	386	1,008	25,477
Total Works and Repairs		294		63,866	2,635	39,756	106,551
Establishment .		1		1,616	606	4,509	6,732
Tools and Plant .				97	39	507	643
Total		295		65,579	3,280	44,772	113,926

37. The following table shows the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Mili... Works D... ...nent.		...ntral India.	Coor...	Central ...ces.	BURMA. Upp...	BURMA. Low...		B...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madr...		TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.														
New Works.														
Salt													516	516
Churches and burial grounds	232	32					2,330		1,007			128	14	3,752
Jails		1,368												1,368
Educational					100			22	284	2,112	—164	—52	6,007	8,329
Miscellaneous	89		494		1,201			200	1,054	817		5		3,937
Medical					529			332	1,392	15,636	5,427	..	6,919	30,235
Police										47		64		111
Minor Departments								202		112	5,743			6,057
Law and Justice										117				155
Land Revenue										49				
TOTAL	321	1,400	503		1,830		2,397	756	3,814	18,920	11,006	145	13,456	54,548
Repairs.														
Jails														9
Opium			46											46
Telegraph														2
Educational									59				187	258
Miscellaneous	374		802							471				1,657
Churches and burial grounds	11												49	60
Residences for Local Governments														
Law and Justice														
Minor Departments											910			990
Viceregal residences									637					637
Medical										34				35
TOTAL	385	...	848		33				703	505	910		311	3,697
COMMUNICATIONS.														
New Works.														
Raised, bridged, and metalled roads		268	513							109			4	894
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads					4,784	80	117	750	1,353	226			393	7,703
District roads										202			..	202
Village roads								41					..	41
Boat-bridges and ferries														
Accommodation for travellers					177					73				250
TOTAL		268	513		4,961	80	117	791	1,353	610			397	9,090
Carried over	706	1,668	1,864		6,824	80	2,514	1,547	5,870	20,035	11,916	145	14,164	67,335

	Works ... nt.					BURMA.								TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over .	706	1,668	1,864		6,824		2,514	1,547	5,870	20,035	11,916	145	14,164	67,335
Repairs.														
Raised, bridged, and metalled roads		375	1,454		106					1,130			15	3,080
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads								50	52					102
Boat-bridges and ferries .			233							975				1,209
Accommodation for travellers										158				158
TOTAL .		375	1,687		106			50	52	2,263			16	4,549
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.														
New Works.														
Light-houses									1,615					1,615
Improvement to towns . .					10						507			517
Markets														...
Water-supply		8,186		706	37,476			719	232	2,552	44,064	15		93,950
Sewerage and drainage .		.			328			8		7,894	14,451			22,681
Miscellaneous		1,974					97		43	1,299				3,413
Harbours														4
Paving and streets . .														
TOTAL		10,160		706	37,814		97	727	1,894	11,745	59,022	15		122,180
Repairs.														
Improvement to towns .										59				59
Water-supply		1,252		23	217					50				1,542
Miscellaneous		75			1,016									1,159
Educational														...
Harbours							81							81
Light-houses														
Sewerage and drainage .					16									16
TOTAL		1,327		23	1,249		149			109				
Total Works and Repairs .	706	13,530	3,551	731	45,993	80	2,760	2,324	7,821	34,152	'0,938	160	4,180	196,926
Establishment		1,357	1,062	6	1,575		84		50	1,530	2,055		20	7,739
Tools and Plant		195	54	1			5		3	124	54		1	565
TOTAL	706	*15,082	4,667	738	47,804	80	2,849	2,324	7,874	35,806	(a) '2,939	160	4,201	205,230

* Includes Rx. 8,330 on account of Local Loans.
(a) Do. Rx. 18,551 do. do.

38. The principal contribution works on which outlay was incurred during 1892-93 were:—

In Central India—

Feeder Road from Namli Railway Station to Sailana town.

In Rajputana—

Ajmere water-works (exclusive of pumping machine).

In Central Provinces—

Improving Burhanpur water-supply.
Laying a second main from Ambajhiri to pumping reservoir, Nagpur
Road from Khariar to Bhowani Patna.
Balram Dass' water-works, Raipur.
Rajnandgaon water-supply.

In Lower Burma—

New Cathedral, Rangoon.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Jubilee Museum, Lahore.
Dufferin Hospital, Delhi.
Simla water-supply.
Kohat ditto.
Simla sewage extension.
Delhi water-works.

In Bombay—

Anjuman-i-Islam School at Bombay.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's Hospital for women and children, Bombay.
Motlibai's Hospital and Septic Ward ditto.

39. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1892-93 are separately reviewed.

SIMLA; *The 30th April 1894.*

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant-General, P. W. Dept.

Acctt.-Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 536½ G., dated 30th April 1894.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1892-93.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D.'s endorsement No. 586½G., dated 30th April 1894.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1892-93, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1891-92.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	IMPERIAL		Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental . .		355,139	376,900	329,400	463,668
				Civil . . .		11,835	20,800	16,700	3,889
						366,974	397,700	346,100	467,557
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		137,142	139,300	152,900	150,731
				Civil . .		2,040	1,800	2,700	2,746
						139,182	141,100	155,600	153,477
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		130,145	125,100	146,100	125,403
				Civil . .		731	200	200	424
						130,876	125,300	146,300	125,827
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		10,198	12,300	9,400	15,405
				Civil . .		...	...	...	
						10,198	12,300	9,400	15,405
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		−7,720	−1,700	−2,600	1,657
				Civil . .		...			
						−7,720	−1,700	−2,600	1,657
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental					
				Civil . .		212	400	400	291
						212	400	400	291
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental				57,700	
				PROBABLE LAPSE—					
				Departmental			−5,000		
							−5,000		
				TOTAL—					
11,770	10,500	12,100	11,229	Departmental	vii	624,904	646,900	692,900	756,864
30			838	Civil . .		14,818	23,200	20,000	7,350
11,800	10,500	12,100	12,067	Carried over			670,100	712,900	764,214

"Departmental" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department; "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

REVENUE.						EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
11.800	10.500	12.100	12,067	Brought forward		639,722	670,100	712,900	764,214
				DEDUCT—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shillings per rupee		2,408	2,600	600	16,751
				Exchange . . .		1,449	1,600	300	7,274
						3,857	4,200	900	24,025
11.800	10.500	12.100	12.067	Net receipts and outlay in India	vii	635,865	665,900	712,000	740,189
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—	vii				
27,197	27,700	27,400	27,701	At 2 shillings per rupee . .		85,940	86,700	86,700	99,103
11,810	13.900	16,400	16,667	Exchange on above . . .		51,704	52,000	43,300	43,037
50.807	52.100	55.900	56.438	TOTAL IMPERIAL	vii	(a)773,509	804,600	842,000	(a)882,829
				PROVINCIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental . .		904,626	924,700	863,100	1,156,413
				Civil		50,402	48,400	68,100	46,674
						955,028	973,100	931,200	1,203,087
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		628,221	624,000	652,600	663,265
				Civil . .		27,701	28,100	22,700	28,254
						655,922	652,100	675,300	691,519
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		472,114	469,200	482,000	445,821
				Civil . .		10,829	6,500	6,700	7,254
						482,943	475,700	488,700	453,075
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		41,735	48,500	34,500	27,709
				Civil . .		371	200	200	295
						42,106	48,700	34,700	28,004
				Carried over . Provincial . Departmental		2,046,696	2,066,400	2,032,200	2,293,208
				Carried over . Provincial . Civil		89,309	83,200	97,700	82,477
... 50.807	... 52,100	... 55.900	... 56,438	Carried over . Imperial		773,509	804,600	842,000	882,829

(a) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

***ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.*—continued.**

Revenue: Actuals, 1891-92.	Revenue: Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revenue: Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Revenue: Actuals, 1892-93.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details,	Expenditure: Actuals, 1892-93	Expenditure: Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Expenditure: Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Expenditure: Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,807	52,100	55,900	56,438	Brought forward . Imperial		773,509	804,600	842,000	882,329
				Brought forward . Provincial . Depart-mental.		2,046,696	2,066,400	2,032,200	2,293,208
				Brought forward . Provincial . Civil .		89,303	83,200	97,700	82,477
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		—2,804	6,900	8,500	31,896
				Civil .					
						—2,804	6,900	8,500	31,896
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental					175
				Civil .					
									175
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental .					
				Civil . .		29,162	35,000	40,100	53,359
						29,162	35,000	40,100	53,359
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental .				20,000	
				TOTAL—					
143,894	142,300	164,100	167,674	Departmental		2,043,892	2,073,300	2,060,700	2,325,279
127,425	123,900	117,800	117,655	Civil		118,405	118,200	137,800	135,836
271,319	266,200	281,900	285,329	TOTAL PROVINCIAL		2,162,357	2,191,500	2,198,500	2,461,115
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		226,596	248,400	215,000	222,843
				Civil		325,509	318,800	367,800	304,296
						552,105	567,200	582,800	527,139
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental .		240,793	242,400	233,400	236,060
				Civil . .		643,314	649,500	637,100	621,438
						884,107	891,900	870,500	857,498
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental .		82,682	81,800	77,700	78,078
				Civil . .		165,794	169,900	149,300	158,763
						248,476	251,700	227,000	236,841
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental .				3,700	5,207
				Civil . .				8,800	9,342
						14,808		12,500	14,549
				Carried over . Incorporated Local . Departmental		556,110	578,000		542,188
				Carried over . Incorporated Local . Civil . .		1,143,386	1,147,500	,168,000	1,093,839
322,126	318,800	337,800	341,767	Carried over . Others			2,996,100	3,040,500	3,343,444

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

Revenue: Actuals, 1891-92.	Revenue: Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revenue: Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Revenue: Actuals, 1892-93.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure: Actuals, 1892-93.	Expenditure: Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Expenditure: Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Expenditure: Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
322,126	318,300	337,800	341,767	Brought forward — Others		2,935,866	2,996,100	3,040,500	3,343,444
				Brought forward — Local — Departmental		556,110	578,000	529,800	542,186
				Brought forward — Local — Civil		1,143,386	1,147,500	1,163,000	1,093,839
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental					—2
				Civil					
									—2
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental					
				Civil					
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental	viii				
				Civil		15,095	15,600	3,000	15,727
				TOTAL		15,095	15,600	3,000	15,727
1,928	1,600	1,500	2,212	Departmental		556,112	578,000	529,800	542,195
253,276	244,400	257,300	263,935	Civil		1,158,481	1,163,100	1,166,000	1,109,566
255,204	246,000	258,800	266,147	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL		1,714,593	1,741,100	1,695,800	1,651,761
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		72,882	,125,100	152,200	84,988
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		33,669	38,800	37,500	35,678
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental	ix	6,732	8,700	10,000	9,043
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		643	700	500	1,206
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental					
				TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	42	113,926	173,300	200,200	180,915
				CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		160,796	87,300	13,500	208,158
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		11,108	11,100	1,200	10,231
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		5,992	4,200	2,000	5,897
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		453	300	100	562
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		...	...		
				GRANT NOT DISTRIBUTABLE—					
				Departmental		...	68,500		
				TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	43	178,349	171,400	16,800	219,848
				LOCAL LOANS—					
				Original Works		25,022	8,000	8,000	58,440
				Repairs		...	...	...	...
				Establishment		1,748	800	800	269
				Tools and Plant		111	100	100	40
				TOTAL		26,881	8,900	8,900	58,749
				GRAND TOTAL—					
196,599	196,000	221,500	225,486	Departmental	43	3,677,851	3,786,300	3,638,400	4,146,965
380,781	368,300	375,100	382,428	Civil		1,291,764	1,304,500	1,323,800	1,252,752
577,380	564,300	596,600	607,914	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	43	4,969,615	5,090,800	4,962,200	5,399,717

SIMLA:
Dated the 30th April 1894.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE DURING 1892-93.

		India.								Burma.				
	England.	Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.	Total.	Assam.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.														
Departmental.														
Rents of buildings	...	116	1,072	957	97	...	2,215	4,457	...	1,702	600	54	2,859	9,672
Sales of buildings	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69	12	125	...	...	...	206
" tools and plant	...	5	3	12	49	...	36	105	...	188	...	1	...	294
" produce	...	...	86	3	...	...	...	89	...	5	...	...	...	94
" old materials	...	20	.	28	15	...	2	65	...	6	...	...	...	71
Value of materials from old buildings	...	45	3	56	7	...	...	111	...	1	...	...	...	112
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	*—40*	...	...	...	*—40*	4	24	...	...	...	—12
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	168	18	189	17	...	258	650	...	102	...	...	...	752
Barrack furniture	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Recoveries of advances made in England	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28
Total	...	435	1,182	1,205	185	...	2,511	5,518	16	2,181	600	55	2,859	11,229
Add England	27,704	...		...		..	...	27,704	...	...	...	...	..	27,704
Exchange	16,667	...	...	..		...	...	16,667	...	...	...	...	...	16,667
Total	44,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,371	...	.	...	...	..	44,371
Total Departmental	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	...	2,511	49,889	16	2,181	600	55	2,859	55,600
Officers of other Departments.														
Sales of produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	...	790	790	...	...	...	...	...	790
Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total	...	...	...	...	...	29	790	819	...	19	...	...	...	838
Total Imperial carried over	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	29	3,301	50,708	16	2,200	600	55	2,859	56,438

	India.							
	England.	Director General of Military Works.		tral ndia.	g	Hy bad.	Baluchistan.	Total India.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	29	3,301	50,708
PROVINCIAL.								
Departmental.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" tools and plant								
" produce								
" old materials								
Value of materials from old buildings								
Receipt from P. W. Workshops								
Receipt from Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee.								
Rents from Strand Bank Maidan								
Tolls on roads								
Ferry receipts								
Unclaimed deposits								
Collections under Highway Act								
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous								
Recoveries of advances made in England								
Total								
Civil.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" produce								
Tolls on roads								
Ferry receipts								
Miscellaneous								
Fees on masonry graves, etc.								
Arboriculture								
Contributions								
Total								
Total Provincial								
INCORPORATED LOCAL.								
Departmental.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" tools and plant								
" produce								
" old materials								
Value of materials from old buildings								
Unclaimed deposits								
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous								
Total								
Civil.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" old materials								
" produce, etc.								
Tolls on roads					...			...
Canal and Ferry receipts					2,072			2,072
Arboriculture					...			...
Tolls on steamers					...			...
Contributions					...			...
Fines					...			...
Total					2,072			2,072
Total Local			8		2,072			2,080
GRAND TOTAL	44,371	435	1,190	1,205	2,257	29	3,301	52,788

Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	2,200	600	16	55	.	2,859	...	...	56,438
1,366	.	6,205	1,325	6,172	1,520	1,204	4,165	9,659	31,616
.	...	2,503	5	751	499	1,004	...	200	4,962
55	...	36	97	1,171	76	218	2,569	165	4,387
47	..	1	3	164	1,366	2,970	237	1,122	5,910
870	...	5	54	465	17,247	268	628	1,220	20,257
1	...	12	26	264	128	.	9	9	449
..	...	...	.	..	9,070	.	177	..	9,247
...	.	...	...	...	2,794	.	..	...	2,794
	...	...	.	4,618		...	...		4,618
	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	61,253	61,253
2,632	.	..	1,320	...	3,942	.	...		7,914
	..	..	...	—4	27	21	72	4	120
	...	..		...	...		.	2,352	2,352
118	...	135	70	2,705	690	306	3,747	4,012	11,783
	..	12	...	...	..	...	.	...	12
4,609	...	8,909	2,900	16,306	37,359	5,991	11,604	79,996	167,674
...	...	.	.	...	...	3,064	..	...	3,064
		..	...		..	1,364	.	...	1,364
6	..	4	.	...	2,221	..		1	2,232
66	...	...	...		.	8,057	..	...	8,123
1,100			2,398	22,395	51,740	18,359	..	...	98,992
..	...	13	.	390	5	228	58	55	749
72		116	..	229	311	317	378	203	1,646
...		..	-	..				...	...
..	.		...	...	...	.	1,505	...	1,505
1,244	.	133	2,398	23,014	57,277	31,389	1 941	259	117,653
5,853	..	9,042	5,298	39,320	94,636	37,380	13 545	80,255	285,329
		.	44	...	306	..		...	352
	...		10		315	...	..	...	325
	...	.	1	..	76			..	77
..	.	..		.	588	..	539		1,134
.	.	...	19	..	54	48	...		121
.	...	..	...	.	5	...	.	...	5
.		...	...	...	5	..	...		5
..	...		39	...	9	84	62		194
...	.	...	113	..	1,358	132	601	...	2,212
3	..	.	...	167	..	754	...	207	1,131
268	.	.	..	19	...	292	490	11	1,080
42	...	...	...	23	...	696	538	..	1,299
.	381	709	.	..	..	8,390	.	1,745	11,225
.	.	...		1	...		.	32,744	82,745
5,531	5,442	7,738	10,355	36,831	...	14,752	88,934	15,413	187,068
642	...	.	...	...	4,177	.	...	.	4,819
..	.	...	...	...	1,017	.		..	1,017
315	...	..	.	6,498	.	.	2,275	10,477	19,565
1,067	.	...	1	138	670	33	1,700	377	3,986
7,868	5,823	8,447	10,356	43,677	5,864	24,917	93,937	60,974	263,935
7,868	5,823	8,447	10,469	43,677	7,222	25,049	94,538	60,974	266,147
13,721	8,023	18,089	15,783	83,052	101,858	65,288	108,083	141,229	607,914

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Khorasan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL—										
DEPARTMENTAL—										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	...	10,754	2,579	1,864	1,090		1,732	1,250	29,420	...
Repairs	...	5,375	2,159	1,312	775	.	1,119	1,408	8,774	...
Communications—										
New Works	..	..	12,856	844	2 726	.	.	...	12,227	..
Repairs	...	...	6,810	9,916	8 816	...	.	..	8,384	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	..	...		481	..	. .	...	3,500	...
Repairs	.	...			45	...	...	.	9	..
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	..	16,129	[illegible]4,434	13,036	13,963		2,851	2,658	62,314	...
Establishment	. .	3,680	4,819	9,107	3,321		610	1,288	18,384	..
Tools and Plant	.	240	730	965	566	...	40	..	1,279	...
Suspense	.	*—3,856*	...	*—163*	522		*—870*	..	*—949*	...
TOTAL	..	16,193	29,983	24,145	18,372	...	2,631	3,946	81,028	...
Deduct—Outlay in England—										
At 2s per rupee		*81*	..	*603*	*363*	...	...	...	*14*	. .
Loss by Exchange		*49*	...	*363*	*218*	...	...	...	*8*	...
NET INDIA	.	16,063	29,983	23,179	17,791	..	2,631	3,946	81,006	...
Add—										
England	85,910	.	. .	..	. .	.	...	...	...	...
Exchange	51,704	...	.		...		..	...	..	...
TOTAL	137,614	16,063	29,983	23,179	17,791	...	2,631	3,946	81,006	...
CIVIL—										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,328	9,685
Repairs	..	...		27		...	...	..	655	...
Communications—										
New Works	...	...	181	...	...	.	...	...	360	...
Repairs	...	...		...	...	503	..	...	321	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	...	240	.	...	...	...	...	41	...
Repairs	...	..	428		...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	..	849	27	..	503	...	...	2,711	9,685
Establishment	...	..	377	...	...	..	...	...	354	...
Miscellaneous	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	212	...
TOTAL CIVIL	.	.	1,226	27	. .	503	...	..	3,277	9,685
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	137,644	16,063	31,209	23,206	17,791	503	2,631	3,946	84,288	9,685

DURING 1892-93.

Bagd	Total Indi	Central Pro	Burma. U		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	48,689 20,922	1,449 237	94,056 10,222		1,555 678	12,445 11,500	5,976 5,065	8,983 8,457	1,558 1,418	10,974 8,339	185,685 66,838
	28,653 33,986		61,407 31,875	15 1,718	58,759 1,252	.. ...	... ...	1,533 ...	... ...	872 190	151,239 69,021
	3,981 54	10	3,432 615		... ...	262 ...	... ...	9,367 ...	... ...	237 614	18,2 5 1,283
	136,285	1,696	201,607	2,659	62,244	24,207	11,041	28,340	2,976	21,226	492,381
	41,509 3,820 —*5,316*	388 26	56,235 4,387 *775*	552 34 209	14,315 934 — *19*	4,518 263 —*1,128*	2,536 166 ...	4,676 253 —*691*	685 45 ...	4,731 270 ..	130,145 10,198 —*7,720*
	176,298	2,110	261,454	3,454	77,474	27,860	13,743	32,578	3,706	26,227	624,904
	1,061		361	368	...	293	...	324	1	...	2,408
	638		217	222	...	177	...	195	...	...	1,449
	174,599	2,110	260,876	2,864	77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	621,047
	85,940 51,704				... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	85,940 51,704
	312,242	2,110	260,876		77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	758,691
 100	11,013 782				 ..	. . .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11,013 782
	541 824				. ..	 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	541 824
	281 ..434				... .	... .	... . .	... ...	... ...	... ...	281 434
100	13,875				...	...	...	...	...	...	13,875
	731 212				...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	731 212
100	14,818				...	...	...	...	...	...	14,818
100	327,060	2,110	260,876	2,864	77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	773,509

	England.	India.								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Khorasan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	137,644	16,063	31,209	23,206	17,791	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
PROVINCIAL.										
CIVIL WORKS.										
Departmental.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCORPORATED LOCAL.										
CIVIL WORKS.										
Departmental.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works	...	...	184	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	752	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	941	...	2,482	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	94	...	620	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	14	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1,049	...	3.139	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	85	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	24	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	118	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	237	202	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	24	45	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	237	226	45	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	...	1,286	226	3,184	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CARRIED OVER	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

BURMA

			Upper		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.		Bombay.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1(	327,0(	2,11	260,87	2,86	77,47	27,3(	18,7(	32,0(	8,7(	98,9(	773,50(
		55,18		105,53	15,11	88,0(	76,64	83,5(	100,2(	97,8(	628,04
		6,98		12,56	6,46	27,86	28,16	23,85	18,76	35,44	160,19
		31,68		24,51	34,78	32,91	23,82	30,71	24,08	23,62	226,15
		40,60		56.28	36.73	51.16	85.58	86,08	11,4(	88,78	451,83
		1,56		1,26	3,35	—87	39,66	8,22	30	2,91	56,42
		2		85	4	5,89	70	4,18	1,91	9,9	18,9
		136,0(		201,04	96,46	205,11	254,62	236,54	156,17	246,87	1,532,847
		33,53		44,89	32,26	71,99	74,71	71,14	50,82	92,71	472,114
		4,98		5,14	1,86	2,69	3,50	4,49	14,16	4,84	41,738
		..		...	.	...	...		...	...	...
		8		21,75	—49	—7,41	—9,46	—4,95	—5,87	3,55	—2,802
		174,62		272,83	130,10	272,39	323,19	307,21	215,30	317,09	2,013,90
						59	1,40		7,23		9,234
						1,37(	5,18		43		6,998
					1.99	59	31		1,37		4,260
						4.37	2.64		2.91		9,06
						5,52	3,75		26,40	1,21	36,902
						1,31	7,67		0	1,66	10,741
					1,99	13,77	20,96	...	38,48	2,88	78,103
		3			8	4,27	4,63	1,79			10,829
						7	20	.			371
		... 24		... 23,62			29	1,48		... 05	20,169
		26		23,62	2,07	18,12	28,8	3,28	38,48	9,79	119,465
		174,88		296.45	132.17	290.51	352,3(	310,49	253,79	351,79	2,162,357
		3(	85(	1,14	10		10,171	10,21	98	10,52	33,781
				9	22		5,54(	9,36		30	15,542
	1,26	9,16	248	15,50	29,76		54,90	12,64	4,03	38,41	165,982
	1,88	3,3	17(	7,03	21.71		71,20	42,25	4,72	57,19	214,50
	16		2.54	6,63	3,46		80	8,02	29	5,60	26,833
	7			1.57	1.45		1,676	5,41		10	10,740
	3,42	12.9	3,811	31,99	56,73		143,584	87,93	14,52	112,45	467,389
	71		1,182	7,25	4.58		39,540	12,26	3,13	13,9	82,682
	51		57	47			1,70	97	1,611	1,7	6,130
	4.18	12.92	5.05	39.722	61.324		191,898	100,593	19,261	198,9	[illegible]
	6	14	833			18,286	3,707		13,430	6,407	42,805
	17	12	51			12,133	6,318		7,260	6,054	32,116
	6	79	4,174	3,00	9	124,951	4,369		71,448	15,748	224,511
	75	11,04	1,800	3.82		218,828	29,794		260,207	47,098	578,40
	...	67	5,667	1,170		10,798	350		10,609	28,779	58,133
	119	1,17	1,190	887		3,178	245		15,555	15,358	97,70
	439	14,837	13,715	8,8		388,174	44,783	...	378,599	119,364	968,823
	69	4,022	536	1,12		63,315	10,743	896	62,121	22,966	165,794
		105	79	1		3,057	1,398	...	2,875	942	8,769
		98	123	55		...	561	11,182	399	2,151	15,095
	608	19,062	14,453	10,57		454,846	57,485	12,078	443,994	145,42	1,158,491
	4,696	31,988	19,508	50,30	61,37	454,846	242,311	112,671	463,255	278,646	1,714,593
100	381,7?7	208,979	280,379	349.62	271.029	772,749	608,357	455,228	720,455	651,605	4,650,45

					INDIA.					
	England	)irector General of Military Works.	|putan		Coorg.		H	'ort Blai	'histan.	K
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
EXCLUDED LOCAL.										
DEPARTMENTAL.*										
Civil Works										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works .										
Repairs . .										
Communications —										
New Works										
Repairs .										
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works . .										
Repairs									...	
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS										
Establishment . .										
Tools and Plant . .										
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL .										
Total carried over .	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

*The outlay by Civil officers

	Total Indi		Burma. Upper.		Assam	gal	North-We Prov- nd h.	jab.			
Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
100	331,[illegible]57	208,979	280,379	349,622	271,029	772,749	608,857	455,228	720,754	651,605	4,650,459
						294		8,273	395	3,580	12,542
								2,975		475	3,732
						294		11,248	677	4,055	16,274
								219		1,929	2,148
								1,187		3,273	4,460
								1,406		5,202	6,608
								27,128	1,573	29,491	58,192
								24,084	385	1,008	25,477
								51,212	1,958	30,499	83,669
						294		63,866	2,635	39,756	106,551
						1		1,616	606	4,509	6,732
								97	39	507	643
						295		65,579	3,280	44,772	113,926
100	331,757	208,979	280,379	349,622	271,029	773,044	608,857	520,807	724,034	696,377	4,764,385

from this source is not known.

	England.	INDIA.								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Bagdad.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over .	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
CONTRIBUTION.										
DEPARTMENTAL.*										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . .	...	321	1,400	503	...	...	...	...	..	...
Repairs . . .	...	385	...	848	2	...	...	...	...	...
	...	706	1,400	1,351	2	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . .	...	...	268	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	375	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	643	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works . .	...	...	2,685	...	706	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	1,327	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4,012	...	729	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	706	6,055	3,551	731	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . .	...	...	614	1,062	6	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant .	...	...	83	54	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS .	...	706	6,752	4,667	738	...		...	...	...
LOCAL LOANS.										
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
Works . . .	...	...	7,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	7,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . .	...	..	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant .	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL LOCAL LOANS .	...	...	8,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	137,644	16,769	47,577	28,099	21,713	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

SIMLA;
Dated 30th April 1894.

* Outlay from this source by officers of

Khorasan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
100	331,757	208,979	280,379	349,622	271,029	773,044	608,357	520,807	724,034	696,377	4,764,385
..	2,224	1,830	..	2,397	756	3,814	18,920	11,006	145	13,456	54,548
...	1,235	33	...	...	..	703	505	910	...	311	3,697
...	3,459	1,863	...	2,397	756	4,517	19,425	11,916	145	13,767	58,245
...	781	4,961	80	117	791	1,353	610	...	..	397	9,090
...	2,062	106		...	50	52	2,263	...	...	16	4,549
...	2,843	5,067	80	117	841	1,405	2,873	...	...	413	13,639
...	3,391	37,814		97	727	1,894	11,745	41,475	15	...	97,158
...	1,350	1,249	...	149	...	5	109	...	...	...	2,862
.	4,741	39,063		246	727	1,899	11,854	41,475	15	.	100,020
..	11,043	45,993	80	2,760	2,324	7,821	34,152	53,391	160	14,180	171,904
.	1,682	1,575	.	84	..	50	1,530	1,051		20	5,992
.	138	236		5	...	3	124	—54	...	1	453
	12,863	47,804	80	2,849	2,324	7,874	35,806	54,388	160	14,201	178,349
...	7,475	..	...	.	...	...	..	17,547	...	..	25,022
...	7,475	.	.	...	...	.	...	17,547	...	...	25,022
...	744	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,004	...	..	1,748
...	111	..	...	.	...		..	...	...	...	111
..	8,330	...	..	...	...	.	...	18,551	.	...	26,881
100	352,950	256,783	280,459	352,471	273,353	780,918	644,163	593,746	724,194	710,578	4,969,615

other departments is not known.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1892-93.

No. 395 A.-R., dated Simla, 5th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1892-93, No. 331 R., dated 17th April, 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The note by the Accountant General, copy of which is appended, brings out clearly the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1892-93, and shows the financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed railways.

2. It will be seen from paragraph 7 of the note that the Revenue Account for the year resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 1,847,052, as compared with a loss of Rx. 315,864 in the preceding year. This result is to a small extent due to less favourable traffic during the year, but the greater part of the loss is directly attributable to the low rate of exchange which obtained.

3. The revenues of India were liable during the year to a total sterling charge for interest and annuities of £5,723,490, or in Indian currency at the exchange which prevailed of Rx. 9,166,886.

4. The net receipts accruing to Government from State lines gave a return of 5·63 per cent. on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year. The Capital outlay, however, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and the outlay on lines which have been constructed for defensive purposes, which do not pay their working expenses. It also includes a sterling outlay of £33,553,451 on account of debt created in the purchase of railways which were constructed by companies (since reduced by a sinking fund to £32,788,403), but it excludes the portion undischarged at the end of 1892-93 of the liabilities of Government in connection with the purchase of the undermentioned lines, which are being extinguished by annuities charged upon the Revenue Account to the extent shown below—

	£
East Indian railway	24,576,530
Eastern Bengal railway	2,781,402
North Western railway	8,912,402
TOTAL	36,270,334

To obtain a fair estimate of the return from railways on the Capital expended on them, it is necessary to include in the Capital the rupee equivalent of these amounts, applying the average rate of exchange of the year under review, and to exclude the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, as well as the outlay on defensive lines.

this method of calculation the Capital outlay at the end of 1892-93 will be as follows :—

		Rx.
On State lines—Direct Capital outlay		76,649,282
On State lines leased to Companies		29,456,741
		106,106,023
Add—Rupee equivalent of £32,788,403		52,514,737
Add—Rupee equivalent of £36,270,834		58,091,486
		216,712,246
Deduct—Outlay on lines under construction or abandoned	Rx. 7,942,095	
Deduct—Outlay on construction of defensive lines not included in sum above deducted .	12,628,708	
		20,570,803
TOTAL		196,141,443

and the return to Government becomes 4·01 per cent.

5. The railways treated as defensive and the outlay incurred on them are as follows :—

		Rx.
Open lines—		
Pishin Section of the North Western railway, comprising the line from Ruk to Chaman and from Sibi to Bostan *viâ* Bolan and Quetta		8,710,596
Sind-Sagar, Khusalgarh, and Mianwali Mari branches, North Western railway .		3,426,159
Gradient improvements, North Western railway		491,953
	TOTAL	12,628,708
Lines under construction and stores in reserve—		
Mushkaf-Bolan railway . . .		451,183
Mari-Attock ,, . . .		299,011
Frontier railway reserve material .		421,948
Peshawar Railway Reserve . .		36,776
	TOTAL	1,208,918
	GRAND TOTAL	13,837,626

6. The working of Guaranteed railways during the year resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 776,146. The Great Indian Peninsula and Madras railways were worked at a loss of Rx. 377,138 and Rx. 400,727 respectively, while the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway gave a profit of Rx. 1,719.

7. The net amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the State to the 31st March, 1893, on account of the three Guaranteed railways, after taking as a set off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to the 31st December, 1892, is £13,624,307.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 331-R., dated 7th April, 1894, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 395 A.—R., dated 5th January 1894.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1892-93.

1. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

34.—Construction of protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.
40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
48.—State Railways—Construction.
50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Amraoti Railway.
Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section *A*.— State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).
" *B*.—Guaranteed Railways—
(*i*) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
(*ii*) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).
" *C*.—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).
" *D*.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).
" *E*.—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).
" *F*.—Capital account of Guaranteed Companies.
" *G*.—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).
" *H*.—Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by funds and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and

Guaranteed Railways during the year, and a comparison is made therein of the results of the year, with the Budget and Revised Estimates and the actuals of 1891-92.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows:—

	Rx.	£
34.—Construction of protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	984,469	
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue) .	339,487	
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue)	3,455,199	
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies	76,642	70,254
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies .	1,090,742	803,572
TOTAL .	5,946,537	873,826

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts . . .	15,814,807	6,301,935	17,883	...	22,134,625
Working expenses . . .	7,562,844	3,057,522	..	...	10,620,366
Surplus profits and share of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	382,024	581,924	...	.	963,948
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	4,779,107	.	...	...	4,779,107
Annuities, charged upon Revenue Account * . . .	2,717,399	.	...	...	2,717,399
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State .	328,492	...	...	...	328,492
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	1,086,141	...	...	...	1,086,141
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies . . .	.	3,438,635	...	...	3,438,635
Land charges, supervision and subsidies	...	29,423	27,071	...	56,494
Advances of interest to certain Companies . . .	..	...	1,955	.	1,955
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	.	—10,860	—10,860
Total Expenditure .	16,856,007	7,107,504	29,026	—10,860	23,981,677
Net gain + or loss — to Government	—1,041,200	—805,569	—11,143	+10,860	—1,847,052
Compared with—					
in 1891-92 . . .	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864
in 1890-91 . .	—387,297	—145,989	—4,808	—149,197	—687,291
in 1889-90 . . .	—983,920	—699,530	—20,027	—149,124	—1,852,601
in 1888-89 . . .	—1,254,616	—922,839	+14,697	—70,634	—2,233,392

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result for the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,847,052. The traffic, although not so favourable as in the preceding year, was considerably in excess of that of previous years, and the loss now brought out may be directly attributed to the unfavourable rate of exchange which obtained during the year. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,723,490 which, at the exchange of 1*s*. 2·98477785*d*. the rupee, aggregated Rx. 9,166,886, the difference between this and the old par of exchange being no less than Rx. 3,443,396.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

SECTION A.

State Railways.

(i)—*Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.*

9. At the beginning of the year under review, 13,105¾ miles of State Railway were open for traffic,* *viz.* :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	3,491†
Metre gauge	1,146¼
Special gauges	63¾
	4,701
State lines worked by Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,316½
Metre gauge	5,088¼‡
	8,404¾

10. During the year 1892-93 the following lengths of line were opened for traffic :—

	Miles.
East Indian (Jherriah Extension)	3
Godhra-Rutlam (Godhra to Limkhera)	25
East Coast (Bezváda to south bank of the Godaveri)	91
North-Western (Ferozepore to Hussainiwala)	2
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	24
Mu Valley (Shwebo to Wuntho)	100
Bengal-Nagpur (Sambalpur Branch)	30½
Hyderabad-Umarkot (Gidu Bandar to Shadipalli)	59
Eastern Bengal (Behar Section)	35½
Total	

These figures give a total open mileage of 13,475½, but from this should be deducted the length of the Mysore-Nanjangod section of the Mysore Railway (15 miles) which was transferred to the Mysore Durbar during the year. Allowing for this deduction and for corrections in mileages, the mileage open at end of the year 1892-98 was 13,461§ miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under :—

	Miles.
Imperial	12,807¼‖
Provincial	653¾
Total	13,461

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 15,814,807, the working expenses to Rx. 7,562,844, the share of net earnings, surplus

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93—Part I, Appendix C.

† Includes Bengal Central Railway.

‡ Includes Bengal and North Western Railway.

{ Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

	Miles.
§ As per Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93—Part I, Appendix C	13,494¼
Add—Cherra Companygunj Railway now treated as a tramway for administrative purposes	8
	13,502¼
Deduct—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway now treated as a Railway for administrative purposes	6¼
	13,496
Deduct also the section of the Mysore Railway owned by the Durbar, but shown in the Administration Report under State lines worked by Companies	35
	13,461

‖ Includes Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railways

profits and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies to Rx. 382,024, raising the total charges to Rx. 7,944,868, and leaving Rx. 7,869,939 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1892-93. This result is worse than that of 1891-92 by Rx. 327,515 owing to a decrease in the wheat and seeds traffic.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines formerly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State is as under:—

		Rx.
(i) On State lines—		
(a) Direct Capital outlay . .	Rx. 76,649,282	
(b) Redemption of liabilities .	£33,553,451	
		110,202,733
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly or in part, by Companies under guarantee)		29,456,741*
	TOTAL	139,659,474

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with storekeepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 7,942,095 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1892-93 may be stated at Rx. 131,717,379 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 7,869,939, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 5·63 per cent. and on the *open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 5·97 per cent.

15. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. The old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds, which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the period for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, when a line was purchased outright, as in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the outlay as shown in the Government books includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may† be stated at Rx. 169,658,551,‡ and on open lines at

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

† Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

		Rx.
‡ Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (*vide* para. 12)		139,659,474
	Rx.	
Add—Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (*vide* Schedule A)—		
East Indian	21,643,501	
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,306	
South Indian	277,955	
	31,066,815	
Deduct—Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1,067,738	
		29,999,077
TOTAL . .		169,658,551

Rx. 161,716,456, on which amounts the net receipts for 1892-93 give a return at the rate of 4·64 and 4·86 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay, of each line, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of working expenses on Receipts.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.
				Including payments to Companies.	Excluding payments to Companies.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	
Imperial . .	14,610,516	7,579,288	7,231,228	50·18	46·51	126,143,994	5·96
Provincial . .	1,004,291	365,580	638,711	51·48	51·48	5,573,385	6·18
TOTAL .	15,814,807	7,944,868	7,869,939	50·23	46·74	131,717,379	5·97

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 5·96 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 6·18 per cent.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year:—

Railway.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits and net earnings paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.			
East Indian, including Patna-Gya . . .	3,298,116	2,630,624	667,492
Rajputana-Malwa	1,228,893	526,142	702,751
Tirhoot	143,001	96,940	46,061
Eastern Bengal	621,326	553,239	68,087
PROVINCIAL.			
Burma	343,259	210,372	132,887

19. The North Western Railway gave a return of 1·78 per cent. on the actual outlay incurred on the line, although the Capital Account is burdened with the very heavy expenditure incurred, amounting to over Rx. 12,100,000, on the Frontier Sections. These sections did not cover their working expenses during the year. Owing to this cause and to the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities, the net receipts fell short of interest and annuity charges by Rx. 1,370,963.

20. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines classed as State Railways are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Actuals during 1891-92 and Budget and Revised Estimates.

21. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1892-93 compare with the actuals of 1891-92, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts .	15,814,807	15,779,400	+35,407	15,543,900	+270,907	16,411,934
Working expenses (including surplus profits, etc.)	7,944,868	7,802,400	+142,468	7,878,850	+66,018	8,214,480
Net receipts .	7,869,939	7,977,000	—107,061	7,665,050	+204,889	8,197,454

Receipts.

22. *With Actuals.*—The receipts are less than the actuals of the previous year by Rx. 597,127, due chiefly to a decrease in wheat and seeds traffic, which was exceptionally heavy during 1891-92.

On the East Indian Railway the coaching traffic maintained the high figure reached in the previous year, while the goods traffic was less by Rx. 45,000. An adjustment on account of arrear coal charges to the extent of nearly six lakhs of rupees swelled the receipts for 1891-92, and but for this there would have been an increase in 1892-93 in the receipts from the goods traffic over those of the previous year. This is attributable to a large grain and rice traffic in April and May 1892.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway there is a small increase due to a better jute traffic.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the traffic in cotton, grains (other than wheat) and seeds continued brisk throughout the year. Owing to this and to the provisional adjustment of a long pending claim against the East Indian and Indian Midland Railways for their proportion of interest charges on joint works and station expenses at Agra, the receipts are more than those of the previous year. The wheat traffic on this line shows a decrease of Rx. 133,800; and there is a falling-off in the coaching traffic, which is explained by the fact that in 1891-92 the pilgrim traffic to and from Hardwar, Muttra and Soron was abnormal.

On the North Western Railway the falling-off amounts to the large sum of Rx. 739,100. The decrease in the wheat traffic alone was Rx. 520,000, and the passenger traffic was also considerably less; the fairs at Hardwar and the movement of troops in connection with frontier expeditions considerably increased the receipts in 1891-92. Heavy breaches on the line during the monsoon of 1892 also interrupted the flow of traffic.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway there was a decrease in passenger traffic owing to the traffic in the previous year having been unusually large in consequence of the fairs held at Hardwar.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway goods traffic shows a falling-off, attributable mainly to the failure of the wheat crop.

On the Indian Midland Railway, both passenger and goods traffic show an improvement.

The earnings on the other lines are generally better than in the previous year, owing to the development of traffic and to the opening of small additional sections of railway.

The increase on the Umaria Colliery is due to a larger output of coal.

23. *With Budget.*—The actuals are more than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 270,907. On the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways the actuals

have largely exceeded the Budget Estimate in consequence of the traffic continuing to be as favourable as in 1891-92, a result which was not expected when the estimates were framed.

The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was also partly caused by the provisional adjustment referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The traffic on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has proved better than the estimate.

On the North Western Railway there is a large decrease owing to the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as to large outstandings at the close of the year caused by heavy freight charges due by the Commissariat Department not having been realised until after the close of the year.

Traffic on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was not as favourable as anticipated owing to the failure of the wheat crop.

The receipts of the Southern Mahratta Railway were also over-estimated. The decrease is attributable to a falling-off in the export traffic owing to a deficient rainfall.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway is attributed to a better harvest than was anticipated.

24. *With Revised.*—The actuals compare favourably with the Revised Estimate; the actual receipts approximating closely to the figure in the Revised Estimate.

Working Expenses.

25. *With Actuals.*—The decrease in working expenses, compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due to the smaller traffic worked, to less renewals of permanent way and repairs of rolling stock, and to smaller payments of surplus profits and share of net earnings to Companies. No payment was made during the official year to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, or to the Southern Mahratta Railway Companies for $\frac{9}{10}$ths of their share for the second-half of 1892.

The payments to the East Indian Railway Company were also less, due chiefly to a fall in exchange.

26. *With Budget.*—The excess over the Budget Estimate is chiefly due to larger payments of surplus profits to Companies owing to the receipts from the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways having been better than was expected.

The excess on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway is due to the larger traffic worked, to heavier Home charges, and to a larger payment to the Company on account of share of net earnings, consequent on the increased traffic.

On the North Western Railway there was a decrease in consequence of the late arrival from England of permanent-way materials and girders for renewals; and on the Southern Mahratta the decrease is due to the smaller traffic worked, and to a less amount being payable to the Company as its share of net earnings.

27. *With Revised.*—The excess over the Revised Estimate is due to an anticipated lapse not having been realised, to the adjustment of arrear freight charges for fuel, to a debit on account of depreciation on the Bengal Central Railway rolling-stock, and to larger expenditure towards the close of the year in consequence of increased traffic on some of the lines, and to an enhanced rate of charges being credited to the Warora Colliery sinking fund.

The expenditure on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways is smaller owing to the payment of 90 per cent.

of the surplus profits and the Company's share of net earnings not having been made during the year.

28. From the statements which accompany this note it will be noticed that a sum of Rx. 1,321 has been shewn as working expenses against the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway. This amount represents certain arrear charges claimed by the East Indian Railway Company for the joint use of works at Katni Junction during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888. The re-opening of this account was specially ordered by the Government of India.

(ii)—*Interest and Annuities.*

29. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 8,911,139, as under:—

	England.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupee equivalent.		
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State			2,975,388	2,975,388
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State:—				
On debentures since discharged			174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock, and on Indian stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	1,017,092	1,629,000	225	1,629,225
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines	1,696,651	2,717,399	...	2,717,399
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	659,351	1,056,033	30,108	1,086,141
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances by Secretary of State	205,099	328,492		328,492
TOTAL	3,578,193	5,730,924	3,180,215	8,911,139

30. The interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, with the exception of a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway, which bears 4½, is charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The interest is calculated at the full percentage on outlay to the end of the previous year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year in which incurred.

31. The debt taken over, or incurred in connection with lines acquired, by the State from Companies relates to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of the Companies, of which the State assumed the direct liability on the transfer; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stocks, which are bought up as opportunity offers.

The debentures discharged up to date are as under:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway, £2,950,000 or expressed in Rx., converted at the contract rates for the years in which discharged	3,546,684
Eastern Bengal Railway, £612,350, or expressed in Rx., converted at the average rates for the years in which discharged	815,670

and interest is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on these sums as in the case of direct outlay by the State.

The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged	141,867	32,627	...	...	...	174,494
On debenture and debenture stock	103,472	22,337	...	122,232*	80,324	328,365
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock	386,504	32,748	265,090	—424	...	683,918
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	11,908	35	...	438,735	162,927	613,605
On 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	225	...	...	...	...	225
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	...	...	...	3,112	...	3,112
TOTAL	643,976	87,747	265,090	563,655	243,251	1,803,719

32. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4·79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to one-fifth of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, and on this interest at 4 per cent. is guaranteed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits.

The charges in respect of each line were as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,360,060	187,148	594,766	2,141,974
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	419,626	...	...	419,626
Sinking Fund	90,647	6,759	55,570	152,976
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc.	2,201	207	415	2,823
TOTAL	1,872,534	194,114	650,751	2,717,399

33. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies, the lines undertaken by which are classed as State Railways. The share capital and debentures raised by the Companies are guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and the interest on the Companies' share and debenture capital appears under the heading "Interest on capital deposited by Companies." During later years, the funds required for additional capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances."

34. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

Railways.	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.			Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	Grand Total.
	India.	England and Exchange.	Total.	England.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	19,415	274,278	293,693	130,132	423,825
Assam-Bengal	...	41,730	41,730	...	41,730
Bengal Central	...	28,028	28,028	26,027	54,055
Indian Midland	...	339,558	339,558	66,360	405,918
Lucknow-Bareilly	10,693	...	10,693	...	10,693
South Indian	...	48,049	48,049	...	48,049
Southern Mahratta*	...	324,390	324,390	105,973	430,363
Total	30,108	1,056,033	1,086,141	328,492	1,414,633

* Including Mysore.

35. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. This expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. Interest on money raised by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company for expenditure on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway—though a sterling capital—is paid in India.

SECTION B.

Guaranteed Railways.

36. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds; on land, which, under the several contracts, is supplied free of charge to the companies; on Government controlling establishments; and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—Revenue Transactions.

XXVII.—Net Traffic Receipts.

37. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows*:—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286¾	462
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460¾	60
Madras	839¼	42½
Total	2,586¾	564½

*Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93, Part I, Appendix C.

38. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 3,244,413. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	3,978,256	1,449,156	986,978
Suspense	237,617	977,939	88,088
Total	4,215,873	2,427,095	1,075,066
Payments—			
Administrative	1,951,238	579,392	526,892
Suspense	328,349	991,893	95,857
Total	2,279,587	1,571,285	622,749
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	2,027,018	869,764	460,086
Suspense	—90,732	—13,954	—7,769
Total	1,936,286	855,810	452,317
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	49·05	39·98	53·38
Average earnings per mile per week	59·30	60·32	22·55

39. Taking the Capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract

rates of 1s. 10d, the rupee) the return per cent. on Capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under:—

	Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Net Receipts, 1892-93.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,749,599	1,936,286	6·98
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,565,169	855,810	8·95
Madras	12,002,405	452,317	3·77

40. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1892-93 showed a considerable falling-off from that of 1891-92 which had been exceptionally heavy.

There was a small increase in Coaching traffic, owing principally to increased movement of troops, while under Goods traffic the decrease was very large owing to the slackness of trade in Bombay with Europe. The demand for wheat for export was much below that of the previous year, the linseed crops in the Central Provinces failed more or less and the smaller movement of food-grains to Southern India, in which part of the country there was a scarcity in the previous year, accounts together for the greater part of the falling-off.

The working expenses of the year were also relatively higher than in 1891-92 owing to new crossing stations, and to extensions at Wari Bunder and Poona having been rendered necessary and to larger staff having been employed to obviate overpressure such as occurred in the previous year.

41. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the results were better than in 1891-92, owing to a rise in the 3rd class passenger traffic, increased traffic in cotton and oilseeds, and in coal and railway materials. This increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by a falling-off in wheat traffic. The working expenses were also lower than in 1891-92, owing to there having been less renewals of permanent way and smaller expenditure on repairs of flood damages.

42. On the Madras Railway, the earnings during 1891-92 had been abnormally low, owing to the prevalence of scarcity and attendant sickness in that part of the country: the traffic recovered to some extent in 1892-93, and reached the normal condition. The working expenses were lower than in 1891-92, owing to less outlay on renewals of locomotives, and smaller expenditure on fuel and repairs of vehicles.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

43. A statement, attached to this review as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the Revised and Budget Estimates and the actuals of 1891-92. The following is a summary of the net results:—

Railway.	Net Receipts.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Net Receipts.
	Actuals, 1892-93.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Actuals, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,936,286	1,980,000	—43,714	2,060,000	—123,714	2,272,863
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	855,810	845,000	+10,810	780,000	+75,810	822,344
Madras	452,317	435,000	+17,317	420,000	+32,317	397,911
Total	3,244,413	3,260,000	—15,587	3,260,000	—15,587	3,493,118

44. The decrease in the actuals as compared with those of 1891-92 was entirely due to the fall in the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

45. The difference between the actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates is comparatively small, and is due chiefly to the transactions on account of rent of leased lines and certain cash receipts for 1891-92 having been adjusted in 1892-93.

II.—Surplus Profits, etc., Land, Supervision and Interest.

Surplus Profits and Contribution to Provident Funds.

46. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, taken separately, is paid to the Companies; but in calculating the total surplus for division the Secretary of State is able, under the contracts, to place against the net earnings stated in rupees, one rupee only for every 1*s.* 10*d.* of guaranteed interest which he has paid. The share falling to the Companies is, therefore, much in excess of a true moiety of the actual surplus after meeting the sum which the Secretary of State actually pays as interest charges. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

47. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of Provident Funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways for the benefit of the Companies' employés, when the return of net earnings on capital exceeds 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, the contribution forming a charge to working expenses.

48. The payments to the Companies during the year 1892-93 on account of Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds were as follows:—

	Surplus profits	Contribution to Provident Funds	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	381,104	14,132	395,236
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	178,380	8,308	186,688
Total	559,484	22,440	581,924

Land.

49. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows:—

		Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula		702
Bombay, Baroda and Central India		
Madras	858	
Less—Sale-proceeds of land relinquished by the Madras Railway	230	
		628
Total		1,332

Supervision.

50. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The

amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows:—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	12,514	10,203
Madras	7,779	5,023
Calcutta	7,618	3,292
Central Division	7,394	3,571
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,034	3,511
Assam	1,279	857
Director General of Railways, etc. (share of office of)	15,547	
	61,165	26,457
TOTAL	87,622	
Less—Recoveries from Companies	59,531	
NET CHARGE	28,091	

51. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies were as follows:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	13,375
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	3,020
Bengal-Nagpur	6,890
Bengal Central	1,002
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,778
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,113
South Indian	9,293
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	2,164
Assam-Bengal	456
TOTAL	63,510
Deduct—Amount credited to the North Western Railway on account of rent of buildings, etc., used jointly with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	3,979
NET	59,531

52. The contribution payable by the East Indian Railway has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, the contributions paid by other Railway Companies are calculated in accordance with the terms of the several contracts at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are, under their contracts, calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

53. No contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

54. The charges for Interest during the year 1892-93 were as under:—

	On Capital held in England.		On Capital held in India.	On over-drawals on Capital Account.	Total.
	Amount. £	Equivalent. Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,196,289	1,916,007	2,181	...	1,918,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	416,526	667,118	285	...	667,403
Madras	532,482	852,837	...	207	853,044
TOTAL	2,145,297	3,435,962	2,466	207	3,438,635

The above figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not

the liability for interest for the year 1892-93. Additional Capital to the extent of £359,600 was raised during the year under review, the bulk of it in January 1893, and consequently the liability for interest for the year 1892-93 would be somewhat higher than the actual payments. The interest on overdrawn Capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on advances to the Madras Railway Company on Capital Account.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

55. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule C, a comparison in detail will be found of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1891-92, of which the following is a summary :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus Profits, etc.	581,924	582,100	—176	550,500	+31,424	737,659
Land and Supervision . .	29,423	29,900	—477	49,500	—20,077	19,257
Interest . .	3,438,635	3,435,300	+3,335	3,256,300	+182,335	3,069,430
TOTAL	4,049,982	4,047,300	+2,682	3,856,300	+193,682	3,826,346

The decrease in surplus profits as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being so good as in 1891-92. The increase over the Budget Estimate is due to the companies' share of profits having been more than was anticipated, owing to an improvement in net carnings.

The increase in Land and Supervision over the actuals of the previous year is due principally to the addition of the cost of the Technical Section of the Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat, and of the newly established offices of Consulting Engineer and Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due to the fact that as no decision regarding the proposed additional land for the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway goods yard at Wari Bander had been arrived at no payment was made.

The increase in the interest charges over the actuals of 1891-92, and the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the fall in the rate of exchange.

Effect on State Revenues.

56. The following table shows the direct results to the State of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year :—

	Net Traffic Receipts	Charges.				Gain or loss (+ or —).
		Interest	Surplus profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,936,286	1,918,188	381,104	14,132	2,313,424	—377,138
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	855,810	667,403	178,380	8,308	854,091	+1,719
Madras	452,317	853,044	—	—	853,044	—400,727
TOTAL .	3,244,413	3,438,635	559,484	22,440	4,020,559	—776,146

57. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments has to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of the connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1*s*. 10*d*. (*vide* para. 39). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 381,104, while Government, although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of Rx. 377,188. During the second-half of 1892 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 178,380 as surplus profits, while the actual surplus accruing to the State was only Rx. 1,719.

58. In the following statement the results to the State of the working of these railways for the last five years are exhibited :—

GAIN OR LOSS (+ OR —).

RAILWAY	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	+30,789	—197,044	+151,489	+20,680	—377,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	+8,625	—14,905	+81,433	+39,382	+1,719
Madras	—402,414	—350,750	—236,283	—359,428	—400,729
TOTAL .	—363,000	—562,699	—3,361	—299,366	—776,146

59. The following statement shows the total amount advanced on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies still in existence to 31st March 1893, the net revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1892, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling :—

RAILWAY	GUARANTEED INTEREST ADVANCED TO 31ST MARCH 1893			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1892 inclusive—less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Companies	Net amount advanced
	In England.	In India.	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	33,458,518	472,140	33,930,658	30,334,782	3,595,876
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,700,420	87,596	11,788,016	9,915,673	1,872,343
Madras	16,010,208	2,332	16,012,540	7,856,452	8,156,088
TOTAL .	61,169,146	562,068	61,731,214	48,106,907	13,624,307

There were of course similar figures relating to each Company whose railway Government purchased by annuities or on other terms.

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(Major Heads XXVIII and 40.)

60. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which in the Government accounts appear under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies, and advances of interest.

(i) Repayments of advances of Interest.

61. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments on account of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway to Government.

62. In the case of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest to the close of 1892-93 :—

Year	Advances	Repayments	
		England	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	..	...
1883-84	4 667		...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86		...	119
1886-87	.	...	32
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	.	975	..
1891-92		1,427	...
1892-93	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,085	2,493	151

63. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head.

* Interest (£295) realised from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

64. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1892-93 was Rx. 17,883, arrived at as under:—

		Rx.
Interest on capital	.	76,878
Less—Charge borne by Government for interest on the unexpended balance of the capital retained in their hands	.	6,582
Remainder	.	70,296
Net receipts	.	52,413
Net charge for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar	.	17,883
Compared with, for 1891-92	.	31,567
„ „ 1890-91	.	30,505
„ „ 1889-90	.	49,012
„ „ 1888-89	.	42,768
„ „ 1887-88	.	24,764

(ii) Land, Subsidies and Advances of Interest.

65. The charges for land, subsidies and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the Bengal and North-Western, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Nilgiri Railways. The Nilgiri Railway is also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government treasury for three years, or until the line is opened throughout for traffic, if earlier.

66. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1892-93 on account of subsidized railways were—

			Rx
Bengal and North-Western Railway	(Land charges)	.	3,90
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	(„)	.	12
Nilgiri Railway	(„)	.	6,40
Ditto	(Interest)	.	1,95
		TOTAL .	12,38

67. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on capital outlay; and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—An annual subsidy of Rs 40,000 payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company up to 31st December 1894, and charges for land in connection with that Railway.

68. The amounts debited against Provincial Revenues during 1892-93 were—

		Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy and audit)	.	10,040
Dooars Railway (Land)	.	2,536
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Subsidy)	.	4,000
Ditto ditto (Land)	.	67
TOTAL	.	16,643

69. The maximum amount of the subsidy payable in respect of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway was paid to the Company during the year.

70. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1892-93 will be found in the statement attached to this note as Schedule D.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

71. The actual receipts during the year under Head XXVIII compare with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	...	1,300	—1,300	1,300	—1,300	1,427
Mysore	17,883	23,500	—5,617	27,500	—9,617	31,567
Total	17,883	24,800	—6,917	28,800	—10,917	32,994

The Government share of surplus earnings of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1891 was not received during the year as was expected, owing to questions having been raised as to the amount of that share.

The difference between actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar is due to the net revenue of the railway having been higher than the estimates.

72. The actual expenditure during the year under head 40 compares with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
40.—Subsidized Companies—						
Imperial	12,383	15,000	—2,617	30,000	—17,617	18,924
Provincial	16,643	16,900	—257	14,900	+1,743	14,206
Total	29,026	31,900	—2,874	44,900	—15,874	33,130

73 The lapses, under Imperial, are due to less land having been acquired for the Nilgiri Railway than was anticipated, and to short payments in connection withthe Bengal and North-Western Railway in consequence of disputed cases, which were not decided before the close of the year; and to the interest paid to the Nilgiri Railway Company having been less than estimated owing to smaller deposits of Capital in the Government Treasury. The excess over the Budget Estimate, under Provincial, is due to larger payments for land for the Dooars Railway.

SECTION D.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

74. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

(a) Outlay on surveys.
(b) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
(c) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
(d) Port Storekeepers' Establishments.
(e) Abt material and engine suspense account.
(f) Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways

75. At the commencement of the year 1892-93 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Sambulpore-Khurda Survey.
Meiktila-Myingyan ,,
Wazirabad-Multan ,,
Kashmir Railway ,,
Kalka-Simla ,,
Frontier Railway ,,
Jungshahi-Tatta ,,
Kurnool Branch ,,

76. During the course of the year the undermentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government :—

Rutlam-Muttra Survey.—A reconnaissance survey for the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway to Muttra, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000.

Mandalay-Kunlon Survey—A survey for a line of railway from Mandalay through the Shan Hills to the Kunlon ferry, on the Salween, at an estimated cost of Rs 1,10,176.

Myitkyina Extension Survey—A survey for the extension of the Mu Valley Railway from Mogoung to Myitkyina on the upper Irrawaddy river, at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,085.

Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey.—A reconnaissance survey for a line of railway from Chittagong to Akyab, and onwards through Arakan and the Aeng Pass to a point on the Irrawaddy near Minhla, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,600.

Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey.—Further surveys for a line of railway from Cuttack, *viâ* Midnapore to Howrah, with a branch from Midnapore to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs 1,44,500.

Monghyr Extension Survey.—A survey from Garhara Station on the Tirhoot Railway to the Monghyr Steamer Ghât, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,522.

Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey.—A survey for a chord line from Anarpur to Begum Serai on the Tirhoot Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,004.

Rae Bareli-Benares Survey.—A survey for a line of railway from Rae Bareli, *viâ* Belaghat and Pertabgurh to Benares, at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,539.

Aonla-Budaon Survey.—A survey for a branch line of railway from Aonla Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Budaon, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,750.

Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey.—A survey for a line of railway from Durya Khan to Gomal, including the investigation of a project for establishing a steamer ferry between Dujal and Dera Ismail Khan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,540.

Delhi-Minchinabad Survey.—A survey for a line of railway from Delhi through Rhotak to Minchinabad, either *viâ* Bhatinda *or viâ* Sirsa, with a branch from some suitable point to Bhatinda, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,02,429.

Umballa-Patiala Survey.—A survey for a direct line of railway from Umballa to Patiala, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,675.

77. Owing to the refund, by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, of the past outlay on the Bengal-Assam and Chittagang-Comilla Surveys, the trans-

actions during 1892-93 under Imperial have resulted in a credit of Rx. 10,860 as detailed below :—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	57,341
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	3,265
Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of)	15,547
Port Storekeepers' Establishment	2,329
Abt material and engine suspense account	—200
Survey outlay refunded by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company	—89,142
TOTAL	—10,860

78. No outlay on surveys from Provincial funds was incurred during the year. With reference to this fact attention is invited to Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, para. 163.

79. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E.

80. The items debited during 1892-93 to the account "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were—

	Rx.
Leave allowances of pensionable employés on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	378
Bonus to Clerks' Provident Fund	172
Repairs to Commander-in Chief's carriage	53
Temporary establishment under Secretary of Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents	99
Salaries and allowances of the following officers:	
Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent	497
" F. A. Upcott, Superintending Engineer	241
Major Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	205
Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer	243
" Campbell	299
Lieut. Tomlin, R.E.	285
Rai Sahib Rulla Ram, Assistant Engineer	100
Babu Sreenath Roy, Honorary Assistant Examiner	108
Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer	97
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer	82
Petty items	406
TOTAL	3,265

81. The amount debited to this head on account of the establishment of the Director General of Railways represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the actual salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

82. The amount shown under Port Storekeepers' Establishments represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's office at Calcutta	2,149
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	180
TOTAL	2,329

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

83. The actual outlay during the year under "41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" compares with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

Head of Account.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41.—Imperial .	—10,860	—10,100	—760	60,000	—70,860	80,223
41.—Provincial .	...	...	...	...	...	11,837
TOTAL .	—10,860	—10,100	—760	60,000	—70,860	92,060

84. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to the refunds, by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, of the past outlay on the Bengal-Assam and Chittagong-Comilla surveys, which have been credited to this head, and to fewer debits to surplus establishment and miscellaneous charges than were provided for.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

(*Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 50.*)

85. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction from funds provided by the State:—

	Miles.
By State agency—	
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Extension . .	35½
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares (Lucknow-Rae Bareli Section)	48½
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	56
East Coast	521½
Meiktila Branch	13
Mu Valley	255¾
Mari-Attock	85
Mushkaf-Bolan	85¾
Hyderabad-Umarkot (to Sadipalli)	59
By agency of Companies—	
Godhra-Rutlam	115½
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	56½
Mayavaram-Mutupet	53¾

86. The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, partly from funds provided by the Tanjore Local Board and partly from the Provincial balances of the Madras Government, on the condition that the profits to be derived from the undertaking be shared between the Government of Madras and the Local Board in proportion to the capital contributed by each.

87. During the course of the year, construction operations were commenced on the following new lines and extensions:—

	Miles.
East Indian—Jherriah and Toposi Extensions	69¼
Palanpur-Deesa	17¼

88. The extension of the Barákar branch of the East Indian Railway to the Jherriah coal-field, including a short line of three miles from Barákar to Chanch, a distance of 39 miles, was sanctioned in March 1892. Extensions of the Toposi Colliery branch, aggregating 30¼ miles in length, were also sanctioned during the year. The sanctioned estimate for the Jherriah extension amounts to Rs. 36,79,206, and for the Toposi extensions to Rs. 8,74,859.

89. The construction of a branch railway from Palanpur to Deesa was sanctioned at the close of 1891-92. It is being constructed by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The estimated cost of the line is Rs. 4,00,833, of which Rs. 1,85,000 is to be contributed by the Palanpur Durbar. The Durbar has also intimated its willingness to grant the land required for the line free of cost.

90. The Guntakal-Hindupur Railway, which was being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The section from Guntakal to Dharmavaram was taken over by the latter from the 1st January 1893, and the section from Dharmavaram to Hindupur from 1st April 1893, and the whole line will be completed and worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

91. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 4,798,200 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,485,000
TOTAL	4,798,200

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	1,382,000
For outlay in India	2,725,200
„ Exchange	691,000
TOTAL	4,798,200

92. The allotments to lines were as below:—

	Rx.
By State agency—	
Meiktila Branch	6,900
Mu Valley	493,100
Petroleum Operations	1,800
Frontier Railway Reserve	33,500
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	5,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	23,000
East Coast	1,088,100
Open lines	370,100
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	—300
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch	20,000
Assam-Bengal (Northern Section)	300,000
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	205,000
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	375,000
Mari-Attock	285,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	200,000
Peshawar Railway Reserve	350
North Western—gradient improvements	220,000
TOTAL	3,626,550

	Rx.
By agency of Companies—	
East Indian—Jherriah Extension	160,000
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	150,000
South Indian (Villupuram-Guntakal)	90,000
Godhra-Rutlam	450,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	155,000
Open lines	376,100
TOTAL	1,381,100
Reserve	8,150
Indents thrown forward to 1892-93	245,900
TOTAL	5,261,700
Deduct—Sums allotted to lines in excess of grants to prevent lapses at the close of the year	463,500
GRAND TOTAL	4,798,200

93. The grant was affected during the year by the following additions and reductions, and the amount available ultimately stood at Rx. 4,730,500 :—

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Add—				
Additional grant sanctioned for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway			130,000	
Additional grant sanctioned for the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway			50,000	180,000
Deduct—				
Grant for the Assam-Bengal Railway withdrawn on the transfer of the line to the Company		300,000		
Less sums allowed to be re-appropriated for—				
East Coast Railway . .	150,000			
East Indian—Azimganj Ferry .	14,300			
Tirhoot Railway—Rolling-stock	83,000			
		247,300		
			52,700	
Refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of State outlay in previous year not available for expenditure			47,900	
Difference between the special grants allotted for the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway and the Jherriah Extension, East Indian Railway, and the probable expenditure			98,300	
Grant withdrawn under 37.—Provincial			48,800	
				247,700
Net decrease .				67,700

94. The Revised Estimate was submitted for Rx. 4,723,500, or Rx. 7,000 less than the amount available. In submitting the Revised Estimate for this reduced amount, it was assumed that there would be lapses on the final allotments for several lines, which might amount to Rx. 58,100, and allowance was made accordingly; but, as the results shew, the estimate has been exceeded.

95. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 4,723,500, was provided as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	993,900
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	292,900
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,436,700
TOTAL	4,723,500

and was distributed for expenditure as under :-

	Rx.
For outlay in England	1,068,000
„ „ in India	3,014,700
„ Exchange	640,800
TOTAL .	4,723,500

96. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 4,779,155 as under :—

	Rx.
In England	1,034,673
„ India	3,121,996
Exchange	622,486
TOTAL .	4,779,155

resulting in a lapse of Rx. 19,045 on the Budget Estimate and an excess of Rx. 55,655 over the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals in India and in England stand as follows :—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	ACTUALS.	
			More.	Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	3,014,700	3,121,996	107,296	...
England	1,068,000	1,034,673	...	33,327
Exchange	640,800	622,486	...	18,314
TOTAL .	4,723,500	4,779,155	55,655	

97. The distribution of the outlay of the year by finance heads is as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	984,469
37.— „ of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) .	339,487
48.—State Railways—Construction . .	3,455,199
TOTAL .	4,779,155

No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

Comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

98. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with the Budget and

Revised Estimates, and showing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE.	
		Estimates.	Actuals + more or − less	Estimates.	Actuals + more or − less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure by State agency—					
Open lines*	527,349	731,120	−303,771	569,600	−42,251
Mu Valley	447,688	502,050	−54,362	447,600	+88
Burma, Meiktila Branch	27,620	6,900	+20,720	26,900	+720
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	−47,876	300,000	−347,876	−47,900	+24
Eastern Bengal, Barsoe-Kissengunge Extension	45,599	20,000	+25,599	43,200	+2,399
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	126,809	205,000	−78,191	154,600	−27,791
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	251,822	375,000	−123,178	296,700	−44,878
Sind Pishin Petroleum Operations	1,409	1,800	−391	1,800	−391
Frontier Railway Reserve	30,060	33,500	−3,440	33,000	−2,940
Peshawar " "	1,026	350	+676	1,000	+26
Mari-Attock	211,097	285,000	−73,903	204,400	+6,697
Mushkaf-Bolan	267,151	200,000	+67,151	255,900	+11,251
East Coast	1,233,618	1,088,100	+145,518	1,248,900	−15,282
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	27,285	123,630	−96,345	−30,400	+57,685
TOTAL	3,150,657	3,872,450	−721,793	3,205,300	−54,643
Expenditure by agency of Companies—					
Open lines	501,580	466,100	+74,480	588,800	−48,220
East Indian—Jherriah Extension	234,468	160,000	+74,468	190,000	+44,468
Assam-Bengal (Land)	14,231	...	+14,231	18,000	−3,769
Godhra-Rutlam	633,349	450,000	+183,349	580,000	+53,349
Palanpur-Deesa	11,237	...	+11,237	12,000	−763
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	102,731	150,000	−47,269	100,000	+2,731
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91,902	155,000	−63,098	87,500	+4,402
TOTAL	1,628,498	1,381,100	+247,398	1,576,300	+52,198
Reserve	...	8,150	−8,150	...	...
Deduct—Estimated lapses	...	−463,500	+463,500	−58,100	+58,100
GRAND TOTAL	4,779,155	4,798,200	−19,045	4,723,500	+55,655
Distributed as under—					
England	1,034,673	1,382,000	−347,327	1,068,000	−33,327
India	3,121,996	2,725,200	+396,796	3,014,700	+107,296
Exchange	622,486	691,000	−68,514	640,800	−18,314
TOTAL	4,779,155	4,798,200	−19,045	4,723,500	+55,655

* Includes Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account.

Budget Estimate.

99. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate materially affecting the results are explained below :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 208,771. The principal lapses occur on the Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and are due to the supplies of English stores having fallen short of the estimate.

The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is further due to large issues of stores to the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad and Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railways.

Credits from the sale of materials held at debit of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account were received during the year, but were not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

There is an excess on the North-Western Railway due to the credits from issues of stores to Revenue having been less than estimated for in consequence of a reduction of expenditure on Revenue account.

The Gradient Improvements were pushed on rapidly during the year, and the outlay on this account was considerably larger than that of the previous year; it however fell short of the Budget Estimate owing to the prevalence of sickness in the district and to heavy rains.

Lines under construction—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx 518,022.

The lapse on the Mu Valley Railway is due to the stoppage of works during the working season, pending an inspection of the line with a view to improving the alignment.

The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway is due to the construction of this line having been made over to a Company during the year; the grant originally allotted was consequently withdrawn. The past outlay incurred by Government was also transferred to the Company's account.

The lapses on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad and Lucknow-Rae Bareli Railways is due to short receipt of stores from England.

The lapse on the Mari-Attock Railway is due to the scarcity of labour, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera and other sickness in the neighbourhood of the line.

The excess on the Barsoe-Kissengunge Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due to larger outlay on waterways and raising embankments rendered necessary by floods.

The Budget grants for the Mushkaf-Bolan and East Coast Railways have been exceeded owing to work on these lines having been pushed on during the year. Additional grants to meet the further requirements of these lines were allotted during the year.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 74,480.

The principal lapse occurred on the South Indian Railway, owing to delay in obtaining stores from England.

The principal excesses were—

On the Tirhoot Railway, due to expenditure on additional rolling-stock sanctioned during the year, and to the issues of stores to Revenue not having been as large as was anticipated.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the outlay on final heads was less than provided for in the Budget, owing to debits for land required at Delhi not having been raised by the Civil Department, to the late receipt of sanction to an estimate for fencing, and to credits for materials returned into stores; but, on the other hand, the

stores balance was not reduced as anticipated, owing to an adjustment on account of rails received from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to large purchases of coal and timber, and to less issues of stores to Revenue and Capital works.

On the East Indian Railway, owing to the cost of re-sleepering the Patna-Gya Railway, which has been amalgamated with the undertaking, having been debited to capital under the orders of the Government of India.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 172,918.

The principal lapses were—

On the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway, due to the provision for rolling-stock not having been utilised.

On the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, due to difficulty in obtaining labour and to many of the works having been delayed in consequence of the early floods.

The principal excesses were—

On the East Indian Railway, Jherriah Extension, owing to greater progress being made, second-hand material having been used instead of waiting for new material from England.

On the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, owing to works which were interrupted in the previous year in consequence of an outbreak of sickness, having been pushed on, and to a larger supply of materials having been received from England than was anticipated.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

100. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations and the reasons assigned are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open Lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 42,251.

The lapse occurred chiefly on the Eastern Bengal and Burma Railways and on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account:—

On the Eastern Bengal Railway the lapse is due to large issues of permanent-way materials to Revenue towards the close of the year, and to a credit on account of depreciation charges on Bengal Central Railway rolling-stock;

On the Burma Railway the lapse is due to short supplies of stores from England; and

On the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account, to larger credits having been received from the sale of materials held at debit of the account than were anticipated.

On the North Western Railway there was an excess, due to greater progress on Gradient Improvements.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 12,392.

The principal lapses were—

On the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, due to short receipt of permanent-way material, etc., from England.

On the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, due to short receipt of stores from England and to a credit for stores temporarily lent to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

On the East Coast Railway, due to a liability on account of stores under supply from the surplus stock of the Bellary-Kistna Railway having been over-estimated, and to short debits for English stores.

The principal excesses were—

On the Muskhaf-Bolan Railway, due to the transfer of plant and stores from the North-Western Railway and Chaman Extension, authorised after the Revised Estimate was passed.

On the *Stores transactions*, due to payments in England towards the close of the year for stores uninvoiced or received too late for issue to lines in time and adjustment in the accounts of the year.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 48,220. The lapse occurred chiefly—

On the South Indian Railway, due to smaller purchases of stores in India and to the non-arrival of stores from England.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, due to short expenditure in connection with crossing stations, to the late receipt of sanction to an estimate for fencing, and to the sale of press machinery.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 100,418.

The principal excesses were—

On the East Indian Railway, Jherriah Extension, due to large payments in England on account of stores, to the purchase of sleepers from the North-Western Railway, and to heavy payments for labour towards the close of the year.

On the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, due to works having been pushed on in the closing months of the year.

On the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, due to more progress having been made in laying permanent-way than was anticipated.

101. *Total Capital Outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 110,202,733 as under:—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	56,877,169
Debits to the Indian Books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	53,325,564
TOTAL	110,202,733

the distribution by finance heads being as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	4,403,243
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,404,531
48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	65,841,508
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL	110,202,733

102. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

103. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts entered upon many years ago, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at the fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, and, on the other hand, advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*; where stated in Rx. sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

104. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1893:—

	Share Capital.		Debentures.		Debenture Stock		Capital not bearing interest		Total.
	India	England	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula.	496,897	19,503,103	*2,970,900*	2,970,900	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,929	215,145	25,736,533
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	21,672	7,528,628	*1,238,500*	1,238,500		...	..	18,419	8,807,219
Madras		10,257,630	*800,000*	800,000		...		12,014	11,069,644
TOTAL .	518,569	37,289,361	*5,009,400*	5,009,400	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,929	245,578	45,613,396

105. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under:—

	Great Indian Peninsula	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent. .	20,000,000	7,550,300	8,757,670	36,307,970
„ „ 4¾ „ .	..	...	999,960	999,960
„ „ 4½ „ .	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 „ .	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ „ .	804,800	...	140,000	944,800
„ „ 3¼ „ .	1,866,100	1,238,500	462,200	3,566,800
„ „ 3 „ .	300,000	...	197,800	497,800
TOTAL .	25,672,350	8,788,800	11,057,630	45,518,780

106. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little under 4·74 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at a little over 3 per cent., but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital, which,

with the low exchange, at the average rate for 1892-93, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of over 7½ per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

107. During the year 1892-93, debentures were issued in England to the extent of £359,600. Debentures to the extent of £138,200 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. fell due during the year, and were renewed at 3 per cent. The amount raised by each Company was as follows :—

	£
Great Indian Peninsula	259,600
Madras	100,000
TOTAL	359,600

108. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1893, and the balances of Capital at their credit, or amount of overdrafts, on that date :—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	25,736,533	6,912,818	18,524,315	25,437,133	299,400	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,807,219	2,351,438	6,416,634	8,768,072	39,147	...
Madras	11,069,644	4,168,619	6,833,585	11,002,204	67,440	...
TOTAL	45,613,396	13,432,875	31,774,534	45,207,409	405,987	...

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under :—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	28,076,218	7,541,256	20,208,343	27,749,599	326,619	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,607,875	2,565,205	6,999,964	9,565,169	42,706	...
Madras	12,075,975	4,547,585	7,454,820	12,002,405	73,570	...
TOTAL	49,760,068	14,654,046	34,663,127	49,317,173	442,895	...

109. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £70,254 as below :—

	Withdrawals.			Refunds.			Net withdrawals.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	326,760	347,487	674,247	605,298	5,760	611,058	63,189
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	122,826	122,457	245,283	259,456	1,530	260,986	—15,703
Madras	154,387	64,017	218,404	195,146	490	195,636	22,768
TOTAL	603,973	533,961	1,137,934	1,059,900	7,780	1,067,680	70,254

110. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which, in the first instance, are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

111. The following table compares the actual net withdrawals during the year with the actuals of 1891-92, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1892-93:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	68,933	43,700	+25,233	205,000	−136,067	−104,103
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	−17,131	−25,300	+8,169	20,900	−38,031	26,354
Madras	24,838	20,400	+4,438	126,300	−101,462	127,813
Total .	76,640	38,800	+37,840	352,200	−275,560	50,064

112. The difference between the actuals of 1891-92 and 1892-93 is due, for the most part, to smaller refunds for value of stores consumed by revenue and sold to outsiders. The decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate is owing chiefly to a lapse on the provision for engineering works and stores. The excess over the Revised Estimate occurs principally on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and is due to large purchase of coal towards the close of the year.

SECTION G.

Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

113. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transactions of the following Railway Companies :—

Bengal Central.
Bengal-Nagpur.
Indian Midland.
Southern Mahratta.
Mysore.
Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly undertaking).
Assam-Bengal.

114. Each of these Companies has a sterling capital, consisting partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Chap. 5. The sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

115. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed, and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

116. *Bengal Central Railway.*—This line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company and is, merely as a matter of convenience, classed among State Railways. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum while the line was under construction, such interest together with interest thereon being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into, with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of net earnings paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital when stated in Indian currency is converted at the rate of 1*s.* 5·262*d.* the rupee.

117. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i.e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. 13.

118. *Indian Midland Railway.*—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits, calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. 12¼.

119. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—This Company now receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of net earnings. The rates of exchange for the conversion of sterling Capital into rupees are, as regards the Capital (£580,957), specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1=Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the Capital, £1=Rs. 12. The Company also gets the advantage of outlay by the State on the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the extent of Rx. 1,657,753 without any charge for interest.

120. *Mysore Railway.*—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the

Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1*s*. 5·931*d*. the rupee.

121. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section) Railway.*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines, and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge any portion of this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,195. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and, at the rate fixed by the contract, is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest, and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State, are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

122. *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—This Company took over, in November 1892, the construction work on the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Railway which had been commenced by the State. The capital authorised to be raised by the Company is £1,500,000, and the rate of interest guaranteed is 3½ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1898, and after that date 3 per cent. The rate for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for bills payable on demand drawn on India during the calendar half-year next preceding the time at which the conversion is required to be made.

123. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1893:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.
Share Capital—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India (at contract rates) .	..	...	..	8,460	...	...	...
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	..		1,313,872
Debentures—							
Nominal amount . .	...	*1,500,000*	*2,754,100*	*943,100*	..	*147,000*	...
Cash received . . .	..	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	160,837†	...
Debenture Stock—							
Stock represented . .	..	..	...	...	*1,200,000*	..	...
Cash received . . .	...	...	..	...	1,200,000*	...	...
Capital not bearing interest—							
India (at contract rates) .	...	...	.	34	...	...	...
England	...	5,781	2,016	30,923	24,000	.	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	5,756,116	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	1,313,872
Advances made from money raised under Act 51, Vict, Cap. 5 . . .	500,000	2,700,000	1,345,000	2,129,900	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1,000,000	7,205,781	7,101,116	6.603,957	1,224,000	160,837	1,313,872
Equivalent in Rx. .	Rx. 1,390,337	Rx. 9,367,515	Rx. 8,876,395	Rx. 8,080,939	Rx. 1,638,280	Rx. 203,419	Rx. 1,896,505

* The cash received in this case was £1,224,000, of which the sum of £24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest."

† Rs. 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £160,837.

124. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal-Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent.	500,000	...	...	3,500,000	...	...	1,313,872	5,313,872
Debenture stock at 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	255,000	...	...	...	2,255,000
Debentures at 3¼ per cent.	...	500,000	1,754,100	688,100	...	147,000	...	3,089,200
TOTAL	500,000	4,500,000	5,754,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	1,313,872	17,858,072

125. During the year 1892-93, the only capital raised by Companies direct was the sum of £1,210,967 subscribed on account of share Capital by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. Advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5, to the Indian Midland Railway Company, £115,000, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, £300,000, and to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, £150,000, making a total addition to the Companies' capital of £1,775,967. Of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's 3½ per cent. debentures, £600,000 fell due on the 1st April 1892, and were renewed bearing interest at 3¼ per cent. per annum.

126. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several Companies up to the 31st March 1893, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books:—

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Assam-Bengal	1,313,872	195,471	182,165	377,636	936,236	...
Bengal Central	1,000,000	332,431	489,387	821,818	178,182	...
Bengal-Nagpur	7,205,781	5,031,279	2,411,793	7,443,072	...	237,291
Indian Midland	7,101,116	4,717,130	2,212,587	6,929,717	171,399	...
Southern Mahratta	6,603,957	5,761,390 (Southern Mahratta and Mysore)	1,735,181	7,496,571	331,386	...
Mysore	1,224,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,837	174,113	70,153	244,266	...	83,429
TOTAL	24,609,563	16,211,814	7,101,266	23,313,080	1,617,203	320,720

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the

average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as under :—

	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.	Balance at	
			Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Assam-Bengal	1,896,505	545,094	1,351,411	
Bengal Central	1,390,337	1,007,792	382,545	
Bengal-Nagpur	9,367,515	9,675,993		308,478
Indian Midland	8,876,395	8,660,560	215,835	
Southern Mahratta	8,030,939	7,828,374	202,565	
Mysore	1,638,280	1,420,673	217,607	
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	318,255		114,836
Total	31,403,390	29,456,741	2,369,963	423,314

127. The overdraft shown against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383 * expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 35 above). It should also be mentioned that a sum of Rx. 1,657,753 was expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and that this amount has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in those statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 48.—*State Railways—Construction*, and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with actuals during 1891-92, and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

128. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1891-92 :—

Railway.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Assam-Bengal	545,094	580,800	—35,706	...	+545,094	...
Bengal Central	11,801	13,200	—1,399	13,200	—1,399	22,596
Bengal-Nagpur	413,654	426,800	—13,146	551,300	—137,646	816,849
Indian Midland	96,737	118,700	—21,963	191,800	—95,063	194,557
Southern Mahratta	77,781	100,000	—22,219	102,800	—25,019	51,734
Mysore	—81,294	—80,000	—1,294	65,500	—146,794	11,908
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	26,969	32,000	—5,031	26,300	+669	68,567
Total	1,090,742	1,191,500	—100,758	950,900	+139,842	1,166,211

* Equivalent at contract rate to £373,372.

Compared with actuals of previous year.

129. The decrease in the expenditure during 1892-93, as compared with the outlay during 1891-92, is due to the more advanced stage of construction and

gradual completion of works on the older lines; but, on the other hand, construction by the Company was commenced during the year on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on which the largest decrease occurs, the outlay on the Saranda Tunnel and on the erection of rolling-stock was very large during 1891-92. The issue of materials for the construction of the Sambalpur Branch contributed largely to the reduction in suspense balances during the year.

The decrease on the Bengal Central Railway is on ballast and permanent-way and in stores balance.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is due to the stores balance of the Mysore Railway at end of December 1892 being taken over owing to the amalgamation of the Stores accounts of the two Railways.

Compared with Budget Estimate.

130. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess is Rx. 139,842, and is due to the commencement of construction by the Company on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to the transfer of the outlay incurred by the State to the Company's capital account.

The lapses on the other Railways are attributable chiefly to the following causes:—

On the Bengal Central Railway, to savings on stations and buildings, ballast and permanent-way and stores.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to the provision made for staff quarters having been curtailed and to late receipt of sanction for many of the works; to the reserve grant for rolling-stock not having been operated on; and to the work originally contemplated on the Sambalpur Extension not having been completed pending a settlement of the final alignment of the last few miles of the extension.

On the Indian Midland Railway, to the sums set aside for unforeseen works not having been required, and to the postponement of certain works on the Jhansi-Manickpur Section, and to smaller expenditure than was expected on the new central workshops.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway, to expenditure in England being short of the estimate in consequence of indents for fencing and plant for the printing press at Dharwar not having been submitted for want of sanctioned estimates.

On the Mysore Railway, to credits arising from the recovery from the Mysore Durbar of the capital cost of the Nanjangud Extension in consequence of the transfer of the line, and to the amalgamation of the suspense accounts with those of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and to the postponement of certain Capital works.

Compared with Revised Estimate.

131. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the lapses amount to Rs. 100,758, and have been explained as follows:—

On the Bengal Central Railway, to fewer sleepers having been purchased than was anticipated.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to short outlay on rolling-stock and an under-estimate of the reduction in suspense balances consequent on the short receipt of stores from England, and heavier issues to Revenue than was anticipated.

On the Indian Midland Railway, to smaller purchases of stores in India, and to less expenditure having been incurred on the central workshops than was estimated.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway, to short outlay in England, short debits by the Civil Department for compensation for land and for supplies by the Forest Department, and to delay in completing certain works provided for in the estimate.

SECTION II.

NATIVE STATES RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

132. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department:—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

133. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department has no concern, are not dealt with in this review:—

* The Gaekwar's.
* Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
Nizam's Guaranteed.
Morvi.
* Rajpura-Bhatinda.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
* Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
* Kolhapur.
* Cooch Behar.
Bina-Guna.
Bhopal-Ujjain.
West of India Portuguese.
Pondicherry.
Mysore { Mysore-Nanjangod Section. / Bangalore to Frontier at Hindupur.

MYSORE GOLD FIELDS.

134. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar Railway, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. It has been decided that the accounts of the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways shall be audited annually by a Public Works Accounts officer.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

135. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal Durbar. The line connects Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

136. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government .	125,000
By the Bhopal State . .	500,000

But as further moneys were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard, to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the 50 lakhs, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar had all been utilized before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48.—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

137. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1892-93 has amounted to Rx. 694,605, and has been charged as follows:—

	Rx.
To British Government	194,605
To Bhopal State	500,000

138. *Revenue.*—During the period to which these accounts relate, the line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year, as the aggregate working expenses (excluding cost of maintenance) of the amalgamated undertaking shall bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* the actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of way and works, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling-stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1892-93 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1892.

139. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1892 was made as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	15,310	44,780	60,090
Expenditure	9,670	28,192	37,862
Net Receipts . .	5,640	16,588	22,228

140. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 3·31 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The amount was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889.

Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways.

141. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Khamgaon, and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

142. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1892-93 is as under:—

	To end of 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	48,983	—122	48,861
Amraoti ,,	44,935	69	45,004

143. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following terms: the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and

branch lines, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the State line for the use of rolling-stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1892-93 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1892.

144. The receipts and charges of the year 1892 are shown in the following table :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	6,555	3,464	3,091
Amraoti "	10,576	5,712	4,864

145. The net receipts represent returns of 6·33 and 10·81 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

146. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Railway	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate		Budget Estimate	
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon .	—122	—120	—2	—30	—92
Amraoti .	69	70	—1	50	+19
Total	—53	—50	—3	20	—73

The credit in the case of the Khamgaon Railway represents the sale of permanent-way material to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due to more material having been sold than was expected.

147. The actual revenue transactions compare with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bhopal—						
Receipts . .	44,780	46,000	—1,220	45,000	—220	46,043
Expenditure .	28,192	29,700	—1,508	36,000	—7,808	28,728
Net Receipts .	16,588	16,300	+288	9,000	+7,588	17,315
Khamgaon—						
Receipts . .	6,555	6,600	—45	6,200	+355	6,667
Expenditure .	3,464	3,600	—136	3,300	+164	3,405
Net Receipts .	3,091	3,000	+91	2,900	+191	3,262
Amraoti—						
Receipts . .	10,576	10,800	—224	11,000	—424	11,291
Expenditure .	5,712	6,000	—288	6,000	—288	5,952
Net Receipts .	4,864	4,800	+64	5,000	—136	5,339

148. The earnings on all three lines are slightly below those of the previous year, but the differences are unimportant. The decrease in expenditure on the Bhopal Railway, as compared with the estimates, is said to be due to the working expenses having been estimated at too high a percentage of the earnings. The decrease in expenditure on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to the percentage of gross receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as now ascertained, being lower than the figure adopted in the Revised Estimate.

SIMLA;
The 16th April 1894.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. D.'s Memorandum No. 331 R., dated 17th April 1894.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during and to the end of 1892-93.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 331 R., dated 17th April 1894.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1892-93, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1891-92.

Revenue. Accounts, 1891-92.	Revenue. 1892-93 Budget Estimate	Revenue. 1892-93 Revised Estimate	Revenue. 1892-93 Accounts	For details see schedule	Fund and Finance Heads	For details see schedule	Expenditure. 1892-93 Accounts	Expenditure. 1892-93 Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1892-93 Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
					IMPERIAL.					
					XXVI AND 38 —STATE RAILWAYS					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses					
4,957,632	4,650,300	4,890,300	4,888,869		East Indian		1,607,100	1,600,000	1,516,500	1,643,008
2,205,116	1,926,200	2,240,000	2,247,595		Rajputana-Malwa		1,018,702	1,065,000	995,500	1,087,885
13,088	17 000	14 000	15,310		Bhopal		9,670	10,300	13,6[illegible]0	8,2.8
54,425	56,000	54,000	54 407		Warora Colliery .		50,671	49,700	43,800	43 149
25,897	25 000	23,300	23,299		Wardha Coal .		19,889	20,300	19,500	19 952
27,996	42,000	34 000	36,524		Umaria Colliery .		33,179	33 000	32,400	25,976
637,317	650,000	607,500	603,259		Bengal Nagpur .. .		309,681	317,500	325,000	303,037
.	...		16,443		Burma ..		...		..	..
210,027	.				Toungoo-Mandalay .		...			110,167
13,614	30,000	22 500	23,154		Mu Valley . ..		54,011	53,000	80,000	12,039
40,518	860,000	858,800	872,312		Eastern Bengal .		561 629	537,500	540,000	
76,110	75,000	77,000	78 008		Bengal Central ..		53,808	53,500	53,500	57,001
60,771	55,000	28,100	28,650		Patna-Gya .		12,303	12,300	24,200	25,983
	520,000	527,500	538 398		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		395,397	380,000	360,000	
879,286	830,000	845,000	845,931		Oudh and Rohilkhand		368,690	375 000	350,000	381,472
436,012	440,000	452,500	444,351		Indian Midland ..		292,086	280,000	280,000	267,555
.	60,000	66,000	69,169		Lucknow Bareilly		42,737	43,000	38,000	
3,809,010	2,880,000	2,560,000	2,569,878		North-Western .. .		1,811,837	1,670,000	1,880,000	1,953,535
725,984	807 200	790,000	797,602		South Indian .		507,015	497,500	540,000	497,698
134,356	137,000	152 500	151,275		Mysore .. .		98,812	106,000	101,000	102,932
8,737	9 100	9,800	9,878		Bezvada Extension		7,038	7,300	6,400	5,828
.	15,000		.		East Coast			.	8,250	...
30,858	29,600	32 700	32 834		Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)		.		..	..
477,803	490 000	460,000	463,116		Southern Mahratta ..		323,709	338,000	365,000	350,996
	..	.	.		Bilaspur-Etawah ...		1,321		.	
14,824,057	14,604,100	14 748,000	14,810,516	A	TOTAL	A	7,579,288	7,448,900	7,522,650	6,896,441
					Interest on debt					
					India ...		2 939,735	2,937,700	2,930,900	2,480,038
					England		1,017,092	1,017,000	1,017,400	1,005,952
					Exchange		611,908	610,200	508,700	436,847
					TOTAL .		4,568,735	4,564,900	4,457,000	3,922,837
					Annuities in purchase of Railways					
					East Indian		1,872,534	1,870,600	1,753,650	1,673,978
					Eastern Bengal		194,114	193,900	181,800	173,636
					North-Western		650,751	650,100	609,450	581,149
					TOTAL .		2,717 399	2,714,600	2,544,900	2,428,763
					Interest on Capital deposited by Companies					
					Assam Bengal		41,730	41,600	59,100	...
					Bengal Central		28,028	28,000	26,300	25,100
					Bengal Nagpur .		298,693	293,300	276,200	265,082
					Indian Midland ..		339,558	339,200	318,000	304,075
					Lucknow-Bareilly		10,693	11,100	11,800	7,439
					Southern Mahratta ...		324,390	324,000	289,200	360,000
					South Indian ...		48,049	48,000	45,000	43,028
					TOTAL		1,086,141	1,085,200	1,025,600	1,004,674
					Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances					
					Bengal Central		26,027	26,100	24,400	23,307
					Bengal Nagpur		130,132	130,100	122,000	111,872
					Indian Midland ...		66,360	66,200	62,100	53,489
					Southern Mahratta		105,973	105,900	121,200	37,879
					TOTAL ...		328,492	328,300	329,700	226,497

Revenue. Accounts, 1891-92.	Revenue. 1892-93. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1892-93. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1892-93. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS					
					Net Traffic Receipts					
397,911	420,000	435,000	452,317		Madras					
822,344	780,000	845,000	855,810		Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...					
2,272,863	2,060,000	1,980,000	1,936,286		Great Indian Peninsula ..					
3,493,118	3,260,000	3,260,000	3,244,113	B	TOTAL ..			...	...	...
					XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES					
					Repayment of advances of interest.					
31,567	27,500	23,500	17,883	I	Mysore					
1,427	1,300	1,300	.		Rohilkhand-Kumaon					
32,994	28,800	24,800	17,883		TOTAL					...
					34.—CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.					
					East Coast	F	984,469	993,900	1,011,700	484,795
					37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.					
					East Coast ..		201,225	158,500	76,400	...
					Dharmavaram-Hindupur		.	.	41,900	...
					TOTAL ..	F	201,225	158,500	118,300	...
					39.—GUARANTEED COMPANIES—SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND, SUPERVISION, AND INTEREST.					
					Surplus profits.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		186,688	186,500	169 000	187,324
					Great Indian Peninsula		395,236	395,600	381,500	535,730
					South Indian		..	...	..	14,605
					TOTAL ..	C	581,924	582,100	550,500	737,659
					Land and supervision.					
					India (share of Office of Director General of Railways)		15,547	15,400	14,200	14,748
					Central Provinces		11,038	11,100	11,100	10,734
					Assam		2,136	2 200		.
					Bengal ..		10,910	10 700	11,700	10,804
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh		12,545	12,500	11,900	10,416
					Madras		13,430	14,500	15,700	13,682
					Bombay		23,348	23,500	41,000	21,292
					Reserve		...	..	6,000	..
							88,954	89,900	111,600	81,677
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision ..		59,531	60,000	62,100	62,420
					TOTAL ...	C	29,423	29,900	49,500	19,257
					Interest.					
					Madras		853,044			757,339
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...		667,403	3,435,300	3,256,300	595,638
					Great Indian Peninsula		1,918,188			1,716,453
					TOTAL ...	C	3,438,635	3,435,300	3,256,300	3,069,430

Revenue: Accounts, 1891-92.	Revenue 1892-93: Budget Estimate.	Revenue 1892-93: Revised Estimate	Revenue 1892-93: Accounts	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure 1892-93: Accounts	Expenditure 1892-93: Revised Estimate.	Expenditure 1892-93: Budget Estimate.	Expenditure: Accounts, 1891-92.
Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidized Companies—Land and advances of interest					
					Bengal Central				...	—13
					Bengal and North-Western—Land ...		3,905	5,500	6,750	11,947
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka—Land ..		121	100	100	3,574
					Nilgiri—Land and interest .		8,357	9,400	19,000	3,416
					Reserve ...			...	4,150	...
					Total ...	D	12,383	15,000	30,000	18,924
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure					
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		3,265	4,000	10,000	7,090
					Director General's Establishment (share of) ..		15,547	15,400	14,200	14,747
					Port Storekeepers' Establishment		2,329	2,400	2,400	2,213
					Rutlam-Muttra Survey ..		1,927	1,800		...
					Bengal-Assam "		—81,572	—81,600	...	...
					Sambulpur Road " ..					—665
					Sambulpur-Kurdha "		6,090	6,200	9,000	4,452
					Meiktila-Myingyan ...		2 291	2,300	1,000	1,563
					Mandalay-Kunlon Survey		6,076	5,000		...
					Chittagong-Akyab-Minbla Survey		959	900	...	...
					Myitkyina Extension Survey		1,799	1,100		
					Moghal Serai-Howrah " ..		—62	—100	...	6,450
					Anarpur-Begum Serai "		361	500		
					Monghyr Extension " ..		397	400	..	...
					Wazirabad-Multan "		1,582	1,800		694
					Rae Bareli-Benares "		2,020	1,700		...
					Kalka Simla "		5,294	5,300		672
					Kashmir Surveys		9,195	9,100	9,000	18,966
					Zhob Valley Survey ...		58	100	..	11,782
					Umballa-Patiala "		344	500		
					Frontier Railway Surveys		4,591	4,650	5,000	12,166
					Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey		7,215	9,100		...
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account ...		—200	—200	...	—662
					Jungshahi-Tatta Survey		634	650	640	14
					Chittagong-Comilla "		—7,570	—7,500		...
					Mehsana-Viramgam (land)		...	...	..	545
					Kurnool Branch Survey		501	500	450	159
					Nuseerabad-Kekri "		130	100	...	72
					Anand Petlad (land) ...				..	—35
					Kotri-Rohri Survey ..		19	...	...	
					Dera Ismail Khan-Murtiza Survey		1 903	2,000	...	...
					Delhi-Minchinabad Survey		3,459	3,500		
					Aonla-Budaon Survey		230	300		
					Kotri-Kurrachee "		25	...	...	...
					Reserve ..		...		8,310	..
					Total	E	—10,860	—10,100	60,000	80,228
					48—State Railways—Construction					
					East Indian		604,081	599,400	140,100	—75,061
					Ditto — Jherria Extension		234,468	190,000	160,000	..
					Rajputana-Malwa		51,399	64,100	11,000	—44,316
					Holkar		1,609	1,800	2,000	2,568
					Godhra-Rutlam		633,349	580,000	450,000	204,501
					Palanpur-Deesa		11,237	12,000	...	..
					Bhopal ..		26,981	27,000	27,060	19,654
					Stores and Reserve ...		27,285	—88,500	—331,720	62,570
					Warora Colliery ..		992	—400	26,200	1,267
					Wardha Coal ..		649	700	1,600	—27,811
					Umaria Colliery		3,761	100	5,000	7,179
					Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account		—25,567	—11,500	...	—16,485
					Burma		23,257	86,600	30,000	45,832
					Mu Valley ..		447,68[illegible]	447,600	502,050	506,200
					Meiktila Branch		27,62[illegible]	26,900	6,900	1,057
					Assam-Bengal—Northern Section ...		—47,876	—47,900	300,000	47,876
					Ditto (land)		14,231	18,000	...	...
					Eastern Bengal ..		89,496	133,700	180,690	128,340
					Carried forward ...		2,124,660	1,989,600	1,510,720	863,419

Revenue. Accounts, 1891-92.	Revenue. 1892-93. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1892-93. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1892-93. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1892-93. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					48—State Railways—Construction—*continued*.					
					Brought forward ...		2,124,660	1,989,600	1,510,720	863,419
					Eastern Bengal, Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch		45,599	43,200	20,000	87,430
					Tirhoot		124,801	124,000	22,500	86,012
					Patna-Gya		−435,011	−435,000	10,000	336
					Nalhati		−36,479	−36,500	−35,600	1,610
					Oudh and Rohilkhand		−19,705	−24,300	58,560	2,119
					Cawnpore-Achnera		6,923	7,200	10,000	1,713
					Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares ...		126,809	154,600	205,000	81,855
					Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad ...		251,822	296,700	375,000	18,626
					Rewari-Ferozepore		190	400	7,000	6,924
					North-Western		219,286	221,200	208,070	223,494
					" Gradient Improvements		225,947	203,800	230,000	76,652
					Sind-Pishin—Petroleum Operations ...		1,409	1,800	1,800	−5,751
					Frontier Railways Reserve ...		30,060	33,000	33,500	28,996
					Peshawar Railway " ...		1,026	1,000	350	35,750
					Mari-Attock		211,097	204,400	285,000	68,114
					Mushkaf-Bolan		267,151	255,900	200,000	182,369
					Guntakal-Dharmavaram		357,778	358,800	...	...
					Dharmavaram-Hindupur		102,731	100,000	108,100	111,694
					South Indian		−202,614	−164,200	227,000	176,932
					Bellary-Kistna		245	300	...	6
					Bezvada Extension		481	500	1,000	1,913
					East Coast		47,924	96,500	...	818,943
					Dhond and Manmad		3,068	3,800	7,000	6,191
					Total ...	F	3,455,199	3,436,700	3,485,000	2,770,336
					Provincial.					
					XXVI and 38.—State Railways.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
406,038	600,000	695,000	678,780		Burma		351,914	340,000	340,000	228,128
6,402	6,500	6,700	6,641		Jorhat		5,495	6,000	6,400	6,091
1,953	2,300	2,000	1,846		Cherra-Companygunge		1,751	1,700	2,100	1,909
1,105,865	820,000	821,200	310,643		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	626,279
9,235	...	...	...		Nalhati		...	...	...	4,818
...	...	...	...		Tirhoot		...	...	...	2,216
488,854	...	...	...		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		...	...	...	415,490
1,991	...	...	...		Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23		Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau ...		...	...	...	...
56,314	...	...	...		Lucknow-Bareilly		...	...	...	33,108
11,224	...	...	...		Amritsar-Pathankot		...	...	...	...
...	10,700	6,500	6,408		Hyderabad-Umarkot		6,420	5,800	7,700	...
2,087,876	939,500	1,031,400	1,004,291	A	Total ...	A	365,580	353,500	356,200	1,318,039
					Interest on debt.					
					India		210,372	210,500	210,000	505,128
					37.—Construction of Railways.					
					Jorhat		3,732	3,000	3,900	273
					Cherra-Companygunge		447	600	1,300	2
					Kaunia-Dharla		...	...	...	775
					Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		...	...	...	2,300
					Mayavaram-Mutupet		91,902	87,500	155,000	42,662
					Hyderabad-Umarkot		42,181	48,200	28,000	117,121
					Total ...	F	138,262	134,400	189,200	169,[illegible]

Revenue: Accounts, 1891-92.	Revenue: 1892-93 Budget Estimate.	Revenue: 1892-93 Revised Estimate.	Revenue: 1892-93 Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure: 1892-93 Accounts.	Expenditure: 1892-93 Revised Estimate.	Expenditure: 1892-93 Budget Estimate.	Expenditure: Accounts 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy.					
					Dooars (land)		2,536	2,600	800	13
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy and audit) ...		10,040	10,100	10,100	10,07
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon (subsidy and land)		4,067	4,200	4,000	4,00
					Total ...	D	16,643	16,900	14,900	14,206
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Share of Secretariat Establishment (Bengal)		...	...	...	7,61
					Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Survey ...		...	...	...	70
					Bezvada-Masulipatam Survey ...		...	...	...	1
					Nanjangod-Gudulur " ...		...	...	...	42
					East Coast " ...		...	...	...	1,81
					Nellore-Guntoor " ...		...	...	...	2
					Madras-Gudur " ...		...	...	...	51
					Palghat Kurapatam " ...		...		...	1,28
					Ahmedabad-Prantij " ...			...	...	5
					Nadiad-Kapadvanj " ...		...	...	...	−85
					Broach-Jambusar "		...	...	...	−63
					Total ...	E	...	...	...	11,83
					***Capital of Indian Railway Companies.**					
					State ownership.					
					Assam-Bengal		545,094	580,800	...	...
					Bengal Central		11,801	13,200	13,200	22,596
					Bengal-Nagpur		413,654	426,800	551,300	816,849
					Indian Midland		96,737	118,700	191,800	194,557
					Lucknow-Bareilly		26,969	32,000	26,300	68,567
					Southern Mahratta		77,781	100,000	102,800	51,734
					Mysore		−81,294	-80,000	65,500	11,908
					Total ...		1,090,742	1,191,500	950,900	1,166,211
					Companies' ownership.					
					Madras		24,838	20,400	126,300	127,813
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...		-17,131	-25,300	20,900	26,354
					Great Indian Peninsula		68,933	43,700	205,000	-104,103
					Total ...		76,640	38,800	352,200	50,064

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

Dated 1894.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1893.	*Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals			
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
	IMPERIAL.												
I.—INDIA ...	East Indian	4,650,000	4,890,000	4,888,501	1 302,000	1,348,500	1,358,665	3,133,500	3,290,000	3,281,401			
	" Surplus profits	...			214,500	251,500	248,435						
	England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company, including Exchange	300	300	368	...		...	300	300	368			
	TOTAL EAST INDIAN	4,650,300	4,890,300	4,888,869	1,516,500	1,600 000	1,607,100	3,133,800	3,290,300	3,281,769	(a) 14,845,351	22 11	32 87
													27·79
	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,926,200	2,240,000	2,247,595	924,600	933,400	917,969	930,700	1,175,000	1,228,893	13,058,617	9·41	45 32
	" Surplus profits ..				70,900	131,600	100,733						40·84
	Bhopal ...	17,000	16,000	15,310	13,600	10,300	9,670	3,400	5,700	5,640	194,605	2 90	63·16
		6,593,500	7,146,300	7,151,774	2,525,600	2,675,300	2,635,472	4,067,900	4,471,000	4,516,302	28,098,573		
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Warora Colliery	56,000	54,000	54,407	43,800	49,700	50,674	12,200	4,300	3,733	156,434	2·38	93·14
	Wardha Coal ...	25,000	23,300	23,299	19,500	20,300	19,889	5,500	3,000	3,410	498,769	68	85·86
	Umaria Colliery	42,000	34,000	36,524	32,400	33,000	33,179	9,600	1,000	3,345	103,770	3·22	90 84
	Bengal Nagpur	650,000	607,500	603,259	325,000	317,500	309,681	325,000	290,000	293,578	9,675,993	3 03	51·33
	Bilaspur-Etawah	...		...	...		1,321	...	...	—1,321		...	...
		773,000	718,800	717,489	420,700	420,500	414,744	352,300	298,300	302,745	10,434,966	..	...
III.—BURMA ...	Burma	..		16,443	..	...		...	...	16,443	...	...	...
	Mu Valley	30,000	22,500	23,154	30,000	53,000	54,011	...	—30,500	—30,857	(b) 1,051,395	...	233·26
		30,000	22,500	39,597	30,000	53,000	54,011	..	—30,500	—14,414	1,051,395	...	...
IV.—BENGAL ...	Eastern Bengal	860,000	858,800	872,312	540,000	537,500	561,629	320,000	321,300	310,683	(h) 8,398,985	(i) 7 40	(i) 47·48
	Bengal Central	75,000	77,000	78,006	46,750	46,700	46,022	21,500	23,500	24,198	1,007,792	2 40	68·98
	Company's share of net earnings	...	..	..	6,750	6,800	7,786						59·00
	Patna-Gya	55,000	28,600	28,650	24,200	12,300	12,303	30,800	16,380	16,347	...	...	42·94
	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot ...	520,000	527,500	538,398	210,000	210,000	223,954	160,000	147,500	143,001	(g) 2,485,903	5·75	73·44
	Company's share of net earnings	...	...	...	150,000	170,000	171,443						41·60
		1,510,000	1,491,900	1,517,366	977,700	983,300	1,023,137	532,300	508,600	494,229	11,892,680	...	...

V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	830,000	845,000	845,934	350,000	375,000	368,690	480,000	470,000	477,244	(c)10,344,159	4·61	43·58
	Indian Midland ...	440,000	452,500	444,354	250,000	280,000	292,086	160,000	172,500	152,268	8,660,560	1·76	65·73
	Lucknow-Bareilly ...	60,000	66,000	69,469	38,000	41,800	41,541	22,000	23,000	26,732	830,369	3·22	61·52
	" Surplus profits ...	...	...	...	.	1,200	1,196						59·80
		1,330,000	1,363,500	1,359 757	668,000	698,000	703,513	662,000	665,500	656,244	19,835,088	.	...
VI.—PUNJAB ...	North-Western ...	2,880,000	2,560,000	2,569,878	1,880,000	1,670,000	1,811,837	1,000,000	890,000	758,041	(d)35,463,305	2·14	70·50
VII.—MADRAS ...	South Indian ...	807,200	790,000	797,602	540 000	497,500	507,015	267,200	292,500	290,587	(e)7,210,330	4 03	63·57
	Mysore ...	137,000	152,500	151,225	89,500	94,800	94 036	36,000	46,500	52,413	1,420,673	3 69	65 34
	Company's share of net earnings .	...	...		11,500	11,200	4,776						
	Bezvada Extension .	9,100	9,800	9,878	6,400	7,300	7,038	2,700	2,500	2,840	142,153	2·00	62·18
	East Coast ...	15,000	...	..	8,250			6,750	...			..	71·25
		968,300	952,300	958,705	656,650	610,800	612,865	312,650	341,500	345,840	8,773,156	...	...
VIII.—BOMBAY ..	Dhond and Manmad (Net Receipts) ..	29,600	32,700	32,834				29,600	32,700	32,834	1,108,704	2·96	...
	Southern Mahratta ...	490,000	460,000	463,116	324,600	303,400	304,611	125,060	122,000	139,407	9,486,127	1 47	69·90
	Company's share of net earnings ...	...			40,400	34,600	19,098						65·77
		519,600	492,700	495,950	365,000	338,000	323,709	154,600	154,700	172,241	10,594,831	...	...
	TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	14,604,400	14,748,000	14,810,516	7,522,650	7,448,900	7,579,288	7,081,750	7,299,100	7,231,228	126,143,994	(f) 5 96 (k)	50 18 (k)46·51

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits and share of net earnings paid to the Companies.

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, excluding the outlay on the Jherriah Extension. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rx., is as follows.—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	33,686,941
" Government after purchase	2,801,911
	36,488,852 on which the net receipts would give a return of 3·19 per cent.

(b) Approximate cost of portion open at close of 1892-93, exclusive of share of suspense.

(c) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	9,268,311
By Government after purchase	8,110
Total	9,276,421 on which the net receipts would give a return of 5 14 per cent.

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Taking the actual rupee outlay on the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	12,086,927
By Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	30,551,684
	42,638,611 on which the net receipts would give return of 1 78 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	4,970,512
By State to end of 1892-93	2,517,773
	7,488,285 on which the net receipts would give a return of 3 88 per cent.

(f) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines, the net receipts, including the Eastern Bengal Railway Provincial share and excluding the Burma Railway Imperial share, give a return of 4 83 per cent.

(g) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(h) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rx. is as follows.—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	3,539,837
By Government after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State and opened for traffic	6,829,201
	10,369,038 on which the net receipts (including the Provincial share) give a return of 7·69 per cent.

(i) Percentages calculated on total net receipts including Provincial share.

(k) The Provincial share of the Eastern Bengal Railway net receipts has been included, and the Imperial share of the Burma Railway net receipts has been excluded in calculating these percentages

SCHEDULE A—*concluded*.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93—concluded.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay on 31st March 1893.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
Provincial.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I.—Burma	Burma	600,000	695,000	678,730	340,000	340,000	351,914	260,000	355,000	326,816	5,253,614	6·23	50·62
II.—Assam	Jorhat	6,500	6,700	6,641	6,400	6,000	5,495	100	700	1,146	78,899	1·45	82·74
	Cherra-Companygunj	2,300	2,000	1,846	2,100	1,700	1,751	200	300	95	77,830	·12	94·85
		8,800	8,700	8,487	8,500	7,700	7,246	300	1,000	1,241	156,729	...	...
III.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	320,000	321,200	310,643	...	...	...	320,000	321,200	310,643	...	...	...
IV.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
V.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Umarkot	10,700	6,500	6,408	7,700	5,800	6,420	3,000	700	—12	163,042	...	100·19
Total Provincial		939,500	1,031,400	1,004,291	356,200	353,500	365,580	583,300	677,900	638,711	5,573,385	(c) 6·18	(c) 51·48
GRAND TOTAL		15,543,900	15,779,400	15,814,807	7,878,850	7,802,400	7,944,868	7,665,050	7,977,000	7,869,939	131,717,379	(a) 5·97	50·23 (b) 46·74

(a) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 4·86 per cent.
(b) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(c) The net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway credited to Provincial are excluded, and the net receipts of the Burma Railway credited to Imperial are included, in calculating these percentages.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1892-93.

FINANCIAL HEADS.	ACTUALS, 1891-92.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			ACTUALS, 1892-93.		
	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial	Administrative	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative	Suspense.	Financial.
XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.												
Payments into Treasury—												
Madras Railway	945,556	85,404	1,030,960	960,000	80,000	1,040,000	975,000	85,000	1,060,000	986,978	88,088	1,075,066
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,413,901	1,059,168	2,473,069	1,345,000	962,500	2,307,500	1,425,000	1,070,000	2,495,000	1,449,156	977,939	2,427,095
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,434,551	273,246	4,707,797	4,000,000	120,000	4,120,000	4,000,000	270,000	4,270,000	3,978,256	237,617	4,215,873
TOTAL	6,794,008	1,417,818	8,211,826	6,305,000	1,162,500	7,467,500	6,400,000	1,425,000	7,825,000	6,414,390	1,303,644	7,718,084
Withdrawals from Treasury—												
Madras Railway	548,941	84,108	633,049	540,000	80,000	620,000	540,000	85,000	625,000	526,892	95,857	622,749
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	599,949	1,050,776	1,650,725	565,000	962,500	1,527,500	580,000	1,070,000	1,650,000	579,392	991,893	1,571,285
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,204,413	230,521	2,434,934	1,960,000	100,000	2,060,000	1,980,000	310,000	2,290,000	1,951,238	328,349	2,279,587
TOTAL	3,353,303	1,365,405	4,718,708	3,065,000	1,142,500	4,207,500	3,100,000	1,465,000	4,565,000	3,057,522	1,416,099	4,473,621
Net Traffic Receipts—												
Madras Railway	396,615	1,296	397,911	420,000	...	420,000	435,000	...	435,000	460,086	—7,769	452,317
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	813,952	8,392	822,344	780,000	...	780,000	845,000	...	845,000	869,764	—13,954	855,810
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,230,138	42,725	2,272,863	2,040,000	20,000	2,060,000	2,020,000	—40,000	1,980,000	2,027,018	—90,732	1,936,286
TOTAL	3,440,705	52,413	3,493,118	3,240,000	20,000	3,260,000	3,300,000	—40,000	3,260,000	3,356,868	—112,455	3,244,413

SCHEDULE C.

39.—*Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.*

Province or Railway.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	187,324	169,000	186,500	186,688
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	535,730	381,500	395,600	395,236
South Indian Railway	14,605	...	...	...
TOTAL	737,659	550,500	582,100	581,924
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of Office of Director General of Railways)	14,748	14,200	15,400	15,547
Central Provinces	10,734	11,100	11,100	11,038
Assam	...	...	2,200	2,136
Bengal	10,804	11,700	10,700	10,910
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,416	11,900	12,500	12,545
Madras	13,682	15,700	14,500	13,430
Bombay	21,293	41,000	23,500	23,348
Reserve	...	6,000	...	...
	81,677	111,600	89,900	88,954
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	62,420	62,100	60,000	59,531
TOTAL	19,257	49,500	29,900	29,423
INTEREST.				
India.				
Madras Railway	865	1,000	200	207
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	20,084	20,300	300	285
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	16,222	17,300	2,300	2,181
TOTAL INDIA	37,171	38,600	2,800	2,673
England.				
Madras Railway	527,431	2,145,100 (Madras; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Great Indian Peninsula, together)	2,145,300 (Madras; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Great Indian Peninsula, together)	532,482
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	401,289			416,526
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,185,439			1,196,289
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,114,159	2,145,100	2,145,300	2,145,297
Exchange	918,100	1,072,600	1,287,200	1,290,665
TOTAL INTEREST	3,069,430	3,256,300	3,435,300	3,438,635
GRAND TOTAL	3,826,346	3,856,300	4,047,300	4,049,982

SCHEDULE D.

Subsidized Railways.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93.

Railways	Subsidy	Interest	Land.	Miscellaneous	Total Final Heads of Account	Estimated Indian Expenditure		Guaranteed Interest paid in England *plus* Exchange.	Grand Total.
						Budget	Revised		
	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
During the year									
Imperial									
Bengal and North-Western			3,905	..	3,905	6,800	5,500	...	3,905
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	.		121		121	100	100	...	121
Nilgiri		1,955	6,402	.	8,357	19,000	9,400		8,357
Reserve						4,100		..	...
Total Imperial		1,955	10,428		12,383	30,000	15 000		12,383
Provincial									
Dooars			2,536		2,536	800	2,600	...	2,536
Dibru Sadiya	10,000			40	10,040	10,100	10,100	...	10,040
Rohilkhand Kumaon	4,000	...	67		4,067	4,000	4,200	...	4,067
Total Provincial	14,000	.	2,603	40	16,643	14,900	16,900	..	16,643
Grand Total	14,000	1,955	13,031	40	29,026	44,900	31,900		29,026
To end of the year.									
Imperial									
Bengal Central			72,767		72,767			77,150*	149,917
Bengal and North Western			184,219		184,219		.	.	184,219
Delhi Umballa Kalka			52 869	.	52 869	..	.	..	52,869
Nilgiri		2 821	8,953		11,774		...		11,774
Rohilkhand-Kumaon						..		10,441†	10,441
Total Imperial	...	2,821	318,808		321,629			87,591	409,220
Provincial									
Dooars	...		2,681		2,681	.			2,681
Tarkessur	...	..	14,151		14,151				14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	85,277		.	2,799	88,076				88,076
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	32,000		3,481		35,481	.			35,481
Deoghur		.	919		919	.			919
Total Provincial	117,277	...	21,232	2,799	141,308	.			141,308
Grand Total	117,277	2,821	340,040	2,799	462,937			87,591	550,528

	Net payments.	Exchange
	£	Rx.
* 1881-82	2,011	415
1882-83	9,640	2,211
1883-84	21 358	4,880
1884-85	29,473	7,162
Total	62,482	14,668

Rx 77,150

	Payments.	Exchange.
	£	Rx
† 1882-83	351	81
1883-84	[illegible],798	869
1884-85	6,4 5	1,561
Total	10,574	2,511

Rx 13,085

Less—Repayments by Company to Secretary of State . . . 2 644‡

10 441

	Repayments	Exchange.
	£	Rx.
‡ 1889-90	6[illegible]	28
1890-91	73[illegible]	240
1891-92	99[illegible]	432
Total	1,79[illegible]	700

Rx [illegible],49[illegible]

In India—

1885-86	119
1886-87	[illegible]
Total	2 61[illegible]

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx 956 of the expenditure on the Deoghar Tramway has been classified under the h[illegible] [illegible]cellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write back of Rx. 37 under the head 40.—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been sh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]us account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE..

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	IMPERIAL.			
I.—India	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	3,265	115,307	118,572
	Director General's Establishment, share of—	15,547	169,389	184,936
	Port Storekeeper's "	2,329	82,013	84,342
	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway	.	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey	...	5,335*	5,335 §
	Ajmere-Bhawalpur Survey	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	8,310	8,310
	Rutlam-Muttra Survey	1,927	...	1,927
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
		23,068	402,241	425,309
II.—Central Provinces	Nagpur-Saugor Survey	...	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey	.	2,304	2,304
	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey		886	886
	Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	1,370	1,370
	Sambalpur-Kurdha Survey	6,090	4,452	10,542
		6,090	10,439	16,529
III.—Burma	Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	6,076	5,460†	11,536
	Mogoung-Myitkyina Survey	1,799		1,799
	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	2,291	2,125	4,416
	Chindwin Survey	...	2,616	2,616
	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	959	...	959
		11,125	10,201	21,326
IV.—Assam	Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	—81,572	81,572	..
	Sib-Saugor Coal Line (project abandoned)	...	3,899	3,899
	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (ditto)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (ditto)	..	9,110	9,110
		—81,572	94,495	12,923
V.—Bengal	Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey	361	.	361
	Monghyr Extension Survey	397	..	397
	Benares-Puri Survey	...	77,242	77,242
	‡Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	..	3,054	3,054
	Chittagong-Comilla Survey	—7,570	7,570§	...
	Western Bengal Survey	...	11,888	11,888
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	—62	40,782	40,720
	Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey	7,215	...	7,215
		341	140,536	140,877
	Carried over ...	—40,948	657,912	616,964

* Rx. 6,057 transferred to construction account.
† Expenditure previously recorded against the Shan Hills Survey.
‡ Includes Rx. 6,028 classified as Provincial.
§ Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93—continued.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	—40,948	657,912	616,964
	Imperial—*contd.*			
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rae Bareli-Benares Survey	2,020		2,020
	Aonla-Budaon Survey ...	230		230
		2,250		2,250
VII.—Punjab	Bannu Railway Surv e		12,669	12,669
	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	1,582	694	2,276
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	634	14	648
	Kohala Survey	...	238	238
	Kalka-Simla Survey	5,294	672	5,966
	*Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	9,870	9,870
	Kashmi Railway Surveys	9,495	25,654	35,149
	Zhob V illey Survey	58	40,148	40,206
	Frontier Railway Surveys	4,594	6,766‡	11,360
	Peshaw ur Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Ma (rial and Engine Suspense Account .	—200	43,410	43,210
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey		15,487	15,487
	Khatta r Baber Kach Railway Survey		2,160	2,160
	Mianw di-Khusulgarh Survey		6,257	6,257
	Kuch-Quetta Survey		1,815	1,815
	Peshawar-Jamrood Survey		613	613
	Kotri-Kurrachee Survey	25		25
	Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey	1,908		1,908
	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey	3,459		3,459
	Umballa-Patiala Survey	344		344
	Kotri-Rohri Survey	19		19
	Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey (project abandoned)		7,025	7,025
		27,207	178,137	205,344
VII.—Madras	Kurnool Branch Survey	501	159	660
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey		1,045	1,045
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey		425	425
		501	1,629	2,130
VIII.—Bombay	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey	130	72	202
	Aden Railway Survey		635	635
	Mehsana-Viramgam (land)		2,316	2,316
	Anand-Petlad (land)		3,593	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land) ...		2,633	2.633
	Karwar-Hubli Survey (project abandoned)		56,887	56,887
	Palanpur Deesa Survey . .			
		130	66,136	66,266
	Total Imperial	—10,860	903,814	892,954
	Provincial.			
I.—Burma	Bassein-Henzada Survey		2,330	2,330
II.—Bengal	Share of Secretariat Establishment		64,129	64,129
	Western Bengal Railway Survey		7,519	7,519
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey		325	325
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey		2,111	2,111
	Rungpore-Dhubri Survey ...		5,262†	5,262
	Tarkessur Survey		1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey		510	510
			81,579	81,579
	Carried over		83,909	83,909

* See also Provincial.

† Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.

	Rx.	Rx.
Outlay to end of 1891-92	26,566‡	196§
Less—Amount brought on to Construction Account .	19,800	196
	6,766	

SCHEDULE E—*concluded.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE —*concluded.*

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93 —concluded.

	SURVEYS, ETC.	Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of previous year	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward		83,909	83,909
	PROVINCIAL—*contd.*			
III.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	Lucknow-Rae Bareli Survey		* 777	777
	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey		2,590	2,590
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey		2,042	2,042
	Rae Bareli-Benares Survey		2,298	2,298
	Sitapur-Pilibhit Survey		7,192	7,192
	Mau-Ranipur Survey		1,948	1,948
	Moradabad Survey		2,611	2,611
	Gonda Survey		3,348	3,348
	Jaunpore Survey		4,272	4,272
	Gorakhpore Survey			
			27,078	27,078
IV.—PUNJAB	Bhatinda-Bhawalpore Survey		3,816	3,816
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey		47	47
	†Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey		4,202	4,202
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey		2,649	2,649
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land)		813	813
			11,527	11,527
V.—MADRAS	Bezváda-Masulipatam Survey		815	815
	Nanjangod-Gudulur Survey		420	420
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey		1,783	1,783
	Madras Gudur Survey		955	955
	Palghât-Kurapatam Survey		1,286	1,286
	Palghât-Dindigul Survey		1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pamban Survey		2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey		3,298	3,298
	Beypore-Calicut Survey		1,191	1,191
	Registration of Road Traffic		1,464	1,464
			15,591	15,591
VI.—BOMBAY	Ahmedabad-Prantij Survey		273	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey		215	215
	Bombay Provincial Surveys		10,033	10,033
			10,521	10,521
	TOTAL PROVINCIAL		148,626	148,626
	GRAND TOTAL	—10,860	1,052,440	1,041,580

	Rs.
* Outlay to end of 1891-92	4,625
Less—Amount brought on to Construction Account	[illegible]

† See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1892-93.

Railways.	Final Heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	Classification of Total Outlay. 37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Classification of Total Outlay. 48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	Classification of Total Outlay. 50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—India: East Indian	661,634	...	—57,161	604,473	392	604,081	...	604,081	140,100	599,400	...	...	604,081	...
Do. Jherria Extension ..	234,468	...	...	234,468	...	234,468	...	234,468	100,000	190,000	...	..	234,468	...
Rajputana-Malwa	26,984	...	24,415	51,399	...	51,399	...	51,399	11,000	64,100	...	...	51,399	...
Holkar	1,609	...	..	1,609	...	1,609	...	1,609	2,000	1,800	...	...	1,609	...
Godhra-Rutlam...	406,351	...	227,323	633,674	325	633,349	...	633,349	450 000	580,000	...	...	633,349	...
Bhopal	35,539	...	—8,557	26,982	...	26,982	...	26,982	27,000	27,000	...	...	26,982	...
Palanpur-Deesa	18,533	...	...	18,533	(a) 7,296	11,237	...	11,237	...	12,000	...	...	11,237	...
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	—387,300	—58,100	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	11,390	11,390	...	11,390	11,390	...	...	...	...	..	11,390	...
State Railway Stores Branch ...	...	...	15,943	15,943	48	15,895	337,459	—321,564	—300,000	—374,900	...	...	15,895	...
	1,385,118	...	213,353	1,598,471	8,061	1,590,410	348,849	1,241,561	102,800	1,041,800	...	...	1,590,410	...
II.—Central Provinces: Warora Colliery	—26,409	...	27,401	992	...	992	7,058	—6,066	16,600	—6,200	...	...	992	...
Wardha Coal	649	...	...	649	...	649	...	649	1,500	700	...	...	649	...
Umaria Colliery	3,460	...	301	3,761	...	3,761	954	2,807	—300	—1,400	...	...	3,761	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account.	8,106	...	—33,673	—25,567	1	—25,568	...	—25,568	...	—11,500	...	...	—25,568	...
	—14,194	...	—5,971	—20,165	1	—20,166	8,012	—28,178	17,800	—18,400	...	...	—20,166	...
III.—Burma . Mu Valley	376,957	...	71,827	448,784	1,096	447,688	70,166	377,522	343,800	377,900	...	...	447,688	...
Carried over ...	1,747,881	...	279,209	2,027,090	9,158	2,017,932	427,027	1,590,905	464,400	1,400,800	...	...	2,017,932	...

(a) Contribution by Palanpur Durbar.

SCHEDULE F—*continued.*

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1892-93—continued.

Railways		Final Heads of Account	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State	Suspense Accounts	Grand Total	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account	Net Expenditure	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	Net Indian Outlay	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways	Classification of Total Outlay. 37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	Classification of Total Outlay. 48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	Classification of Total Outlay. 50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
	Brought forward	1,717,851		279,200	2,027,090	9,158	2,017,932	427,027	1,59[illegible],905	464,400	1,4[illegible]0,800			2,017,932	..
IV.—Assam	Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	−14,293		−33,644	−47,937	−61	−47,876		−47,876	210,000	−47,900			−47,876	...
	" " (land)	14,223		8	14,231		14,231		14,231		18,000			14,231	...
		−70	.	−33,636	−33,706	−61	−33,645		−33,645	210,000	−29,900			−33,645	..
V.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	115,974		−26,396	89,578	82	89,496	85,116	4,380	77,900	49,700	.		89,496	..
	" " Barsoe-Kissengunge branch	45,604			45,604	5	45,599	.	45,599	20,000	48,200		..	45,599	.
	Patna-Gya	−435,011			−435,011		−435,011		−435,011	10,000	−435,000			−435,011	...
	Tirhoot	97,175		27,601	124,776	−24	124,800		124,800	22,500	124,000			124,800	.
		−176,258		1,205	−175,053	63	−175,116	85,116	−260,232	130,400	−218,100			−175,116	..
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	16,455		−36,159	−19,704	1	−19,705	27,291	−46,996	−5,800	−60,300			−19,705	.
	Cawnpore-Achnera	6,924			6,924		6,924		6,924	10,000	7,200	..		6,924	
	Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	81,627		45,184	126,811	2	126,809	42,080	84,729	156,400	104,700			126,809	...
	Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	152,169		99,817	251,986	164	251,822	57,451	194,371	240,500	227,200		..	251,822	...
		257,175		108,842	366,017	167	365,850	126,822	239,028	401,400	278,800			365,850	...
VII.—Punjab	Rewari Ferozepore	190	.		190	.	190		190	7,000	400	.		190	...
	North-Western	194,264		25,222	219,486	200	219,286	266,454	−47,168	−112,000	−48,800	..		219,286	.
	" " Gradient Improvements	167,181		58,766	225,947		225,947	61,212	164,735	220,000	142,100	..	...	225,947	...

	Sind-Pishin, Petroleum Operations.	1,273		137	1,410	1	1,409		1,409	1,800	1,800	.	..	1,409	..
	Frontier Railway Reserve	662		29,398	30,060		30,060	2,770	27 290	17,800	30,000	.	.	30,060	...
	Peshawar Railway Reserve			1,026	1,026	..	1,026		1 026	350	1,000		.	1,026	..
	Mari-Attock ..	182 944		28,-25	211,169	72	211,097	15,518	195 579	234,000	190,000			211,097	...
	Mushkaf-Bolan	315,652	.	—47,640	268,012	861	267,151	10,427	256,724	192,000	244,500			267,151	
		862,166		95,134	957,300	1,134	956,166	356,381	599,785	561 000	561,000	.		956,166	
VIII.—Madras	Guntakal-Dharmavaram	357,778	.		357,778	...	357 778		357,778		358,800	.		357,778	..
	Dharmavaram-Hindupur	151,640	.	—48,920	102,720	—11	102,731		102 731	150,000	100,000		..	102,731	.
	Bellary-Kistna ...	245	...		245		245		245		300			245	.
	South Indian	—226,853		24,239	—2 2,614		—202,614		—202,614	227,000	—164,200			—202,614	.
	Bezvada Extension	481	..		481		481		481	1,100	500		.	481	..
	East Coast ..	1,376,681	.	—141,028	1,235,653	2,035	1,233,618		1,233,618	1,088,100	1,248,900	981,469	201,225	47,024	.
		1,659,972		—165,709	1,494,263	2,024	1,492 239		1,492,239	1 466,100	1,544,300	981,469	201,225	306,545	
VIII.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad .	9,661	..	—6,593	3,068		3 068	.	3,068	7,000	3 800	..	.	3 068	
	Total Imperial .	4,360,527		278,452	4,638 979	12,485	4,626,494	995 346	3,631,148	3,270,300	3,510,700	984,469	201,225	3,440,800	
Provincial.															
I.—Burma	Burma . .	31,628	.	—8,371	23,257		23 257	39,327	—16,070	—8,600	—10,000		.	23,257	
	Meiktila Branch . . .	27,620			27 620		27,620		27,620	6,900	26,900	..		27,620	
		59 248	.	—8,371	50,877	.	50,877	39,327	11,550	—1,700	16,900		...	50,877	
II.—Assam	Jorhat . . .	3,962		—230	3 732		3,732		3,732	3 900	3,000	.	3,732		...
	Cherra-Companygunge .	495			495	48	447		447	1 300	600		447	..	..
		4 457		—230	4,227	48	4,179		4 179	5,20	3,600		4,179		..
III.—Bengal	. Nalhati . . .	—33 650		—3,632	—37,282	—804	—36,478	..	—36 478	—35,600	—36,500		.	—36,478	...
VI.—Madras	. Mayavaram-Mutupet .	59,856		31,848	91,704	—198	91,902		91 902	155,000	87,500		91,902		...
VII.—Bombay	. Hyderabad-Umarkot .	42,484		—300	42,184	3	42,181		42,181	23,000	43,300	.	42,181	.	..
	Total Provincial .	132,395		19,815	151 710	—951	152,661	39,327	113,334	145,900	114,800		138,262	14,399	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,497,922		297,767	4 790,689	11,534	4,779,155	1,034,673	3,744 482	3,416,200	3,655,500	984,469	339,487	3,455,199	

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1892-93.

Railway.		Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—India	East Indian	15,333,689	848,751	482,149	14,997,087	151,736	14,845,351	12,160,923	2,684,428	...	...	...	...
	" Jherria Extension	234,468	...		234,468	...	234,468	...	234,468	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana-Malwa	8,907,571	...	425,123	9,332,694	16,332	9,316,362	2,379,318	6,937,044	...	...	...	..
	Holkar	1,310,359			1,310,359	4,095	1,306,264	341,468	964,796	...	...	...	...
	Godhra-Rutlam	651,943	...	272,715	924,658	405	924,253	...	924,253	...	...	...	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	18,729	...	.	18,729	(a)7,296	(b)11,433	...	11 433	..	...	..	...
	Bhopal	195,016	...	.	195,016	411	194,605	..	194,605	. .	...	.	...
	Secretary of State	...	...	102,153	102,153	...	102,153	102,153	...	...	...	...	...
	State Railway Stores Branch	2,596	.	54,037	56,633	251	56,382	2,761,797	—2,705,415	...	...	...	...
		26,6[illegible]4,371	848,751	1,336,177	27,171,797	180,526	26,991,271	17,745,659	9,245,612	...	...	...	...
II.—Central Provinces.	Warora Colliery	134,474	...	22,141	156,615	181	156,434	59,259	97,175	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	502,823	...	..	502,823	4,054	498,769	94,784	403,985	..	...	...	...
	Umaria-Colliery	96,358	...	7,422	103,780	10	103,770	20,131	83,639	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	35,704	..	14,027	49,731	1	49,730	...	49,730	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur-Etawah	7,515	.		7,515	1	7,514	.	7,514	..	...	...	...
		776,874	..	43,590	820,464	4,247	816,217	174,174	642,043		...	...	...
II.—Burma	Mu Valley	1,346,162	..	185,140	1,531,302	2,569	1,528,733	285,441	1,243,292	..	...	...	...
V.—Assam	Assam-Bengal (land)	14,223	..	8	14,231	..	14,231	...	14,231	...	...	...	... *
V.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	8,328,804	72,788	194,740	8,450,756	51,771	8,398,985	3,567,971	4,831,014	...	..	...	...
	" , Barsoe-Kissengunge												
	[illegible]	133,024	...	.	133,024	5	133,019	...	133,019	...		...	...
	[illegible]	2,454,155	...	(c)40,877	2,495,032	9,129	2,485,903	479,385	2,006,518	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat-[illegible]wangola	30,271	...	.	30,271	27	30,244	...	30,244	...	...	...	...
		10,946,254	72,788	235,617	11,109,083	60,932	11,048,151	4,047,356	7,000,795	...	...	...	...

* Rx, 128,159 expenditure in England on account of the Nalhati and Patna-Gya Railways.

VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,489,146	330,205	185,220	10,344,161	2	10,344,159	10,505,034	—160,875	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Achnera	1,161,170	...	.	1,161,170	6,231	1,154,939	114,109	1,040,830	...	...	...	...
	Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	109,295	...	54,004	163,299	10	(d) 163,289	42,080	121,209	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	170,578	...	100,056	270,634	186	270,448	57,451	212,997	...	...	...	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	513,094	...	.	513,094	980	512,114	16,942	495,172	...	...	...	...
		12,443,283	330,205	339,280	12,452,358	7,409	12,414,949	10,735,616	1,709,333	...	...	...	...
VII.—Punjab	Rewari-Ferozepore	1,281,999	...		1,281,999	947	1,281,052		1,281,052	...	...	...	...
	North-Western	34,640,856	483,665	1,064,271	35,221,462	250,110	34,971,352	12,540,418	22,430,934	...	...	...	...
	" " Gradient Improvements	433,187	...	58,766	491 953	...	491,953	61,212	430,741	...	...	...	...
	Sind-Pishin Petroleum Operations	10,856	...	3,526	14,382	1	14 381	7,992	6,389	...	...	...	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve	2,455	.	(e) 419,493	421,948	...	421,948	364,227	57,721	.	...	...	...
	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	...	36,776	36,776	...	36,776		36,776	...	...	...	...
	Mari-Attock	259,000	...	40,083	299,083	72	(f) 299,011	16,655	282,356	...	...	...	...
	Mushkaf-Bolan	405,144		47,158	452,302	1,119	451,183	12,795	438,388		...	...	...
		37,033,497	483,665	1,670,073	38,219,905	252,249	37,967,656	13,003,299	24,964,357	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Madras	Guntakal-Dharmavaram	357,778	...	...	357,778	...	357,778	...	357,778	...	...	...	...
	Dharmavaram-Hindupur	217,193	.	908	218,101	...	218,101	.	218,101		...	...	...
	Bellary-Kistna	1,336,820	.	322,934	1,659,754	2,001	1,657,753	151,443	1,506,310	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	7,205,943	386,517	390,904	7,210,330	...	7,210,330	5,364,149	1,846,181	...	...	...	...
	Bezvada Extension	142,378	...	.	142,378	225	142,153	30,985	111,168	...	...	...	...
	East Coast	2,469,566	...	387,308	2,856,874	2,771	2,854,103	73,351	2,780,752	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,505	...	...	24,505	1	24,504	...	24,504	...	...	...	...
		11,754,183	386,517	1,102,054	12,469,720	4,998	12,464,722	5,619,928	6,844,794	..	...	...	...
IX.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	1,110,118	.	158	1,110,276	1,572	1,108,704	435,744	672,960	..	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta	61,476	...	13,262	74,738	22,031	(g) 52,707	...	52,707	...	...	...	...
		1,171,594	...	13,420	1,185,014	23,603	1,161,411	435,744	725,667	..	...	...	...
	Total Imperial	102,170,441	2,121,926	4,925,359	104,973,874	536,533	104,437,341	52,047,217	52,390,124	4,403,243	5,921,584	60,559,063	33,553,451

(a) Contribution by Palanpur Durbar.
(b) Includes Rx. 196 transferred from 41—Imperial.
(c) Suspense accounts up to end of 1892-93 . . . Rx 84,634
Less—Value of stores in hands of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1890 . . . 43,757
40,877

(d) Includes Rx. 4,625 transferred from 41—Provincial.
(e) " " 40,884 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.
(f) " " 19,300 " 41—Imperial.
(g) Depreciation on works.

SCHEDULE G—*continued.*

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1892-93—continued.

Railways.		Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial.													
I.—Burma	Burma	5,168,520	...	102,194	5,270,714	17,100	5,253,614	1,278,347	3,975,267	...	...	...	...
	Meiktila Branch	28,831	..	...	28,831	...	28,831	...	28,831	...	...	...	...
		5,197,351	...	102,194	5,299,545	17,100	5,282,445	1,278,347	4,004,098	...	...	...	...
II.—Assam	Jorhat	77,453	...	1,758	79,211	312	78,899	...	78,899	...	...	...	...
	Cherra-Companygunge	78,049	...	...	78,049	219	77,830	...	77,830	...	...	...	...
		155,502	...	1,758	157,260	531	156,729	...	156,729	..	...	...	...
VI.—Madras	Mayavaram-Mutupet	92,280	...	70,896	163,176	...	163,176	...	163,176	...	...	...	...
VII.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Umarkot	163,004	...	42	163,046	4	163,042	..	163,042	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial		5,608,137	...	174,890	5,783,027	17,635	5,765,392	1,278,347	4,487,045	...	482,947	5,282,445	...
GRAND TOTAL		107,778,578	2,121,926	5,100,249	110,756,901	554,168	110,202,733	53,325,564	56,877,169	4,403,243	6,404,531	65,841,508	33,553,451

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1893, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide *para. 12*).

	Expenditure to 31st March 1893.
Lines under Construction—	Rx.
East Indian—Jherria Extension	234,468
Godhra-Rutlam	924,253
Palanpur-Deesa	11,433
Mu Valley (unopen section)	477,338
Meiktila Branch	28,831
Assam-Bengal (Land)	14,231
Barsoe-Kissengunge	133,019
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	163,289
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	270,448
Mari-Attock	299,011
Mushkaf-Bolan	451,183
Guntakal-Hindupur	575,879
Mayavaram-Mutupet	163,176
East Coast	2,854,103
Assam-Bengal (outlay by Company's agency)	545,094
Stores in Reserve—	
Peshawar Railway Reserve	36,776
Frontier Railways Reserve	421,948
At Ports and in transit	158,535
Projects in abeyance—	
Bilaspur-Etawa (Kutni-Etawa Survey)	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
Other items—	
Petroleum Operations	14,381
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	49,730
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works)	52,707
TOTAL	7,942,095

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the Financial Results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

YEARS.	GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Net loss to the State (a—b).
	Sterling payments	*Deduct*—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx. (a).		
	£	£	£	s. d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	4,301	2,290	2,011	1 7 895	2,426	...	2,426
1882-83	13,320	3,680	9,640	1 7 522	11,851	..	11,851
1883-84	24,008	2,645	21,358	1 7 536	26,238	.	26,238
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1 7 308	36,635	...	36,635
1885-86	24,802	..	24,802	1 6 2541241	32,609	—584	33,193
1886-87	31,448	..	31,448	1 5 44103006	43,275	—8,776	52,051
1887-88	32 542	...	32,542	1 4 89891317	46,217	7,926	38,291
1888-89	35,625	...	35,625	1 4 3790907	52,201	21,242	30,959
1889-90	34,709	35	34,674*	1 4 56598718	50,234	27,343	22,891
1890-91	33,750	...	33,750	1 6 08930408	44,778	24,785	19,993
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1 4 73333812	48,406	19,109	29,297
1892-93	33,750	..	33,750	1 2 98477785	54,055	24,198	29,857
TOTAL ...	331,675	8,852	322,823	...	448,925	115,243	333,682

*The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).
	Amount paid in India	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total payments in England and India expressed in Rx. (a).		
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.			
	Rx.	£	s. d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88		82,563	1 4·89891317	117,257	117,257	50,716	66,541
1888-89	19,415	161,298	1 4 3790907	236,340	255,755	36,459	219,296
1889-90	19,415	190,091	1 4 56598718	275,395	294,810	70,981	223,829
1890-91	19,415	228,570	1 6·08930408	303,256	322,671	84,510	238,161
1891-92	19,415	249,250	1 4 73333812	357,490	376,905	334,280	42,625
1892-93	19,415	252,500	1 2 98477785	404,410	423,825	293,578	130,247
TOTAL	97,075	1,164,267	...	1,694,148	1,791,223	870,524	920,699

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	...	22,263	1 6 2541241	29,271	29,271	..	29,271
1886-87	.	110,323	1 5·44103006	151,811	151,811	1,035	150,776
1887-88	..	118,252	1 4 89891317	167,943	167,943	10,465	157,478
1888-89	...	170,293	1 4 3790907	249,528	249,528	38,642	210,886
1889-90	2,049†	218,654	1 4·56598718	316,775	318,824	80,644	238,180
1890-91	...	242,661	1 6 08930408	321,951	321,951	77,762	244,189
1891-92	.	249,268	1 4 73333812	357,516	357,516	168,457	189,059
1892-93	...	253,441	1 2 98477785	405,918	405,918	152,268	253,650
TOTAL .	2,049	1,385,155	...	2,000,713	2,002,762	529,273	1,473,489

† Interest on overdrawn capital.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Year.			Amount paid in India.	GUARANTEED INTEREST. Amount paid in England. Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.		Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx	Total payments in England and India (a)	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).
			Rx.			d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	...	.	32,950					32,950	...	32,950
1883 84			85,396					85,396	—95	85,491
1884-85	.		118,170					118,170	61	118,109
1885 86	...	...	289	148,821	1	6 2541241	195,665	195,954	21,515	174,439
1886 87	...		347	153,860		5 44103006	211,722	212,069	56,721	155,348
1887-88	...	.	378	187,579		4 89891317	266,402	266,780	104,285	162,495
1888 89	.	.	288	219,271		4 3790907	321,296	321,584	100,842	220,742
1889-90	.	.		231,660		4 56598718	335,618	335,618	76,605	259,013
1890-91	...	.		239,122		6 08930498	317,255	317,255	120,120	196,835
1891-92		.		229,410		4 73333812	329,034	329,034	126,307	202,727
1892-93		..		240,704		2·98477785	353,185	353,485	139,407	214,078
	TOTAL		237,818	1,630,427			2,330,477	2,568,295	746,068	1,822,227

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

Year.			Amount paid in India.	Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.		Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx	Total payments in England and India (a)	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).
1886-87				48,000	1	5 44103006	66,051	66,051	17,258	48,793
1887-88				48,000	1	4 89891317	68,170	68,170	9,055	59,115
1888 89	...	...		48,000	1	4 3790907	70,334	70,334	11,270	59,064
1889-90	.	.		48,000	1	4 56598718	69,540	69,540	10,558	58,982
1890-91	.			48,000	1	6 08930408	63,684	63,684	26,322	37,362
1891-92	..			48,000	1	4 73333812	68,845	68,845	31,423	37,422
1892 93				48,000	1	2 98477785	76,878	76,878	52,413	24,465
	TOTAL	...		336,000	...		483,502	483,502	158,299	325,203

The difference between the net receipts and interest on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows:—

	Rx.
1886-87	1,584
1887-88	24,764
1888-89	42,768
1889-90	49,012
1890-91	30,505
1891-92	31,567
1892-93	17,883

and deducting those amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below—

	Rx.
1886-87	47,209
1887-88	34,351
1888-89	16,296
1889-90	9,970
1890-91	6,857
1891-92	5,855
1892-93	6,582
	127,120

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

Lucknow-Bareilly.

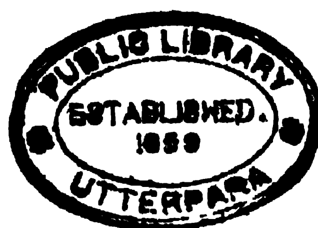
	Interest.				Net Receipts	Net charge to the State.
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Government	Total		
	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
1890-91* . . .	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92 . . .	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
1892-93 . . .	20,185	7,529	3,164	31,178	26,755	4,423
	46,202	11,457	6,675	64,334	52,888	11,446

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891

† One-fourth of interest charged for the year.

‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.





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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1894.

No. 11.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, to be from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 11th day of June, 1894;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION NO. II OF 1894.

A Regulation to amend the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893; It is hereby enacted as follows: IV of 1893.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1894; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 4, sub-section (2), Regulation IV of 1893.

2. To section 4, sub-section (2), of the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893, the following shall be added, namely: IV of 1893.

"Provided that the rate shall not be levied in respect of uncultivated banés without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1894.

No. 200.—The services of Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th June 1894.

No. 204.—Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Examiners, with effect from the 17th June 1894, *vice* Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

MEDICAL.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 358.—Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S, I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, retired from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

No. 359.—Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

POLICE.

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 306.—The services of Lieutenant M. A. B. Kappey, 26th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th June 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 630-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 927-G., dated the 7th instant, Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is granted furlough for two years, under article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th June 1894. Mr. Fernandez availed himself of subsidiary leave from 1st to 7th idem, both dates inclusive.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 936-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden.

No. 939-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Philip B. Savile as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi during the absence of Mr. Alfred E. Hoare.

No. 1249-*F.*—The services of Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab Commission, are, with reference to the notification by the Government of the Punjab, No. 261, dated the 21st May, 1891, replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 7th June, 1894, after vacating the appointment of British Agent at Kabul.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 943-*G.*—The services of Mr. C. F. Erskine, Survey Officer in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 13th June, 1894.

No. 950-*G.*—The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are made in the Berar Commission :

Consequent on the death of Captain C. Chamier, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 5th February, 1894,—

Captain R. P. Horsbrugh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave to Major J. G. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 28th April, 1894,—

Khan Bahadur Saiyad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan, Special Assistant Commissioner and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class and officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Captain F. R. M. C. de R. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 961-*G.*—Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel A. R. T. McRae, or until further orders.

No. 963-*G.*—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Captain R. A. Cole may officiate as Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, or until further orders.

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 2008-*I.*—For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, other than the railway lands referred to in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1144-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by notification No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order :

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular civil suit or appeal or proceeding pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said lands, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; or

(*b*) any Civil Court having jurisdiction over the said lands and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Civil Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such civil suit or appeal or proceeding may be transferred shall, as far as may be possible, regard being had to the law for the time being in force and administered in the said lands, deal with the same as if the suit or appeal or proceeding had been initiated in such Court.

No. 2009-*I.*—For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, other than the railway lands referred to in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1143-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by notification No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order :

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal or proceedings in revision pending before—

(*a*) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said lands, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; or

(*b*) any Criminal Court having jurisdiction over the said lands and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal or proceedings in revision may be transferred shall deal with the same as if the case or appeal or proceedings had been initiated in such Court.

The 15th June, 1894.

No. 1035-*E*.—The following papers, together with the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia, are published for general information:

No. 159 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 30th November, 1893.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward for your Excellency's information copy of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia of July 10th, 1893, and would direct your attention to the provisions of Article VI.

2. Further copies of the Treaty will be supplied in the usual way as a Parliamentary Paper.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SERVIA.

SIGNED AT BELGRADE, $\frac{\text{JUNE 28}}{\text{JULY 10}}$, 1893.

Ratifications exchanged at Belgrade, October $\frac{4}{16}$, 1893.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Servia, being equally animated with the desire of consolidating their ties of friendship and of developing the commercial relations between the two States, have with this object determined to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Esq., her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Servia.

And His Majesty the King of Servia, His Excellency M. André Nikolitch, his Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the countries of the High Contracting Parties.

The subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall enjoy in the dominions of the other all rights, privileges, immunities, or advantages whatever which are actually enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed, in the said dominions by the subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

All articles produce of the soil or industry of Great Britain and Ireland which shall be imported into Servia, and all articles produce of the soil or industry of Servia which shall be imported into Great Britain and Ireland, whether destined for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be subjected as long as this Treaty holds good to the same treatment as, and especially shall be liable to no higher or other duties than, the produce or goods of the most favoured nation.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, également animés du désir de consolider leurs liens d'amitié et de développer les rapports commerciaux entre les deux États, ont résolu de conclure à cet effet un Traité, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Son Excellence M. Andra Nikolitch, son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Lesquels, après s'être communique leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura pleine et entière liberté de commerce et de navigation entre les pays des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Les sujets, les navires, et les marchandises, produits du sol et de l'industrie de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, jouiront dans les territoires de l'autre de tous, les droits, privilèges, immunités, ou avantages quelcônques dont jouissent actuellement ou jouiront à l'avenir, dans ces territoires, les sujets, les navires, et les marchandises, produits du sol et de l'industrie de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Tous les objets, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront importés en Serbie, et tous les objets produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la Serbie qui seront importés dans la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande, destinés soit à la consommation, soit à l'emmagasinage, soit à la réexportation, soit au transit, seront soumis pendant la durée de ce Traité au même traitement et nommément, ne seront passibles de droits ni plus élevés ni autres que les produits ou les marchandises de la nation la plus favorisée.

No higher or other duties shall be levied in Great Britain and Ireland on the exportation of goods to Servia, or in Servia on the exportation of goods to Great Britain and Ireland, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to the country the most favoured in this respect.

Each of the High Contracting Parties therefore undertakes that the other shall enjoy immediately and unconditionally every favour, privilege, or reduction of duties which has been already granted, or may be granted hereafter, in the abovenamed respects to a third Power.

Goods of all kinds coming from or proceeding to the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all transit dues. Most-favoured-nation treatment is mutually guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties in all that concerns transit.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Article do not apply to such special facilities and privileges as have been or may hereafter be conceded by Servia to the neighbouring States with respect to the local traffic between their conterminous frontier districts.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that as regards cost of transport and all other facilities, Servian goods transported over British railways and British goods transported over Servian railways shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of the nation the most favoured in this respect.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all military service and from all extraordinary requisitions which may be established on account of exceptional circumstances.

The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of landed property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State may be called upon to contribute as proprietors or tenants of real property, shall be excepted.

ARTICLE V.

The subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall in the dominions of other enjoy the same protection and be subject to the same conditions as native subjects, or subjects of the most favoured nation, in regard to the right of property in trade-marks, names of firms, and other distinctive marks showing the origin or quality of goods, as well as in patterns and designs for manufacture.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty,

A l'exportation pour la Serbie il ne sera perçu en Grande-Bretagne et en Irlande et à l'exportation pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande, il ne sera perçu en Serbie d'autres ni plus élevés droits de sortie qu'à l'exportation des mêmes objets pour le pays le plus favorisé à cet égard.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage donc à faire profiter l'autre immédiatement et sans condition de toute faveur, de tout privilège ou abaissement de droits qu'elle a déjà accordés ou pourrait accorder par la suite, sous les rapports susmentionnés, à une tierce Puissance.

Les marchandises de toute nature provenant du territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes ou y allant, seront exemptes, dans les territoires de l'autre, de tous droits de transit. Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée est réciproquement garanti à chacune des Parties Contractantes pour tout ce qui concerne le transit.

Il est entendu que les dispositions du présent Article ne s'appliquent point aux facilités, et privilèges spéciaux, qui ont été ou qui pourront être accordés par la Serbie aux États voisins, par rapport au traffic local entre leurs districts frontières limitrophes.

ARTICLE III.

Il est convenu que, en ce qui regarde les frais de transport et toute autre facilité, les marchandises Serbes transportées sur les chemins de fer Serbes, seront traitées exactement de la même manière que les marchandises de toute autre nation la plus favorisée sous le dit rapport.

ARTICLE IV.

Les ressortissants de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes seront exemptes, dans le territoire de l'autre, de tout service militaire et de toutes réquisitions extraordinaires qui seraient établies par suite de circonstances exceptionnelles.

Sont toutefois exceptées les charges qui sont attachées à la possession d'un bien fonds, ainsi que les prestations et requisitions militaires auxquelles les nationaux peuvent être appelés à se soumettre, comme proprietaires, fermiers, ou locataires d'immeubles.

ARTICLE V.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront dans les États de l'autre de la même protection et seront assujettis aux mêmes obligations que les nationaux ou les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée, pour tout ce qui concerne la propriété soit des marques de fabrique et de commerce, des noms commerciaux ou d'autres marques particulières indiquant l'origine ou la qualité des marchandises, soit des modèles et dessins industriels.

ARTICLE VI.

Le présent Traité s'appliquera, en tant que les lois le permettent, à toutes les Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britan-

excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
New Zealand.
The Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.

Provided always that the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Belgrade to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Servia within two years from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as the formalities prescribed by the Constitutional Laws of the Contracting States have been observed.

It shall remain in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications until the 31st/19th December, 1903. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the end of the said period the intention of putting an end to it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Belgrade the tenth day of July (the twenty-eighth day of June) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.)

EDMUND D. V. FANE.

(L.S.)

AND. NIKOLITCH.

nique à l'exception de celles ci-après dénommées à savoir—

Les Indes.
Le Canada.
Terre-Neuve.
La Nouvelle-Galles du Sud.
Victoria.
L'Australie du Sud.
L'Australie Occidentale.
Queensland.
La Tasmanie.
La Nouvelle-Zélande.
Le Cap.
Natal.

Le présent Traité deviendra applicable à l'une des Colonies ou des possessions étrangères susmentionnées si, en leur nom, notification à cet égard est faite par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Belgrade au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, dans l'intervalle de deux ans à partir de la signature du présent Traité.

ARTICLE VII.

Le présent Traité séra ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Belgrade, aussitôt après l'accomplissement des formalités prescrires par les Lois Constitutionnelles des Etats Contractants.

Il sera exécutoire à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications jusqu'au 31/19 Décembre, 1903. Dans le cas ou aucune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant la fin de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour ou l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Belgrade, en double original, le 10 Juillet/28 Juin, 1893.

(L.S.)

EDMUND D. V. FANE.

(L.S.)

AND. NIKOLITCH.

No. 692-R. & S., dated India Office, London, the 7th May, 1894.

Demi-official from—SIR C. E. BERNARD, K.C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics, India Office,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

To Foreign Office, dated 12th April, 1894.
From Foreign Office, dated 2nd May, 1894.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India, No. 43, Finance and Commerce, of the 28th February last, on the subject of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia, I am directed to forward copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office showing that effect has been given to the suggestion of the Government of India that the Treaty should be made applicable to that country.

No. 318-R. & S., dated India Office, London, the 12th April, 1894.

From—SIR J. A. GODLEY, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Finance and Commerce No. 43, dated 28th February, 1894.
With paragraph 2, Finance and Commerce letter from India, No. 233, dated 6th September, 1892.

With reference to previous correspondence terminating with the Foreign Office letter of the 10th November, 1893, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for submission to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for such action as may be considered necessary, copy of a despatch from the Government of India suggesting that the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia ratified in October 1893 be made applicable to India.

No. 398-94, dated Foreign Office, London, the 2nd May, 1894.

From—The HON'BLE F. L. BERTIE, Senior Clerk, Foreign Office,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Fowler, that Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade reports that he has notified in due form to the Servian Government the accession of the Government of India to the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia which was signed at Belgrade on 28th June—10th July, 1893.

No. 43, dated Calcutta, the 28th February, 1894.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 159 (Revenue), dated the 30th November, 1893, forwarding copy of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia ratified in October 1893.

2. With reference to the provisions of Article VI, we beg to suggest, for reasons similar to those stated in paragraph 2 of our despatch No. 233, dated the 6th September, 1892, relating to the Convention with Roumania for the protection of Trade-marks, that the Treaty with Servia be made applicable to India.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 3041-A.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from 11th June 1894.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 3002-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1894, published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	13,12,02,845	5,30,21,832	...	5,30,21,832
Allahabad .	1,19,71,000	2,82,52,045	...	2,82,52,045
Lahore .	1,44,64,725	2,23,65,380	...	2,23,65,380
Bombay .	10,24,76,885	6,28,56,973	...	6,28,56,973
Kurrachee .	72,30,475	62,40,155	...	62,40,155
Madras .	3,73,58,575	3,47,50,105	...	3,47,50,105
Calicut .	11,46,695	6,86,780	...	6,86,780
Rangoon .	54,78,755	2,31,56,685	...	2,31,56,685
TOTAL .	31,13,29,955	23,13,29,955	...	23,13,29,955
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				31,13,29,955

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 567.—Captain A. A. E. Campbell, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, whose tenure has expired Dated 13th May 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 568.—Second-Lieutenant Alick Gurdon Kemball, Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Kemball will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 569.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, Indian Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair, (p a.) for one year and 119 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. Adye, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for nine months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant T. W. Lightfoot, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 22nd August 1893.

No. 571.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Major A. MacW. Renny, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, for six months. Pension service—21st year commenced 11th September 1893.

Lieutenant H. P. Lane, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 28th December 1893.

No. 572.—Captain N. A. K. Burne, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), wing commander and second-in-command, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in commutation of his privilege leave, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—16th year commenced 5th November 1893.

No. 573.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilson, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Hazaribagh, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. S. Wildey, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor C. Lambert, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) till 2nd October 1894.

No. 574.—Lieutenant G. E. J. Perry, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for three months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 575.—Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is permitted to reside out of India on being superannuated from civil employ on the 17th June 1894, under article 756 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I. Pension service—38th year commenced 4th March 1894.

No. 576.—The leave granted to Major G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, in G. G. O. No. 1027 of 1892, is extended to the 2nd December 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd May 1894, pages 2980 and 2981.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Captain C. E. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed in British Central Africa. Dated 23rd May 1894.

Lieutenant C. A. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed in British Central Africa. Dated 23rd May 1894.

INDIA OFFICE;

22nd May, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 14th March 1894.

Frederick Duncan Raikes, C.I.E.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Reginald Macgregor, D.S.O.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th February 1894.

Warren Hastings.
Henry Lushington Ramsay.
James Loughnan O'Bryan.
James Philip Sparling.
Henry George Ryland.
Frederick George Preston.
Harold Arthur Deane.
Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald.
Edward Spence Hastings, D.S.O.
John Franklin Worlledge.
John George Morris.
Henry Stanley Massy.
Alfred Edwin Jones.

Dated 26th March 1894.

Francis Macdonald Drury.
Charles John Dennys.

Dated 28th March 1894.

Edward William Dun, D.S.O.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th February 1894.

Hugh Kennedy.

Dated 7th March 1894.

Percy William Drake Brockman.

Dated 10th March 1894.

Arthur Henry McMahon, C.I.E.
Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay.
Albert Walter de Wilton.
John Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.
Francis Henry Bagot Commeline.
Frederick Aubrey Hoghton.
Charles Schofield.
Francis Gordon Cardew.
Arthur Cyril Beaumont Johnson.
Arthur Edwin Stewart Hartigan.
Louis James Andrews.
Robert Mitchell Betham.
Robert Worgan Falcon.
Eric John Eagles Swayne.
Harold Richard Mead.
Edward Alexander Gayer.
Claude William Wilkieson.
John Fisher.
James Fearnley Stewart.
Arthur Francis Bruce.
Thomas Adam Fischer.
Mackenzie Walcott Baugh.
Sydney Francis Crocker.
George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull.
Lawrence Impey.
Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes.
John Archer Loudon.
Robert Alexander Carruthers.
Charles Edward Halkett Connell.
Henry George Bowen Raitt.
Charles Vaughan Mainwaring.
Alfred Wilberforce Leonard.
Adrian John Hebron Vanrenen.
Robert James Reid Brown.
Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery.

Dated 21st March 1894.

Frank Rowley Metcalfe Charles de Rittich Mauduit.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Surgeon-Colonels.

George Cumberland Ross. Dated 1st January 1984.

William Pleace Warburton, M.D. Dated 17th January 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Richard Careless Sanders, M.D. Dated 4th October 1893.

Benjamin Franklin. Dated 1st January 1894.

Robert Temple Wright, M.D. Dated 2nd January 1894.

George McBride Davis, M.D. Dated 17th January 1894.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

Apothecary, first grade, John Reid. Dated 3rd December 1893.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officers from the half-pay list to the effective list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell. Dated 12th March 1894.

Lieutenant Lindsay Anstruther Forbes. Dated 20th January 1894.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Colonel George Cochet Chesnaye. Dated 17th January 1894.

Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson. Dated 19th May 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 578.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 3rd June 1894.

William Potter Newall.

William Francis Hungerford Grey.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 10th June 1894.

Juxon Henry Jones.

Dated 13th June 1894.

Charles Herbert.
Hudson Henry Ozzard.
George Atkins Collins.
William Charles Aslett.
Lumley Scobell Peyton.
Alfred William Lambart Bayly, D.S.O.
William Henry Jameson.
Arthur Adye.
John Archibald Henry Pollock.
Charles Grant Mansell Fasken.
Lionel Grafton Beckham.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 579.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

Dated 13th June 1894.

Colonel George Gordon Young.

Colonel Frederick Lance, C.B.

Colonel Edward Charles Garstin.

Dated 14th June 1894.

Colonel Edward James Watson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 580.—Sub-Conductor George Hill, barrack master, Military Works Department, to be conductor, *supernumerary;*

Sub-Conductor John Hart, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be conductor;

Sergeant James Hunter, supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 31st May 1894, *vice* Conductor Daniel Kirk, deceased.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 581.—First grade Apothecary George Francis Fox to be second grade senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Assistant Apothecary Arthur D'Cruz to be second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Rivers Thomas Rodgers to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 22nd February 1[illegible] *vice* second grade senior Apothecary H. J[illegible]son, retired.

No. 582.—First grade supernumerary senior Apothecary Robert Johnson (ranking as Honorary Captain) is absorbed in his grade;

First grade Apothecary Jeremiah Edmund Campbell to be second grade senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Assistant Apothecary Lawrence John Reilly to be second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Harold Vernon Dewey to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 24th February 1894, *vice* first grade senior Apothecary F. W. Saunders, retired.

No. 583.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary William John Masterson to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 9th April 1894, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary J. C. Raddick, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 584.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Subadar Rulya Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Faiz-ullah Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sudh Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 585.—In G. G. O. No. 537 of 1894, Captain R. H. C. Tufnell should have been designated "Major."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 586.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels under the provisions of cause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Central Bengal Light Horse.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles John Walford Meadows (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon Edward Butler Ruttledge (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Frederick Robert Swaine (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Manook Zorab (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

No. 587.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Majors under

the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon Arthur Robert Wyatt Sedgefield (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon James Moran (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeons Richard Glyn Griffith, Henry Hearsey Bathe, and James Stuart Brooke.

5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant James Armstrong (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon William Deane (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon James Farquharson Maclaren (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon George Michael Nixon (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

No. 588.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Captains under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

Honorary Surgeon Robert Forrest Dedrickson.

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon William George Patrick Alpin (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service).

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon Charles Lancaster Faulkner.

Honorary Surgeon David Picachy.

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Emmanuel Panioty.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Eli Crossley Tithrington Sutcliffe.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Charles Mactaggart (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service).

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Walter Venis.

No. 589.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Behar Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon Edwin Hindmarsh.

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Lupton Hendley.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Honorary Surgeon William James Simpson.

No. 590.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Harry Findlay, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Ross, resigned.

No. 591.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Major George Francis Angelo Harris, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, *vice* M'Kay, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 592.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Russell Steele to be Captain, *vice* Palmer, resigned.

No. 593.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Major William Hotson Cadge, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major to complete the establishment.

No. 594.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Spencer Blaker, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 595.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant O. Groote resigns his commission.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Frank Leigh resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 245.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 30th April 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Richard, or until further orders.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 246.—The following is published for general information:

No. 253 R.T., dated 7th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890 respectively.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Public Works Department Circular No 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India Resolution No. 467 R T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Government of India Resolution No. 0054 R T., dated the 6th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1893, under Public Works Department Notification No 57, dated the 9th February 1893.

Docket by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1151, dated the 28th May 1894, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No 410 G, dated the 19th May 1894.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India which have been published under Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880—*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880—as modified in the case of the East Indian Railway and railways worked by it by the Government of India Resolution No. 467 R.T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published under Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890—*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890—may be made applicable to the Jherriah extension, including the Chanch branch, of the East Indian Railway from the date it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian Railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Jherriah extension and Chanch branch of the East Indian Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880 and the 28th August 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 247.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said schedule,—namely, narcotic preparations of hemp.

No. 248.—Lieutenant W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Willcocks on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 250.—Mr. F. Morrison, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Le M. Carey, I.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 251.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 37 and 130, dated the 25th January 1894 and the 15th March 1894 respectively.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Fagan, A. M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	16th August 1893.
Oliver, G. T. I.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	16th August 1893.
Stanley, I. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	1st September 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade		23rd September 1893.
Muller, H. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade		23rd September 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	23rd September 1893.
Coode, M. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	1st October 1893.
Hœrnle, O.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	1st October 1893.
Sutherland, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	9th October 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	9th October 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		14th October 1893.
Stanley, I. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		18th November 1893.
Walsh, C. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade		18th November 1893.
Walling, H. O.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	16th December 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade		16th December 1893.
Prasad Ishwari	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		29th December 1893.
Walling, H. O.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	6th January 1894.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	6th January 1894.
Bailey, R. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	13th January 1894.
Gilliland, P. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		16th January 1894.
Griffin, J. V.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	20th January 1894.
Walsh, C. P.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Light, L. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cox, S.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Muller, H. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Gilliland, P. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Brij Mohan Lal	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	4th February 1894.

No. 252.—Mr. W. Connan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 7th May 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, or until further orders.

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 253.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion to the Class of Superintending Engineer.

Name.	From	To	With effect from	To
Arundell, E. W	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	13th April 1894, afternoon.	Until further orders.

No. 254.—Mr J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for two days in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 17th January 1893.

No. 255—The following is published for general information

No. 124-I, dated 12th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1892-93.

Read—

Letter No. 327-I, dated the 30th April 1894, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1892-93, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Irrigation Works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is 11, of which 4 are classed as Major Works and 7 as Minor Works. The Capital outlay on these works during and up to the end of 1892-93 is shown in the following statement:

	Number of works	During the year 1892-93						Total direct and indirect to end of 1892-93
		Works	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Works—		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	1,61,159	40,290	1,353	2,02,802	5,641	2,08,443	88,88,696
Minor Works and Navigation—								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	7	67,392	13,479	674	81,545	6,058	87,603	34,82,390
TOTAL ...	11	2,28,551	53,769	2,027	2,84,347	11,699	2,96,046	1,23,71,086

2. The Capital outlay on Major Works was incurred principally on the Eastern Nara, and there was also an expenditure on the Desert Canal and Unharwah Extension of Rs. 2,557 and Rs. 20,324 respectively.

The Capital outlay on Minor Works was, with the exception of Rs. 4,171 under indirect charges on the Mehrabwah, incurred solely on the Fuleli Canals, principally on the construction of regulators and inspection bungalows.

3. The recommendations of the Sind Irrigation Committee, referred to in paragraph 3 of last year's review, are gradually being given effect to, and several new projects have been submitted to the Local Government, notably that for the Jamrao Canal, which has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

4. The following is a statement of the mileage of main and branch canals and of river embankments for the whole province:

		Miles.
Main Canals ..	2,231	5,888
Branch Canals ..	3,657	
River embankments		661

The length of main canals is less by 573 miles and of branch canals greater by 593 miles than that given in last year's report. The differences are due to more correct classification, while the net increase of 20 miles in the total length of main and branch canals is due to the resumption of the Karowah in Karachi District, to the taking over of the Mitnahwah in the Fuleli District, and to the addition of 2 miles to the length of the Desert Canal.

Sixteen miles of river embankments were constructed during the year, and the net increase in length of 2 miles only is accounted for by deductions made on account of eroded embankments in the Western Nara District

5. The actual financial results of the year for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given :

Canals	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1892 93	Gross Revenue collected, 1892 93.			Working Expenses			Net Actual Revenue	Deduct receipts and charges on account of old Irrigation	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Percentage of return
		Irrigation Revenue *	Miscellaneous Receipts	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
MAJOR WORKS											
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—											
Desert Canal	12,64,045	1,27,962	312	1,28,274	1,04,077	3,364	1,07,441	20,833		20,833	1 65
Unharwah	3,59 4 2	47,359	3	47,362	15,332	347	15,679	31,683		31,683	8 81
Begari Canal	16,73,079	4,01,428	1 000	4 02,428	79,714	1,596	81,310	3,21,118	24,854	2 96,264	17 71
Eastern Nara Works	5,92 117	4 65 642	18 165	4,83,807	1,49,170	729	1,49 899	3,33,908	3,100	3,30,808	5 92
Total Major Works, 1892 93	88,83,6,6	10,42,391	19 480	10,61,871	3,48,293	6,036	3,54,329	7,07,542	‡27,954	6,79,588	7 65
Total for 1891 2	86,80,251	7,4 ,397	18,140	7,66,137	3,35,354	9,210	3,44 564	4,21,573	28,300	3,93,273	4 53
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—											
Sukkur Canal	13,88,713	2,12,673	1,307	2,13,980	54,433	1,09	55,525	1,58,455	71,444	87,011	6 27
Ghar Canal	4,40 977	7,36,446	6,312	7,42,758	1,71,076	3,238	1,74,314	5 68,444	1,16,671	4,51,773	102 45
Mehrabwah	72,040	20,808	80	20,888	6,814	165	6,970	13,909	19,693	—5,784	
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	20,554	40	20,594	6,536	15,	6,693	13,901	8,239	5,662	23 67
Marak Great Canal	2,01,553	1,19,397	380	1,19,777	56,471	1,509	57,980	61,797	36,032	25,765	12 78
Surfrazwah	1,24 680	44,196	313	44,509	21,470	593	22,063	22 446	10 985	11,461	9·19
Fuleli Canal	12,30,510	5,98,966	3,463	6,02,429	2,59,217	5,162	2,64,379	3,38,050	1,28,188	2,09,862	17 05
Total Minor Works and Navigation, 1892 93	34,82,390	17,53,040	11,895	17 64 935	5 76,017	11,916	5,87,933	11,77,002	‡3,91,252	7,85,750	22 56
Total for 1891 92	33 94,787	17 14,424	16,717	17,31,141	5,36 780	12,327	5,49,107	11,82,034	3,74,707	8,07,327	23 78
GRAND TOTAL, 1892 93	1,23,71,086	27,95,431	31,375	28,26,806	9,24,310	17,952	9,42,262	18,84,544	‡4,19,206	14,65,338	11 84
GRAND TOTAL, 1891 92	1,20,75,040	24,62,421	34 857	24,97,278	8,72,134	21,537	8,93,671	16,03,607	4,03,007	12,00,600	9 94
MINOR WORKS											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1892-93		22,44,517	32,756	22,77,273	9,52,128	†	9,52,128	13,25,145	.		
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1891 92		21,45,418	28,140	21,73,558	9,74,554	†	9,74,554	11,99,004			
Agricultural Works, 1892 93	...	5,791	755	6,546	1,54,987	†	1,54,987	—1,48,441		.	..
Agricultural Works, 1891-92	.	6,127	912	7,039	1,54,348	†	1,54,348	—1,47,309		...	.

* Refunds deducted from Revenue
† Separate figures are not available
‡ These figures represent deduction on account of receipts and charges relating to old irrigation works accepted by the Government of India in Public Works Department letter No 74-I, dated 24th March 1893

6. The gross revenue derived from the Major Works during the year under review was greater by Rs. 2,95,734 than in 1891-92, and the increase in net revenue attributable to the outlay of Government Capital, after allowing for deductions on account of old irrigation and for an increase in working expenses, amounted to Rs. 2,86,315.

Three of the Major Works show a large increase in net revenue, and on the fourth, the Eastern Nara Works, the percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay rose from 5·68 per cent. in 1891-92 to 5·92 per cent. in 1892-93.

On Major Works as a whole the percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay was 7·65 as compared with 4·53 during 1891-92.

The net revenue attributable to Government Capital outlay derived from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was slightly less than during the previous year, while the Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept showed an improvement in net actual revenue of Rs. 1,26,141.

7. The interest charges during the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,39,822 and up to the end of the year to Rs. 64,00,801. The balance of receipts after paying off the interest charges was Rs. 3,39,766 for the year under review, and amounted to Rs. 22,32,089 to the end of the year.

8. The following statement compares the assessments, the irrigated acreage, and the rate per acre of the year under review with the corresponding figures of the previous year:

Canal.	Area irrigated						Assessed Water-rates.				Rate per acre irrigated.			
	1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93		1891-92.	
	Government land	Jaghir.	Total	Government land.	Jaghir	Total	Government land	Jaghir	Government land	Jaghir.	Government land	Jaghir.	Government land	Jaghir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.—WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
(a) Major Works.														
Desert Canal .	58,331	36,825	95,156	31,777	28,353	60,130	99,004	26,826	17,203	28,340	1·70	1·00	0·54	0·99
Unharwah .	23,277	..	23,277	19,283	..	19,283	42,008		15,578	..	1·80	...	0·81	...
Begari Canal	159,850	32,674	192,524	146,426	28,293	174,719	3,15,605	29,584	2,72,799	25,521	1·97	0·90	1·86	0·90
Eastern Nara Works . .	238,5-8	4,884	243,412	204,955	6,996	211,951	4,65,370	2,151	4,17,817	2,897	1·95	0·44	2·03	0·41
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS (a) .	470,986	74,383	554,369	402,441	63,642	466,083	9,21,987	68,561	7,23,397	56,758	1·92	0·52	1·80	0·89
(b) Minor Works and Navigation														
Sukkur Canal .	86,535	2,223	88,758	87,103	2,240	89,343	2,15,331	1,170	2,17,565	1,206	2·49	0·52	2·49	0·54
Ghar Canal .	245,034	10,519	255,553	232,277	7,092	239,369	7,30,811	3,837	7,09,245	2,685	3·00	0·36	3·05	0·38
Mehrabwah .	11,059	192	11,251	13,168	199	13,367	20,544	1	24,274	1	1·86	...	1·80	...
Alibhar Kacheri Canal . .	9,501	1,471	10,972	9,250	1,572	10,822	19,906	67	16,495	692	2·09	0·32	1·78	0·44
Marak Great Canal . .	51,502	7,284	58,786	47,064	7,047	54,111	1,16,397	2,494	96,079	2,195	2·26	0·34	2·04	0·31
Surfrazwah .	25,299	4,471	29,770	22,141	4,983	27,124	42,361	1,536	37,735	1,630	1·67	0·34	1·70	0·33
Fulell Canal .	274,544	57,430	331,974	269,926	55,009	324,935	5,75,586	24,329	5,67,062	23,231	2·09	0·42	2·10	0·45
TOTAL OF MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION (b)	703,474	83,590	787,064	680,929	78,142	759,071	17,20,936	33,834	16,68,455	31,640	2·44	0·40	2·45	0·40
TOTAL OF (a) AND (b).	1,183,460	157,973	1,341,433	1,083,370	141,784	1,225,154	26,42,923	1,02,395	23,91,852	88,398	2·23	0·65	2·21	0·62
I.—WORKS OF WHICH CANAL ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT.														
Minor Works .	981,405	73,123	1,054,528	862,630	74,130	936,760	22,59,471	...	21,40,486	...	2·30	...	2·44	...
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURAL WORKS.	2,164,865	231,096	2,395,961	1,946,000	215,914	2,161,914	49,02,394	1,02,395	44,96,338	88,398	2·26	...	2·31	...

The area assessed on the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept showed an increase of 116,279 acres as compared with the previous year. The total area irrigated on all works is the largest yet recorded, and this is mainly due to the rabi crop which exceeded the average of the past five years by 218,322 acres, while the kharif crop shows a fair increase of 38,999 acres over the average.

The inundation is described as having been unfavourable for kharif crops, which require water in June and July; but the high level reached in August and maintained well into September gave an excellent supply for rabi.

The maximum reading on the Bukkur gauge reached 16′—9″ on the 18th August, and on the Kotri gauge the highest reading yet recorded, *viz.*, 21′—4″, was reached on the 27th August.

The rainfall during the year was unusually heavy; the heaviest fall occurred in the end of July and beginning of August, and was of great assistance to the kharif crop.

Considerable damage was done by floods during the year, and to this is attributed the heavy remissions amounting to Rs. 2,50,770, to which reference is made in paragraph 16 of the Resolution by the Local Government.

9. The following table exhibits the areas cultivated under kharif and rab crops in Government jaghir and foreign territory:

	Kharif. Acres	Rabi. Acres.
Government land ...	1,633,041	534,918
Jaghir land	135,794	31,788
Foreign territory ...	54,010	9,504
Total	1,822,845	576,210
	2,399,055	

The difference of 3,094 acres between the above figures and those contained in the table in paragraph 8 is due to the exclusion of Agricultural Works from the latter.

10. In paragraph 22 of his report the Superintending Engineer shows that if foreign and jaghir lands were assessed at the same rates as Government lands, the assessment would have been increased by Rs. 4,62,488. The question of obtaining an enhanced revenue from jaghir lands, which was alluded to in paragraph 11 of last year's review, is still under the consideration of the Local Government.

11. The balance of demands on Government lands remaining unrealized at the beginning of the year was Rs. 58,198, after allowing for adjustments in the Revenue Department, and the outstanding balance on these lands at the end of the year was Rs. 61,597.

12. The following statement shows the distribution of outlay on Revenue Account.

Canal	1892-93					1891-92
	New Works and Repairs	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Indirect charges.	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS						
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Desert Canal	70,040	33,892	145	3,364	1,07,441	1,17,030
Unharwah	8,190	7,091	51	347	15,679	9,500
Begari Canal	30,971	48,567	176	1,596	81,310	90,000
Eastern Nara Works	96,299	52,438	433	729	1,49,899	1,28,034
Total Major Works	2,05,500	1,41,988	805	6,036	3,54,329	3,44,564
Per acre irrigated		..	.	.	0 62	0 74
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Sukkur Canal	25,236	29,035	162	1,092	55,525	43,541
Ghar Canal	74 150	96,676	250	3,238	1,74,314	1,57,889
Mehrabwah	3,581	3,233	—3	165	6,979	13,074
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	3,391	3,149	—4	157	6,693	7,986
Marak Creat Canal	33,852	22,652	—33	1,509	57,980	47,928
Surfrazwah	12,876	8,607	—13	593	22,063	24,913
Fuleli Canal	1,62,046	96,853	318	5,162	2,64,379	2,53,776
Total Minor Works	3,15,135	2,60,205	677	11,916	5,87,933	5,49,107
Per acre irrigated	..				0 74	0 72
MINOR WORKS						
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	5,73,374	3,77 925	829	...	9,52,128	9,74,554
Per acre irrigated	...		.	...	0 90	1·04
Agricultural Works	1,08,645	35,677	10,665		1,54,987	1,54,348

Rs. 36,382 were expended on extensions and improvements in the Begari and Eastern Nara Districts, and under this head Rs. 27,553 were expended on constructing a new mouth and an escape sluice and channel for the Desert Canals.

13. The aggregate outlay on repairs amounted to Rs. 9,80,215, which is less by Rs. 7,965 than during 1891-92.

14. The details of establishment charges are as follows :

	Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	21,379	1,52,971*	35,121*	3,12,234	38·27
Executive	1,02,763				
Collection	2,78,051	2,24,954	556	5,03,561	61·73
Grand Total ...	4,02,193	3,77,925	35,677	8,15,795	100·00

* Details not available.

Of the Major and Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the working expenses amounted to 33·4 per cent. of the total revenue after deducting from each the amounts due to old irrigation. The cost of Revenue management was 12·9 per cent. and of Maintenance, after deducting the maintenance charges due to old irrigation, to 20·5 per cent. of the total revenue.

15. The total expenditure on repairs includes a sum of Rs. 1,72,072 on account of establishment charged to works as against Rs 1,87,201 in the previous year Of this sum Rs. 89,311 were for supervising establishment and Rs. 82,761 for establishment engaged to watch canal banks and river embankments during the inundation.

16. The estimated value of the produce derived from irrigated land amounted to 451 lakhs of rupees. The following is a statement of the areas of the principal crops ·

Kharif crops

	Acres.
Rice	630,509
Jowar	459,253
Bajra	480,083
Rabi crops ·	
Wheat	314,123

All crops, with the exception of rice, show an increase over the figures for the preceding year.

17. The area irrigated by flow amounted to 956,613 acres and by lift to 310,768 acres. The double-cropped area was 123,421 acres.

The area irrigated during the kharif per cubic foot per second of canal head discharge varied from 29 to 50 acres.

18. As mentioned in paragraph 8 of this review, the inundation of 1892 was unfavourable for kharif and favourable for rabi crops. It is noted by the Superintending Engineer that the Indus took nearly three times as long in 1892 to discharge a flood of nearly the same volume as in 1887, and with an increase in level of 21 inches; but there is difficulty in forming any definite conclusion as to the cause of the phenomenon, though it is stated in paragraph 1 of the Resolution by the Local Government that the exceptional rainfall, which was about three times as heavy as that recorded in 1887-88, may afford a partial explanation.

19. The report was received by the Government of India on May 3rd, or about the same date as last year, which is considerably later than the date, 15th November, prescribed for its submission. It has as usual been well prepared, and the results

exhibited (a net revenue of 11·71 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to end of the previous year,—*vide* paragraph 33 of Local Government Resolution), especially in view of the character of the inundation, appear to the Governor General in Council highly satisfactory, and such as to indicate that good use has been made of the funds allotted to Sind irrigation. The Government of India concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 40 of the Resolution by the Local Government as regards the administration of his charge by the Superintending Engineer and the praise awarded by him to the officers mentioned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department for information.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 256.—The following is published for general information:

No. 125-I., dated 12th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93 forwarded with letter No. 2966, dated 2nd May 1894, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Works in Baluchistan of which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. The Capital outlay on the two works during and up to the end of 1892-93 was as follows:

	Number of works.	During the year 1892-93.							
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	Total direct and indirect to end of 1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	2	1,571	361	...	191	2,123	*140	2,263	15,53,099

* Includes indirect charges for 1891-92.

The outlay on the Shebo Canal during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 2,186, including indirect charges incurred during the previous year, of which Rs. 1,571 was on Works and Rs. 361 on Establishment. No expenditure is shown as having been incurred on Tools and Plant during the year.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir there was no direct Capital outlay during the year, but an item of Rs. 77 incurred under indirect charges has been included in the Capital Account for the year under review.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review:

WORKS.	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Shebo Canal ...	6,56,317	21,557	73	21,630	11,301	(a) 1,148	12,449	9,181	1·40
Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	8,96,782	17,898	...	17,898	4,218	(a) 694	4,912	12,986	1·45
TOTAL ...	15,53,099	39,455	73	39,528	15,519	1,842	17,361	22,167	1·43
Figures for 1891-92	15,50,836	16,391	23	16,414	31,803	...	31,803	—15,389	...

(a) Includes indirect charges for 1891-92.

After two successive years of loss on working, both systems worked at a profit during the year under review.

The working of the Shebo Canal resulted in a net profit of Rs. 9,181, or 1·40 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The revenue realized from the Shebo Canal as shown in the margin of the report is exclusive of Rs. 73 under Miscellaneous Receipts, and the total revenue is therefore Rs. 21,630 instead of Rs. 21,557.

The net return from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 12,986, or 1·45 per cent. on the Capital expended.

The Irrigation Revenue on both canals is collected in kind, and the returns derived are affected by the yields of the various crops. There were no arrears of revenue due from the villagers at the end of the year 1892-93, nor any remissions except in the case of Shadezai people, who pay one-sixth of the share of produce as Government revenue instead of one-fourth as the other villagers do.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the payment of Rs. 12,400 as compensation to the Shadezai Maliks in consideration of which they would pay the same revenue as other irrigators. Until this arrangement comes into force, the area watered during the year by the Shadezai villagers should be reported.

On the Shebo Canal the yield per acre during the year was—wheat 3·35 maunds and barley 4·85 maunds against the previous year's yield of 4·32 and 8·25 maunds respectively. The revenue realized from cultivated lands, exclusive of those under the Forest Department, was Rs. 3·03 per acre, and Rs. 7,693 from

the lands under the Forest Department. The rate charged to the Forest Department was Rs. 5 per acre for 1,433 acres, which were watered throughout the year, and Rs. 3 per acre for 176 acres, which were partially watered, against the rate of Rs. 1·65 per acre shown in last year's report as charged to that Department. It is stated that the revenue realized per acre of wheat amounted to Rs. 2·21 and of barley to Rs. 1·9 against Rs. 3·17 and Rs. 4·65 realized during 1891-92.

The yield per acre is not only extraordinarily small, but appears to be decreasing; a careful investigation into the facts and causes of such decrease would seem to be necessary and desirable.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 3·10 maunds of wheat and 6·02 maunds of barley against the preceding year's yield of 0·96 maund and 4·24 maunds respectively. The revenue realized was—wheat Rs. 2·38 per acre and barley Rs. 3·09 per acre against Re. 0·68 and Rs. 1·96.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 4,140·61 acres, including 41·5 acres of irrigation by the Forest Department. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 6,327 acres in addition to 17½ acres irrigated under kharif crops. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in paragraph 3:

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Indirect charges	Total working expenses	Area irrigated	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs.
Shebo Canal . .	8,210	2,921	170	11,301	1,148	12,449	4,141	3·0
Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	3,399	781	38	4,218	694	4,912	6,344	0·8
TOTAL ...	11,609	3,702	208	15,519	1,842	17,361	10,485	1·6
Figures for 1891-92.	21,827	9,456	520	31,803	..	31,803	7,732	4·1

There was a considerable reduction in the charges for Revenue Establishment, and the reduction generally in the working expenses is satisfactory.

The outlay on repairs on the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounts to Rs. 8,210 and Rs. 3,399 respectively.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Shirinao respectively during 1892-93 was 18·37 and 16·09 inches as compared with 6·09 and 4·71 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Khushdil Khan during the year was 13·29 inches and at Pishin 18·11 inches. A statement showing the monthly distribution of the rainfall would be of interest, and should in future be supplied.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

The 15th June, 1894.

No. 257.—Mr. H. Bell, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th June 1894, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 258.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, with the sub. *pro tem.* rank of Chief Engineer, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. H. Bell, retired.

No. 259.—Mr. C. Hill, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1894.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 249.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Wallis, E. F. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	22nd April 1894.
Madge, P. M. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	30th March 1894.
Foord, A. W. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	3rd May 1894.
Olphert, H. S. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	1st April 1894.
Styan, H. S. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	6th May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 9th, 1894.

General Summary.—There have been no large or important changes in the pressure distribution during the past week. Its main feature was a trough of low pressure extending from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur, in which pressure was in largest defect in the Punjab extremity. This has been persistent throughout the week, the pressure changes from day to day making no material alteration in it. Winds have been fairly normal both in direction and intensity; but on the 9th they fell off unusually rapidly at the head of the Bay, indicating the possibility of the formation of a disturbance of some kind in the Bay area. Humidity increased in the Peninsula, and towards the close of the week in the Central and North-Western Provinces and Central India.

Rain continued in Burma and was more general in Bengal. It was, however, not so large in amount or so general in Burma as it had been for some time past. Temperature decreased considerably in West Bengal and Bihar, but increased steadily in North-West India, and averaged 6° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Jacobabad registered 121·0°, the highest temperature reached this year, during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 5th June; but, as the monsoon sea winds extended their influence further inland, the hottest area was after this transferred to the Punjab, where the highest maximum temperatures were recorded at the close of the week.

The main feature of interest, however, has been the setting in of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast. A feeble advance of monsoon winds occurred on the 3rd, giving showery weather to stations on the West Coast. Rain continued on the 4th and 5th, but it was not till the 6th that the monsoon fairly set in, with a fall of 6·54 inches at Calicut and 4·21 inches at Cochin. The monsoon current progressed slowly during the next twenty-four hours, and did not reach Ratnagiri till the day after, where it gave 6·37 inches of rain. Squally weather prevailed off the coast, and the area of disturbance moving in front of the monsoon current north-westwards across the north of the Arabian Sea diminished its flow into the Bombay Coast districts, where the rainfall fell off considerably in amount on the 9th. The heaviest showers on this day were 3·2 inches at Karwar and 3·1 inches at Goa.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—The pressure changes were small, except in the Coromandel Coast districts, where pressure had increased briskly. Pressure was in excess in North Bombay and in considerable defect over nearly the whole of Northern India. Winds were less westerly than usual at the head of the Bay, and had increased in strength. They were light and unsteady in the Gangetic plain. Light rain had fallen in the West Coast districts, and light to moderate rain in Burma, Assam, and some parts of Bengal. Silchar received 2·8 inches, Moulmein 2·4 inches, Tavoy 2·09 inches, and Lashio 1·21 inches.

Monday.—Pressure had changed very irregularly, increasing slightly to briskly in Burma, North-Eastern India, and in parts of the Deccan, and falling slightly in South Madras and the West Punjab. Pressure was in considerable defect only in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Easterly winds prevailed in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, and further south were generally from the west. Temperature had increased in all provinces except Madras. Falls of rain exceeding one inch were registered at Moulmein, Chittagong, Raichur, and Nellore.

Tuseday.—Irregular changes of pressure continued, more especially in the Deccan and North-Western Provinces; but they were small in amount, and did not make any important alteration in the pressure distribution. Temperature had again increased in North-Western and Central India, and a maximum temperature of 121° was registered during the preceding twenty-four hours at Jacobabad. The air was generally damper in the Peninsula, and cloud was extending northwards and eastwards into Rajputana and Central India. Rain was more general in Southern India, and showers were received at the majority of stations in Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Akyab received 4·66 inches, Cochin 2·25 inches, and several other stations amounts exceeding one inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way at most stations, but the changes were again irregular, differing considerably at neighbouring stations. Rain had fallen generally and in large amounts in Malabar, showing that the monsoon had commenced in that area. Calicut received 6·54 inches, Cochin 4·21 inches, and Trichinopoly 2 89 inches. Rain also fell in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, Akyab reporting 3·95 inches, Jalpaiguri 2·57 inches, and Sibsagar 2·16 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the Central Provinces and the South-West Punjab and had fallen briskly in North and Central Bengal, and slightly in the Konkan. A feeble disturbance and depression such as usually accompanies the advance of the monsoon current was advancing northwards off the West Coast. Winds were cyclonic in direction at Karwar and Ratnagiri. Winds were strong at Calicut and Mysore, but were generally weaker on the Malabar Coast, and were not as strong as they usually are on the break of the monsoon. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in Malabar, Bengal, and Assam. Calicut reported 7·5 inches, Silchar 3·05 inches, Dhubri 2·86 inches, Mymensingh 2·3 inches, and Mangalore 1·98 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had changed by smaller amounts on the West Coast than it usually does on the advance of the monsoon in the Arabian sea, and continued to change very irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was in slight excess in Burma and North-Eastern India, in moderate defect in the Punjab, and normal in Southern India. Winds were increasing on the Konkan and Kathiawar Coast, and their directions indicated the existence of squally weather and disturbed conditions off the Konkan Coast. Temperature had increased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, and was 5° in excess there and in the Punjab. It had fallen rapidly in Bengal. Monsoon rainfall had extended northwards as far as Ratnagiri, which had received 6·37 inches. Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Mormugao, and Goa had each received 3 inches. Heavy rain had fallen in Bengal and Assam, where Mymensingh reported a fall of 5·25 inches and Silchar 2·2 inches.

Saturday.—The changes of pressure on the West Coast indicated that the area of disturbed squally weather was passing to the north-westwards across the north of the Arabian Sea, which diminished the monsoon rainfall on the West Coast, only Karwar and Goa reporting falls slightly exceeding 3 inches. Pressure had increased all over India, and was largely in excess in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, normal in Upper India, and in slight to moderate excess in the west and south of the Peninsula. Winds had fallen off in strength unusually rapidly at the head of the Bay. Temperature had again increased in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, where it was 6° in excess of the normal. Khushab registered the highest maximum temperature of the preceding twenty-four hours, *viz.*, 117·1°. Rain was more general in Burma and Bengal, but the falls were light to moderate in amount. Rangoon received 2·38 inches, Bogra 2·33 inches, and Dinajpur 2·24 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

Province	June 1894							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·6	—1·2	—0·4	—0 1	+0·4	+1·0	—0·6	—0·4
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·7	+1·8	—0·3	—0·1	+0·7	—1·8	—2·0	—0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·9	+4·4	+4·0	+2·6	+2·1	+4·6	+5·5	+3·7
Punjab	+1·7	+3·1	+5·0	+4·5	+5·0	+4·7	+5·8	+4 3
Bombay	+1·3	+2·0	+2 2	+1·2	+0·3	—0·7	—2·4	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar .	+4·2	+4·5	+3·1	+1·3	+0·3	+0·4	+1 1	+2·1
Central India and Gujarat .	+2·2	+1·3	+2·6	+1·9	+0·8	+1·6	+0·1	+1·5
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·1	+3·3	+3 6	+1 6	+1·7	+1·5	+2·4	+2·3
Madras	+2·3	+0·5	+0·6	+0·6	—1·3	—0·6	+1·1	+0·5
Mean for whole of India .	+1·8	+2·2	+2 3	+1·5	+1·1	+1·2	+1·2	+1·6

The extension of rain in Bengal and the setting in of the monsoon on the West Coast reduced temperature considerably in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and the mean temperature of the week in those provinces and in Burma varied but little from the normal. Temperature was in moderate to considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and on the last day of the week averaged 6° in excess of the normal in that area. As the monsoon winds extended inland, temperature in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana decreased considerably, but the temperature of the last day of the week was markedly higher in all these provinces, probably due to the decline in the strength of the monsoon current on that day. The highest temperature recorded this year was at Jacobabad on the 5th, when the maximum temperature of the previous twenty-four hours rose to 121°. Very high day temperatures were recorded at many of the stations in the North-Western Provinces, Agra again registering 115° on the 9th, which was 8° higher than the normal temperature for the day.

The mean temperature of the whole of India was slightly to moderately in excess on every day of the week, the greatest excess being shown on the 4th and 5th. For the whole week it was 1·6° in excess of the normal.

Rainfall.—As will be seen from the table at the close, a new rainfall period, that of the south-west monsoon, commences this week. The variations from the normal of both the week and rainfall periods therefore correspond, and will be considered together.

The monsoon current which set in during the week on the West Coast has given heavy showers to Malabar, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan, but the average fall of the district in these areas during the week was not so large as the average fall in Tenasserim and Assam (Surma). The largest amounts received during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were reported from Tenasserim and Lower Burma, Assam (Surma), and Malabar. They are as follow:

Assam (Surma).—Cherra 24·70 inches, and Sylhet 19·77 inches.

Malabar.—Tellicherry 21·40 inches, Calicut 18·47 inches, Kárkala 14·84 inches, and Cottayam 11 83 inches.

Tenasserim and Lower Burma.—Pyapon 15·68 inches, and Thaton 13·08 inches.

The monsoon set in on the West Coast on the 6th June with a fall of 6·54 inches at Calicut, 4·21 inches at Cochin, and 2·89 inches at Trichinopoly. During the next twenty-four hours the only heavy fall reported was 7·5 inches at Calicut. By the morning of the 8th the monsoon had advanced northwards as far as Ratnagiri, where the rainfall amounted to 6·37 inches. Five other stations received over 3 inches. The monsoon current, which had been somewhat deficient in strength from the commencement, now fell off considerably, and the rainfall of the next day was comparatively small in amount.

Heavy rain fell in Tenasserim and at Akyab, but in Burma generally the rainfall of the week was smaller in amount and not so general in character. Rain extended in Bengal to Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and heavy rain fell in Cachar. Light showers fell in the North-Western Provinces, but, except in the submontane districts, where light rain was more general, the showers were chiefly local. No rain fell during the week in the whole of the Punjab (with the exception of a few very light showers in Gurgaon), in Sind, and West Rajputana.

Rainfall was in excess of the normal only in Tenasserim, Cachar, Northern Bengal, Eastern and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Madras East Coast (North), and Central Madras. In the great majority of divisions it was hence in defect, the greatest absolute defect being in Arakan, where only 4·95 inches were received instead of the normal amount of 12·30 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 9th, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from June 3rd to June 9th, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	10·32	9·42	+ 0·90	10·32	9·42	+ 10
	Lower Burma	3·93	4·50	— 0·57	3·93	4·50	— 13
	Central Burma	2·38	4·06	— 1·68	2·38	4·06	— 41
	Upper Burma	1·18	?	?	1·18	?	?
	Arakan	4·95	12·30	— 7·35	4·95	12·30	— 60
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·87	4·43	+ 0·44	4·87	4·43	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	12·18	7·33	+ 4·85	12·18	7·33	+ 66
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·04	3·52	— 0·48	3·04	3·52	— 14
	Deltaic Bengal	2·21	2·39	— 0·18	2·21	2·39	— 8
	Central Bengal	2·52	1·92	+ 0·60	2·52	1·92	+ 31
	North Bengal	5·41	4·55	+ 0 86	5·41	4·55	+ 19
	Orissa	0·59	1·15	— 0·56	0·59	1·15	— 49
	Chota Nagpur	1·05	1 02	+ 0·03	1·05	1·02	+ 3
	Bihar (South)	0	0·39	— 0·39	0	0 39	— 100
	Do. (North)	1·11	0·87	+ 0·24	1·11	0·87	+ 28
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·45	0·38	+ 0·07	0·45	0·38	+ 18
	Oudh (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	Do. (North)	0·11	0·36	— 0·25	0·11	0·36	— 69
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·07	0·18	— 0·11	0·07	0·18	— 61
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·01	0·18	— 0·17	0·01	0·18	— 94
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·08	0·45	— 0·37	0·08	0·45	— 82
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·26	— 0·26	0	0·26	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·89	— 0 89	0	0·89	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
	Do. (West)	0	0 07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	9·33	10·03	— 0·70	9·33	10·03	— 7
	Madras (South Central)	0·84	1·20	— 0·36	0·84	1·20	— 30
	Coorg	2·63	6·23	— 3·60	2·63	6·23	— 58
	Mysore	0·85	1·24	— 0·39	0·85	1·24	— 31
	Konkan	4·31	5·62	— 1·31	4·31	5·62	— 23
	Bombay Deccan	1·87	1·67	+ 0·20	1·87	1·67	+ 12
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1·44	1·46	— 0·02	1 44	1·46	— 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·92	1·84	— 0·92	0·92	1·84	— 50
	Central Provinces (West)	0·78	1·00	— 0·22	0 78	1·00	— 22
	Ditto (Central)	0·45	0 60	— 0·15	0·45	0·60	— 25
	Ditto (East)	0·65	0·91	— 0·26	0·65	0·91	— 29
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0 63	0·49	+ 0·14	0·63	0·49	+ 29
	Kathiawar	0·03	0·21	— 0·18	0·03	0·21	— 86
	Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·52	1·27	— 0·75	0·52	1·27	— 59
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	0·65	— 0·53	0·12	0·65	— 82
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·89	0·72	+ 0·17	0·89	0·72	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·25	2·22	+ 0·03	2·25	2·22	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	0·72	0·88	— 0·16	0·72	0·88	— 18
	Madras (Central)	0·85	0·68	+ 0·17	0·85	0·68	+ 25
	East Coast (Central)	0·44	0·69	— 0·25	0·44	0·69	— 36
	Ditto (South)	0·49	0·59	— 0·10	0·49	0·59	— 17
	Madras (South)	0·09	0·31	— 0·22	0·09	0·31	— 71

SIMLA, *14th June 1894.*

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, scattered showers in the Southern districts, and fair showers elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvests still continue with fair outturn. Pasturage generally scarce, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices continue at a high level with a slight rise in several districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; more rain required in one district. Desert canal in Sind very low, causing anxiety to cultivators. Standing crops damaged by drought in part of one district; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in parts of seventeen and sowing in parts of thirteen districts. Agricultural stock poor in parts of three districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of two and water in parts of one district. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 935.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—There was general rain during the week, except in Behar, where rain was confined to the districts north of the Ganges. Agricultural prospects are improved and cultivation is in progress, but more rain is required in South Behar, Orissa, and parts of Chota Nagpur. Prospects of early rice, jute, sugarcane, and other standing crops are favourable. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is generally plentiful. Prices continue high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere they are normal. Distress continues to be felt in parts of the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tipperah district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain has fallen in all but four of the reporting districts. Irrigation of sugarcane and other crops continues. Extra crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for the summer crop sowings. Fodder and supplies sufficient. Prices generally low.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain has fallen in the Hissar district only. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops nearly over. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton crops are thriving in Sialkot. Condition of standing autumn crops average; extra spring crops are in good condition. Condition of cattle is generally reported good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in two districts and normal in four others; low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain fell throughout the provinces towards the end of the week, Khandwa and Saugor registering over 5 inches. Good falls in Damoh and the Satpura and Nagpur districts; lighter in the Nerbudda valley and Chhattisgarh. In Saugor the number on relief works, including municipal works, has doubled, standing now at 7,107, of whom, however, only 1,350 are men. In Damoh, the number has fallen to 1,700. No gratuitous relief. Saugor imported 51,400 maunds of grain and Damoh 14,200 maunds, of which 2,200 came by road from Saugor. Wheat has fallen again to 14 seers per rupee at Saugor, but has risen in Damoh to 11½ seers. Gram is at 18 seers in Saugor and at 16 seers in Damoh, and rice at 10 and 11½ seers respectively. Prices remain stationary in the adjacent districts. Wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram

at 24, 24, and 22 seers respectively. Export of oilseeds from Southern districts is contracting. Prospects for the autumn crop generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall sufficient and general. In Lower Burma ploughing for main paddy crop progressing in the lower delta and the Tenasserim division. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy approaching completion, and ploughing and sowing of early wet-weather paddy and sesamum are general. Agricultural prospects favourable. Fodder and water-supply abundant. Prices show slight upward tendency, but are below normal.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th June.*—Weather seasonable. Rain has done slight injury to crops in Kamrup. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Tea backward in Cachar. Condition of cattle good, except in parts of Kamrup. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th June.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Rice harvested in some districts. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice continues. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Prospects of coffee and cardamom continue fair. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather very warm and often cloudy. Ploughing for autumn sowings in progress. Water-supply inadequate in Melghat taluka, and scarcity of fodder still prevails in the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Prices fluctuating in parts of the Akola and Wun districts only.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Reaping of hot-weather crops finished. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India, except in Bundelkhand and some parts of Gwalior. Autumn operations have been started. Latest reports from the affected districts in Gwalior and Bhopal show that at present no acute distress prevails. Relief works have been commenced in Gwalior, and the Bhopal and other Durbars in the Bhopal Agency are doing what is necessary to reduce the consequences of the failure of the wheat crops. Cattle are in indifferent condition in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage fairly good and sufficient in all parts. Prices of food-grains rising above normal in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal, fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, and normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rainfall good at Abu and Kishengurh; slight in other parts. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Karauli and Dholpur, where it is reported scarce. Prices rising in four States, fluctuating in three, falling in three, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 12th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Water ample for irrigation. Reaping of rapeseed and rice sowings completed. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Slight rain. Weather stormy. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—The first sowings of Indian-corn and rice have been partially saved by seasonable showers.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 3rd June 1893.			Week ending 2nd June 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 3rd June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,61,905	650	1,683	10,53,338	626	2,29,02,843	2,48,18,753	19,15,910	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,38,431	160	862	1,24,171	144	35,95,770	38,05,077	2,09,307	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,02,353	136	752	1,37,826	183	25,32,505	27,78,206	2,45,701	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,969	94	21	2,157	103	45,835	44,950	...	885
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	4,81,909	284	1,719	5,50,330	320	1,13,55,798	1,23,95,825	10,40,027	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,89,112	181	1,042	1,56,057	150	35,28,931	31,28,516	...	4,00,415
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,31,983	114	1,164	1,56,811	135	26,74,252	28,96,373	2,22,121	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,18,232	156	756	1,33,460	177	27,70,235	27,30,032	...	40,203
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	15,045	67	215	14,302	67	3,56,304	4,43,283	86,979	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	17	1,110	65	...	17,999	17,999	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	32,40,939	275	8,231	23,29,562	283	4,97,62,473	5,30,59,014	32,96,541	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	229	2,509	5,52,058	220	2,507	6,14,437	245	1,25,48,943	1,40,09,650	14,60,707	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,83,104	265	741	1,89,429	256	42,29,761	46,47,233	4,17,472	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,67,021	215	813	1,96,050	241	42,71,539	50,58,939	7,87,400	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	14,243	114	125	14,970	120	3,37,734	3,36,908	...	826
East Coast (state)	55	91	4,332	48	266	28,622	108	(*f*)79,416	5,35,544	4,56,128	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,15,913	159	730	1,18,883	163	37,44,560	33,25,361	...	4,19,199
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,705	68	25	1,585	63	25,030	24,412	...	618
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	292	37	8	499	62	10,755	10,462	...	293
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,38,668	210	5,215	11,64,475	223	2,52,47,738	2,79,48,509	27,00,771	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	610	1,490	8,67,487	582	1,490	7,74,959	520	2,09,01,702	2,03,86,557	...	5,15,145
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,16,891	904	461	4,22,000	915	80,34,807	82,30,580	1,95,773	...
Madras	242	840	2,28,583	272	840	2,10,343	250	44,79,457	42,77,275	...	2,02,182
TOTAL	525	2,791	15,12,961	542	2,791	14,07,302	504	3,34,15,966	3,28,94,412	...	5,21,554
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,893	47,92,568	302	16,237	49,01,339	302	10,84,26,177	11,39,01,935	54,75,758	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	23,222	144	161	20,086	125	5,16,241	6,12,207	95,966	...
Tarkessur	277	22	5,332	242	22	5,984	272	1,42,163	1,52,396	10,233	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	10,438	156	67	8,570	128	1,73,455	2,10,454	36,999	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	11,129	143	78	8,949	115	2,20,403	2,28,576	8,173	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	237	51	14,213	279	51	14,413	283	2,61,430	2,58,645	...	2,785
TOTAL	155	379	64,334	170	379	58,002	153	13,13,692	14,62,278	1,48,586	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	43,975	132	333	65,322	196	12,82,873	13,23,627	40,754	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,632	126	13	1,510	116	31,040	31,314	274	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	124	108	13,020	121	108	19,999	185	2,96,675	3,51,144	54,469	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	104	331	36,890	111	362	30,517	84	7,45,250	6,77,493	...	67,757
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	6,744	73	93	9,730	105	1,70,699	2,01,272	30,573	...
Kolhápur	83	29	2,842	98	29	2,228	77	53,284	59,632	6,348	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,909	82	72	6,220	86	1,37,120	1,33,520	...	3,600
TOTAL	125	979	1,11,012	113	1,010	1,35,526	134	27,16,941	27,78,002	61,061	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,526	193	334	43,463	130	11,27,923	10,13,143	...	1,14,780
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	46	3,009	65	46	3,573	78	(*i*) 22,741	70,706	47,965	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	18,451	51	364	26,250	72	3,96,503	6,04,771	2,08,268	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	8,025	85	94	9,212	98	1,42,188	1,53,865	11,677	...
TOTAL	93	838	94,011	112	838	82,498	98	16,89,355	18,42,485	1,53,130	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,089	50,61,925	280	18,464	51,77,365	280	11,41,46,165	11,99,84,700	58,38,535	...

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

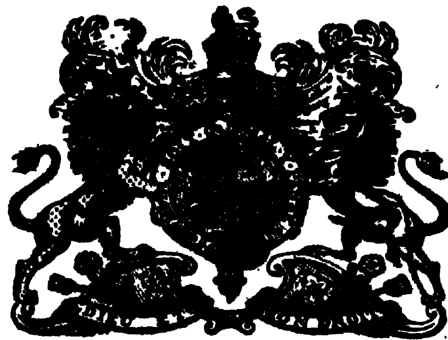
Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	Week ending 3rd June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd June 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd June 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	602	1,634	10,61,905	650	1,683	10,53,338	626	97,41,506	1,02,70,280	5,28,774	...
Bengal-Nágpur	149	863	1,38,431	160	862	1,24,171	144	15,16,809	14,49,543	...	67,266
Indian Midland	132	752	1,02,353	136	752	1,37,826	183	10,89,056	12,24,057	1,35,001	...
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,969	94		2,157	103	16,614	18,561	1,947	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	261	1,699	4,81,909	284	1,719	5,50,330	320	49,04,573	55,41,406	6,36,833	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,89,112	181	1,042	1,56,057	150	15,17,568	13,86,547	...	1,31,021
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	100	1,156	1,31,983	114	1,164	1,56,811	135	12,32,679	13,50,692	1,18,013	
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	132	756	1,18,233	156	756	1,33,460	177	12,13,483	12,78,733	65,250	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	15,045	67	215	14,302	67	1,46,716	1,80,297	33,581	
Pálanpur-Deesa	41				17	1,110	65		7,859	7,859	
TOTAL	250	8,147	22,40,939	275	8,231	23,29,562	283	2,13,79,004	2,27,07,975	13,28,971	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*d*)	232	2,509	5,52,058	220	2,507	6,14,437	245	50,90,933	57,63,568	6,72,635	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,83,104	205	741	1,89,429	256	18,64,264	20,27,038	1,62,774	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	309	777	1,67,721	215	813	1,96,050	241	16,69,629	18,68,226	1,98,597	
Bengal Central (*e*)	120	125	14,243	114	125	14,970	120	1,34,514	1,36,071	1,557	
East Coast (state)	66	91	4,332	48	260	28,622	108	(*f*)51,808	2,64,611	2,12,803	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,15,913	159	730	1,18,883	163	12,58,898	11,07,174		1,51,724
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	49	25	1,705	68	25	1,585	63	11,756	10,020		1,736
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	292	37	8	499	62	4,305	4,491	126	
TOTAL	235	4,955	10,38,668		5,215	11,64,475	223	1,00,86,167	,11,81,199	10,95,032	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	510	1,490	8,67,487	582	1,490	7,74,959	520	93,35,933	81,35,234	...	12,00,699
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,16,891	904	461	4,22,000	915	39,72,035	39,78,582	6,547	...
Madras	238	840	2,28,583	272	840	2,10,343	250	18,31,206	17,48,650	...	82,556
TOTAL	449	2,791	15,12,961	542	2,791	14,07,302	504	1,51,39,174	1,38,62,466	...	12,76,708
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	15,893	47,92,568	302	16,237	49,01,339	302	4,66,04,345	4,77,51,640	11,47,295	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	23,222	144	161	20,086	125	2,35,282	2,90,706	55,424	
Tarkessur	253	22	5,332	242	22	5,984	272	64,090	67,847	3,757	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	10,438	156	67	8,570	128	99,135	85,953		13,182
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,129	143	78	8,949	115	97,653	90,110		7,543
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	238	51	14,213	279	51		283		1,26,603		570
TOTAL	161	379	64,334	170	379		153		6,61,219	37,886	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	43,975	132	333	65,322	196	5,31,228	5,96,121	64,893	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,632	126	13	1,510	116	13,042	14,792	1,750	
Rájpura-Bhátinda	129	108	13,020	121	108	19,999	185	1,37,650	1,54,160	16,510	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)		331	36,890	111	362	30,517	84	3,01,474	2,86,188		15,286
The Gaekwar's Mehsána		93	6,744	73	93	9,730	105	76,607	81,693	5,086	
Kolhápur		29	2,842	98	29	2,228	77	21,490	29,113	7,623	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi		72	5,909	82	72	6,220	86	64,514	60,797		3,717
TOTAL	115	979	1,11,012	113	1,010	,35,526	134	11,46,005	12,22,864	76,859	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	118	334	64,526	193	334	43,463	130	5,52,421	4,58,828		93,593
Jetalsar-Rájkot	60	46	3,009	65	46	3,573	78	(*i*) 22,741	32,157	9,416	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	18,451	51	364	26,250	72	1,57,257	2,48,938	91,681	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	67	94	8,025	85	94	9,212	98			6,140	
TOTAL	81	838	94,011	112	838	82,498	98			13,644	
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	50,61,925	280	18,464	51,77,365	280	4,91,68,408	5,04,44,092	12,75,684	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*f*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total earnings from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th June, 1894.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

*Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1519 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 16th June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 169 of 1894.—James Richard Bell, of Waltair, Vizagapatam, Railway Engineer, and William Henry Deakin of Worcester, England, Signal-Engineer, for "The B.D.C. Interlock," for conjointly operating and controlling Railway signals in conjunction with switches.

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid, of 9 Mill Street, Conduit Street, London, England, Mercantile Agent, for "Improvements in oil and gas engines."

No. 171 of 1894.—William Barker Mason, care of E. Eaton Esq., 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C, wholesale Druggist, for "An improved composition for producing vapour for disinfecting and therapeutic purposes."

No. 172 of 1894.—William Barker Mason, care of E. Eaton, Esq., 27 Martin's Lane, London, E.C., wholesale Druggist, for an "improved vapourising apparatus."

No. 173 of 1894.—Alexander St. George Ashe, of Nos. 46-47, McLeod Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for a Camp-bed and Kit-box combined, to be called "The Sportsman's Indispensable Bed and Kit-box combination."

No. 174 of 1894.—Elisha S. Keeler, of Topeka, Kansas, Agricultural Implement manufacturer, for a seed drill and planter, to be known as "The Keeler Seeder."

No. 175 of 1894.—George Kift Winter, M.Inst. C. E, M. I. E. E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, for improvement of railway signalling.

No. 1520 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 209 of 1893.—Thomas Bell, and John Richardson, both of the firm of Robey and Company, Globe Works, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, England, for "Improvements in portable petroleum or liquid fuel engines." (Specification filed 5th June 1894.)

No. 338 of 1893.—Christian Erdbrink, Engineer, of Paderborn, in the Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for "Improvements in blast-pipes for Locomotives." (Specification filed 7th June 1894.)

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Lahore, for securing the safe working of facing points and signals to be called "Morse's point and signal locking bar." (Specification filed 5th June.)

No. 1521 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 69 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for "Improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1894 to 24th July 1895.)

No. 228 of 1890.—William Kendall, of Norfolk Island, South Pacific, Carpenter, for "An improved claw hammer." (From 10th July 1895 to 9th July 1896.)

No. 1522 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have, respectively, failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 260 of 1889.—Mr. George Valentine Morey's invention for "Improvements in machines for making heddles or harness for looms." (Specification filed 15th March 1890.)

No. 325 of 1889.—Mr. George Rose's invention for "Improvements in, and connected with, oil spray lamps for lighting and heating purposes." (Specification filed 12th March 1890.)

No. 332 of 1889.—Mr. Charles Henry Logan's invention for "Improvements in secondary batteries." (Specification filed 14th March 1890.)

No. 336 of 1889.—Mr. Robert Goodbody's invention for "An improved method of lubricating engines, and separating or softening the incrustation in boilers." (Specification filed 17th March 1890.)

No. 2 of 1890.—Mr. Robert Florent Neuninger's invention for "Combined smelting and reverberatory furnace and an apparatus for catching the dust and condensing the fumes from the furnace" (Specification filed 13th March 1890.)

No. 3 of 1890.—Mr. James Holms Pollock's invention for "Improvements in the wet method of extracting gold from ores and in apparatus to be used therewith." (Specification filed 11th March 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised, that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th June, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,58,395	0	11	2,13,88,386	15	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,34,29,991	14	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,73,40,028	3	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,60,390	12	4
Sundries				35,70,593	14	0
RUPEES				8,85,59,399	12	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,04,42,271	0	0
Other authorized Investments				50,80,838	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,12,11,270	6	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				86,13,902	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,30,57,303	5	10
Balances with other Banks				5,63,511	4	10
Bullion				1,129	1	5
Dead Stock				13,01,480	11	11
Stamps				9,155	7	6
Sundries				18,53,976	6	7
				6,21,34,839	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,02,38,100	13	2	2,64,24,560	9	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,61,86,459	12	5			
RUPEES				8,85,59,399	12	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st June, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 41·9.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th June, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 2nd, till Monday, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June, 1894.

No. 11.—Mr. L. G. Fink, M.B., C.M., is temporarily appointed as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, and posted to Burma.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1894.

No. 19.—Major J. R. Hobday, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th July, 1894.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT-REVENUE BRANCH.

ERRATUM.

In Survey of India Department, Revenue Branch, Notification No. 3, dated 31st May, 1894, granting privilege leave to Mr. A. J. Gibson, published in the *Gazette of India*, No. 22, dated 2nd June, 1894, Part II, page 515, *for* "privilege leave for three months" *read* "privilege leave for one month."

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 4042.—This Office Notifications Nos. 3599 and 3600, dated the 30th May, 1894, are hereby cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Mir Shams Shah, Officiating Native Assistant, Khojak Pass, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894.

Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Tehsildar, 2nd grade, and Tehsildar of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mir Shams Shah, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894.

No. 4043.—Mir Shams Shah returned from the privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties, with effect from the afternoon of 3rd May, 1894, relieving Kazi Muzaffar Khan.

The 13th June, 1894.

No. 4083.—Consequent on the appointment of Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Tehsildar, 2nd grade, to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak Pass (*vide* this Office Notification No. 4042, dated 12th June, 1894), the following promotions are made in the graded list of Tehsildars in Baluchistan, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894 :—

(1) Lala Hari Ram, Tehsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Tehsildar, Barkhan, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 2nd grade.

(2) Munshi Agha Jan, Tehsildar, 4th grade, and Tehsildar, Hindu Bagh, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 3rd grade.

(3) Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Naib Tehsildar, Pishin, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 4th grade, and is posted to Quetta.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieutenant*,
for *First Assistant.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 11th June, 1894.

No. 2141-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant, No. 740, Muhammad Nazir, attached to the Erinpura Irregular Force, availed himself of sixty days' leave on full pay from the 1st April to 30th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th June, 1894.

No. 4234.—Captain W. A. Watson, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 20th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

R. L. KENNION, *Lieut.*,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 625.—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to direct, under Section I of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Ajmere-Merwara on the present date.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 2048—34-84.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., delivered over, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., assumed, charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 5th June, 1894.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*

First Assistant Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th June, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Traffic Candidate, is granted, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, three months' extraordinary leave, without allowances, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Manager, N. W. Railway.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 30.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 32, with effect from the 12th June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 991-I.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, *vice* Mr. G. R. Taylor, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, deceased :—

Mr. G. W. Schœneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sufder Hussain, B.A., to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 1008-I.—The following sub. *pro tem.* appointments are made, *vice* Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be 3rd grade.

Mr. Erachshaw Kavasji Karanjavala to be 4th grade.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 1012-I.—Mr. F. W Tytler, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th June, 1894.

Anderson, Graham.
Berryman & Co.
Cross-King & Co. (Book-sellers.)
D'Costa, F.
Ditmar Bros.
Gow, Mr.
Hall, J. B.
Howard, B., Professor.
Hoodok Badoul, H., Indian Company for the Export of Drugs.
Larnis & Co.
Lawson, C., & Co.
Madiley & Co. (Watch-maker).
Mitchell and Waller.
Nelson, Geo. (Agent, West Indian Trading Coy.).
Rehle, Carl.
Rumely, E. A.
Stoutt, Mrs.
Tilley, Mrs. L.
Turnbull & Co.
Winter, A.
White Smith & Co.
Wool & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Binder, Monsieur.
Bounaud, G. A.
Brandenburg, Mons.
Burgess, R.
Burno, Miss A.
Chazal, Edgar de.
Cohen, J. E.
Crake, D. H.
Dame, Frank M.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J. T.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Doyle, Mrs.
Drewitz, H.
Dudley, Mrs.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
English, M. A.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Fischelsohn, E.
Gaythorne, Miss D.
Glewis, G. M.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Gorman, J. C.
Griffen, Maurice.
Grossmann, John.
Harris, H.
Harris, J. G.
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E. A.
Howard, J.
Hulton, Eustace.
Imhoff, A.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.
Kochler, Alice, Mrs.
Kolbe, Gotthold.
Lacey, E.
Lacey, E. T.
Liddell, F. A.
Lindgeon, Oscar.
Lock, J. G. C.
Lutmann, F.
Mackintosn, G. W.
Mann, J. C.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mellor, J.
Michael, H. M. M.
Minck & Hind.
Murphy, E.
Pitman, J. D.
Plunkett, W. S.
Randolph, C. G.
Raubal, Guido.
Rayner Francis.
Redmond, W.
Reich, L. R.
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Rosenzveig, Mrs. B.
Sagehomme, Leon.
Sage, Mr.
Saunders, R.
Scotson, E.
Schwartz, Miss F.
Skuarcom, Jean.
Smale, J. A.
Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stracey, Mr.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. E.
Taylor, G. G. B.
Thorp, Henry.
Thurston, E.
Townsend, Mrs.
Trahan, Mrs.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Van Tassell, Mrs. E.
Vodoz, A.
Walcott, R. L.
Wall, John.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, L. P.
Weidle, R.
Weiss, Max.
William, G. E.
Witnam, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.
Cruner, M. K.
Fillatran, Paul.
Teall, C.
Vera, L.
Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, W.
Ascherfort, Mrs.
Anton.
Abdul Huck Sahib.
Aldham, C. J.
Allen, C. H.
Burke, Miss M.
Beville, Harry.
Bignall, C. W.
Biges, E.
Baldwin, W.
Beer, Alf. C.
Bailey, C.
Basten, N.
Baker, F.
Brown, Mrs. G. A.
Carr, J. P.
Concale, Gunner C. 94185.
Cohen, Anna.
Chrestrim, Miss A. J.
Crawford, Surgn.-Major.
Dundee, J. C.
Dwarknath Joshi.
Fendall, W.
Fakeer Mahomed.
Gillon, Miss.
Goldie, A. G.
Golstrin, Solomon.
Harding, D. Lynn.
Harson, Revd. P. R.
Heller, Max.
Holdsworth, Mrs. E. J.
Harrison, J. R.
Harrison, Miss R.
Howard, P.
Hon Haw, R.
Hirseh, Jacob.
Illsley, H. J.
Inglis, A. R.
Jehangir, P. Khambatta.
Johnson, Mrs. A. J.
Johnson, Charles.
Kadir Baksh.
King, Josiyerk.
Kanruther, J. F. S.
Lislie, N.
Lad, B. P.
Leao, Captn. A. W. D.
Longly, J. M.
Legat, Mrs.
Luximon Naidoo.
Montanlard, L. P.
Mirza Wajir H. Khan.
Moorhouse, R.
Mark, Franz.
Mehamed, Grief, Miss.
Martin, E C.
Moor, Mrs C.
Nunn, W.
Owen, Chas.
Peltz, N.
Pinchasik, S.
Prato, Sign. D. H.
Pathiarun, H. O., Leone.
Patherson, S. W.
Persey, C. W.
Rozezurick, Bellina.
Rozer, Miss C.
Reister, Mrs. Rebin.
Rosnistkey, Mrs. S.
Robertson, C. C.
Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Summers, V.
Spena, Reg.
Sieberg, O. H. O.
Sharpe, V. S.
Sandiord, J. R.
Saunders, R.
Smith, Geo.
Stoffer, J.
Seed, W. J.
Thomas, Mrs. S.
Tate, Mrs.
Tina, Miss Rosa.
Vaingartin, A.
Vamgari, H.
Van Moos, C.
Vanspall, Miss M. A.
Wood, Ed. S.
Walling, G. W.
Wright, Barton.
Wilson, Lady S.
Williams, E. H.
Walls, Miss E. F.
Williams, Captn.
Willcox, H. W.
White, Mr.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, Pa.
Xavier, Mrs.
Zils, Klara.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sircar, Revd. K. C.

The 23rd June, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	26th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	25th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	26th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	26th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	23rd "	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . .	29th "	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th "	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	26th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	29th "	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th "	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	27th "	Per Steamer *Kistna.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Ahmednagar; this 19th day of June, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4062, Private Alfred Peters.

Age,—24 years 11 months.

Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, red; Eyes, blue.

Trade,—Baker.

Date of Enlistment,—20th January, 1893.

Place of Enlistment,—Hounslow.

Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th June, 1894.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.

Marks,—None.

Dress,—Khaki, regimentals.

Under 2 years' service.

——————, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885:—

The graves are those of—

(1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.
(2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.
(3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.
(4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.
(5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.
(6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.
(7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.
(8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.
(9) Captain H. H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

Chaplain of Quetta.

The 28th May, 1894.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

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„	IV.	**Earthwork**		R1-8
„	V.	**Tools and Plant** (never published).		

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	**Buildings**	(1891),	R1-8
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J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

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EDGAR THURSTON,
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CALCUTTA,
31st October, 1893.

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Vol. XXIX. Darbhanga.
Vol. XXX. Muzaffarpur.
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Vol. XXXIII. Monghyr.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 313675, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for R100, originally standing in the name of Shamapada Sreemanee, and last endorsed to Megmala Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

MEGMALA DASSEE,
No. 38, Coloototlah Street,
Calcutta.

Lost in Transit by Post.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 196711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R800, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to the National Bank of India, Limited, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

For the National Bank of India, Ld.,
CHAS. NICOLL,
Sub-Manager.

3, Council House Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 0	18 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	...	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 6	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	12 12	10 6	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	11 5	11 5
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 1	14 15	11 1	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	188 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	14 5	14 12	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	14 14	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 5	14 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	16 0	26 9	...	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 13	15 3	...	...	13 3	13 3	13 13	13 3	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	26 15	26 15	10 13	10 10	83 0	83 0	15 2	15 2
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	13 0	12 8	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	12 10
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 1	16 4	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	51 4	51 4	5 12	5 13	361 13	361 13	10 12	10 2
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 8	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	28 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 2	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	21 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 12	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8
Cachar	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 15	8 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	80 0	70 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																								
Eastern hill tracts—																								
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...																					...
Hill Tippera (a)		...	...		...	...									...	...						...	...	...
Nágá Hills		...	...		5 0	5 0									4 0	4 0						...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																								
Backergunge					0 0	10 4	10 12	0 12							15 4	16 0					80 0		10 0	10 6
Noakhali					9 8	9 0	10 8	0 8							12 0	13 0					...	...	8 8	8 8
Chittagong	1 0	1 0			1 0	11 0	12 8	12 12							12 8	12 8			...	...	10 0	80	10 0	10 0
Tippera	0 0	0 0			9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8							14 0	15 0			6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0			10 0	10 0	11 0	11 4							16 0	16 0			6 0	6 0	120 0	120	8 0	8 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8			10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0							12 8	12 8			3 0	3 0	120 0	120	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																								
Khulna	...	...			1 0	10 0	2 8	2 0					...		12 0	11 8			1 0	10 8	160	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	3 4	3 4			8 0	8 0	3 0	3 0					8 0		20 0	20 0			8 0	17 0	100	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	2 0	2 0			2 10	12 4	5 0	5 0					...		16 0	16 0			8 0	18 0	220	120 0	10 0	10 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	0 0	10 0	2 10	1 10	...	...			...		...	...			2 8	12 0	105	105 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	3 0	3 5	17 12	17 8	7 8	7 9	0 2	0 4	6 0	6 0			6 15	5	17 4	17 4			16 6	16 13	94	94 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	4 6	4 6	20 8	20 8	8 0	9 12	2 0	12 0							16 0	16 0			3 0	13 0	160	160	10 0	10 0
Nadia (Krishna		6 14			7 9	7 9	3 5	3 1							20 0	20 0			6 0	16 0	128	128	0 0	10 0
Jessore		2 4			0 0	9 0	3 0	3 0							16 0	16 0			6 0	18 0	120	120	9 2	10 0
Faridpur		7 0			7 4	7 0	2 4	2 4							13 0	13 0					...	...	0 0	10 0
Central—																								
Bankura	6 0	6 0			12 8	2 10	6 5	5 10							17 12	16 14			3 1	1	320 0	320 0	10 10	10 10
Burdwan	3 8	6 0			12 0	2 0	5 0	15 0							16 0	19 0			3 8	0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Birbhum	3 8	3 8			2 0	2 0	6 8	16 8							16 8	16 8			3 8	8	200 0	200 0	1 0	11 0
Murshidabad	6 0	16 0			0 0	0 0	3 0	13 4							19 0	20 0			9 0	0	200 0	200 0	0 8	10 8
Southal Ps	12 8	12 0			12 0	2 0	5 0	16 0							16 0	16 0	8		9 0	0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Pabna	10 4	18 12		22 8	6 2	6 0	2 6	12 6							18 0	16 0			8 12	0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	15 0	12 0			13 8	9 12	4 4	13 8							12 12	12 0					90 0	90 0	9 0	9 6
Rajshahi	16 8	7 4		24 0	1 4	12 0	2 6	12 12							19 8	21 12				11 8	240	140	9 0	9 0
Malda	6 0	6 0		19 0		0 0	5 0	15 0		6 0					16 0	17 0				13 0	100	00	9 0	9 8
Northern—																								
Rangpur	3 0	3 1			8 5	8 1	2 8	2 8							13 1	13 1			3 1	3 1	80	80	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	4 6	3 12			2 0	11 8	4 6	3 10							13 3	14 5			...	...	120	20	0 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	3 0	3 0			8 8	9 0	3 0	3 8							15 0	14 0			0 0	0 0	160	60	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0			5 0	5 8	1 0	2 0							12 4	12 0			8 0	9 0	120	20	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																								
Puri	3 0	1 13			6 9	6 9		5 0							5 0				6 0	6 0	80	80	0 10	0 10
Cuttack	3 2	3 2			10 8	10 8		4 7							6 7				8 6	9 11	80	80	0 12	10 12
Balasore			8 0	8 0															1 0	1 0	130	30	0 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																								
Singhbhum	4 0	4 0			0	12 0	4 0	4 0							2 0	2 0			6 0	6 0	100	00	8 0	8 0
					8	10 8	4 8	4 8							6 0	16 0								
Manbhum	3 8	4 0			0	to	to	to							to	to		24 0		7 0			0 0	10 0
					8	11 0	6 0	6 0							7 0	17 0								
	6 12	6 12			0	12 0	5 0								2 0	3 0			10 0	0 c				
Lohardaga	to	to		6 0	0	to	to	6 0			28 0	28 0			to	to			and	and	160 0	60 0	9 4	9 4
	10 0	11 0			0	14 0	16 0								4 0	4 0			4 0	5 c				
Palámau	3 8	14 10			4	11 4	4 1	14 10							7 7	8 0			8 0	0 14			8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh			6 0	16 0														16 0	6 0	6 0			9 0	9 0

Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued*.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	16 13 to 17 13	16 [illegible] to 17 14	22 0 to 23 1	23 1 to 24 2	9 8	8 6 to 10 8	13 9	13 10 to 14 11	...	18 14	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 10	21 10	21 0 to 22 1	23 1	19 15 to 21 0	16 13 to 17 14	21 0 to 22 1	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	13 8	13 0	24 0	20 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 4	19 8	19 4	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	18 0 and 19 0	16 0 and 18 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	24 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	11 4
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	...
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	22 11	22 11	13 4	13 4	15 12	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	20 3	20 3	20 3	17 4	17 11	138 0	138 0	10 0	10 1
Darbhanga	16 8	14 4	24 4	23 1	12 0	12 1	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 1	7 0	...	20 12	20 0	21 8	20 14	20 12	24 3	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	15 8	13 8	22 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Saran	15 4	14 8	21 12	21 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 12	19 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Champaran	16 0	15 0	26 4	26 8	8 8	9 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	22 8	19 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	9 8
Benares	16 8	15 11½	20 14	20 3	8 15	8 13	11 0	10 13½	21 13	21 13	18 13½	18 9	...	...	15 7	15 7	20 10	20 5	21 13	21 15½	20 14	21 0	110 0	110 0	9 2½	9 2½
Ghazipur	13 7	13 0	19 0	19 8	7 12	7 12	12 0	12 0	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	21 4	20 8	20 0	19 0	21 12	21 0	170 0	160 0	9 14	9 14
Jaunpur	15 8	14 0	21 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	21 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	170 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	14 8	14 4	21 0	20 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	30 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	9 9	9 12
Fatehpur	15 8	15 8	24 0	23 0	11 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	18 4	16 8	26 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	11 8	12 0	27 0	24 0	...	23 0	...	...		...	26 0	26 0	..	..	33 4	32 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	26 0	25 8	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	18 11	18 10	26 12	27 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	28 12	30 8	24 8	24 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 2	28 0	...	24 8	30 2	31 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Farukhabad	18 0	18 0	25 8	26 12	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	26 12	26 0	...	...	28 0	26 8	130 0	140 0	10 4	10 0
Mainpuri	20 4	19 0	27 8	27 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	...	...		..	26 8	25 8	22 0	25 8	31 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Etah	21 4	20 8	28 8	28 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	16 8	17 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	12 8	12 4	21 12	22 8	5 12	7 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	...	...	32 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	17 0	16 8	29 8	29 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 8	28 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	20 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	34 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	21 0	18 12	27 0	31 0	5 4	5 8	9 0	10 8	27 12	28 0	21 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	32 0	33 8	35 8	40 0	35 8	35 4	170 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Bulandshahr	23 12	23 3	32 0	33 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	30 0	32 12	34 0	35 0	22 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 0	13 4	17 12	20 10	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 3	20 10	...	...	15 8	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	13 8	21 8	21 8	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	19 12	10 6	14 6	19 5	19 12	21 8	20 10	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 12
Basti	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	8 12	8 12	26 0†	28 0†	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	19 4	17 4	29 4	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	24 0	...	...	24 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Budaun	19 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	13 4	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	28 0	27 8	27 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pílíbhít	16 6	16 4	27 8	28 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 0	10 0

Bareilly	18 2	17 9	27 0	25 12	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	22 4	21 4	18 0	25 0	...	...	15 9	15 9	21 12	22 4	25 12	28 1	24 2	17 9	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 5
Moradabad	19 12	18 4	28 12	33 4	5 0	5 8	10 4	10 8	30 0	29 0	13 0	20 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 2	27 4	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Naini Tal	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	11 8	11 0	16 0	14 4	8 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0§	10 0§	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	19 2	19 2	32 10	32 10	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	20 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 14	27 4	...	...	25 0	27 0	101 4	135 0	10 2	10 2
Muzaffarnagar	22 8	21 0	32 4	34 1	5 8	5 8	10 0	9 14	24 3	24 3	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	30 12	32 0	24 3	27 8	13 3	13 2	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	21 12	19 0	31 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	30 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Saharanpur	20 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	34 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra Dún	19 0	17 0	*32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	18 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultanpur	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	21 8	23 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	17 8	17 8	21 4	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	25 8	25 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 4
Unao	18 2	17 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 9	28 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	16 8	17 0	23 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	21 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 8	24 0	22 0	22 8	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hardoi	21 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 9	16 9	23 8	23 4	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	21 13	22 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 5	24 9	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	17 0	17 8	22 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	18 3	17 12	26 0	26 4	11 12	12 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	16 1	17 0	...	...	9 1	10 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 8	25 12	200 0	200 0	10 2	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	26 8	26 8	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	13 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	19 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 8	18 0	24 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 2	25 0	8 2	10 0	11 4	12 8	20 0	18 12	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	26 4	31 4	21 14	23 12	15 0	25 0	...	...	13 8	14 2
Bánswara	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	21 4	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13	14 13½	29 11	32 13	10 2½	9 6	10 15	10 2½	26 9	29 11	16 6½	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	16 6½	16 6½	34 3½	31 4	25 0	32 13	9 12½	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	13 8	14 8	28 0	27 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	16 14	16 12	30 4	31 8	6 4	8 5½	7 4	7 5½	24 0	24 4	20 0	20 5	...	...	...	...	29 8	33 15	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 15
Ajmere	15 11	16 10	28 0	30 5	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 5	28 0	29 0	21 0	21 11	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 3	29 0	30 8	29 13	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 11 and 14 13	12 15	20 10	22 10	5 12	15 12	7 8	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 12	...	19 8	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 4	15 8	27 0	32 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	33 0	34 4	21 8	23 8	†	†	†	†	27 8	30 0	29 8	32 4	†	†	*	*	12 0	12 0
Boondee	14 4	13 8	32 8	32 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	43 8	45 0	45 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kotah	15 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	10 0
Jhallawar	11 5	11 7	21 4	22 8	7 13½	7 13½	11 12½	11 12½	21 4½	23 0	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 6	14 6	26 10	25 10½	24 5	24 14	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 2½	9 2½
Tonk	15 8	15 4	30 0	30 0	5 0	4 8	7 8	7 0	35 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 4	35 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Jeypore	16 8	16 12	27 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	26 0	31 0	20 0	21 12	†	†	17 0	17 0	27-0 & 28 0	30-0 & 32 0	34 0	37 0	36 0	40 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Kerowlee	17 8	16 4	25 0	26 4	8 12	8 12	9 6	10 0	28 12	31 4	23 2	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	37 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 5
Dholpur	18 3¼	17 10	28 15¼	29 8¾	8 7	8 6	10 2	10 3½	26 13¾	29 4	24 14¾	26 3¼	...	...	15 12	16 5	30 10½	30 4	...	...	35 6	35 7½	90 0	90 0	10 15½	10 15½
Bhurtpore	20 8	19 10¾	31 1½	31 10	5 1½	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	34 4	34 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	33 13	34 12	24 0	25 0	33 8	33 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Ulwur	21 14	20 8	32 0	33 2	6 12	6 12	8 10	8 10½	36 2	37 0	23 12	25 4	..	...	16 8	16 5	34 8	34 14	37 0	36 0	39 0	36 13	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 5½	16 2	36 6	39 5	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	39 8	39 8	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	40 2	42 8	.	...	...	...	190 0	190 0	11 4	11 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	17 8	35 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	16 4	16 4	...	..	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 6	12 0
Anádra	13 8 and 16 8	14 12	23 12	23 10	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	23 12	...	21 6	...	10 8	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	16 0	15 0	40 0	42 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 8	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	41 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 11 and 15 0	16 0 and 16 4	27 8 and 28 12	29 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	23 12 and 26 4	26 14 and 27 3	21 4	22 8	11 4	11 9	...	...	12 13	12 13
Jeysulmere	13 8	13 10	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 12	9 4	21 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	11 10¼	13 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 5¼	6 8	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 5¼	20 13	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	14 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	...	...	27 8	28 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Goona	13 0	12 9	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	9 12	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Gwalior	15 2½	15 6½	27 10	27 1½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	24 7	24 7	24 7	24 7	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 2	19 2	21 4	21 4	19 6½	19 2	191 4	170 0	10 8	10 6¾

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894—continued

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

DISTRICT.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
jab—																										
uthern—																										
Hisar	23 0	23 0	48 0	45 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	29 0	†	†	†	†	44 0	44 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Ferozepore	23 0	25 0	33 0	43 0	...	.	10 0	9 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 0	33 0	37 0	39 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Montgomery	24 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	35 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	6 0	12 0	220 0	280 0	13 0	13 0
ntral—																										
Gurgáon	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	34 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	22 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	11 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Rohtak	24 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	23 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	38 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	23 0	22 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	‡	‡	25 0	26 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	82 0	82 0	12 8	12 12
b-montane—																										
Umballa	27 0	24 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	37 0	37 0	45 0	42 0	‡	‡	120 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	27 0	26 0	48 0	42 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	39 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	26 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	42 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	26 0	25 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	31 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	26 0	26 0	43 0	47 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	43 0	54 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
ills—																										
Simla	19 0	17 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
orth-western—																										
Siálkot	22 0	22 0	38 0	45 0	...	.	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	‡	32 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	25 0	25 0	47 0	47 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	28 0	28 0	41 0	39 0	31 0	31 0	†	†	95 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	28 0	26 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	28 0	29 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	32 0	32 0	46 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	*	†	*	*	35 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	29 0	24 0	38 0	37 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	29 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	28 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	†	†	‡	‡	29 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 4
Peshawar	23 0	22 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	†	‡	13 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	34 0	35 0	28 0	29 0	86 0	98 0	42 0	43 0
Kohát	30 0	26 0	54 0	57 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	36 0	†	‡	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	38 0	‡	‡	205 0	205 0	50 0	50 0
estern—																										
Sháhpur	33 0	33 0	45 0	46 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	46 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	27 0	27 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	37 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Mooltan	19 0	20 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	13 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	38 0	38 0	73 0	66 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	46 0	45 0	59 0	48 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	59 0	61 0	60 0	50 0	13 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan	30 0	34 0	48 0	49 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	38 0	38 0	29 0	32 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	45 0	50 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	125 0	125 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	24 0	29 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	19 0	20 0	33 0	40 0	..	...	6 0	6 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4
d and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 8 and 10 8	8 8 and 10 8	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 1	13 2	...	..	13 4	13 3	16 0	16 3	...	..	18 1	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	19 8	‡	‡	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	135 0	128 0	11 0	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 8	‡	‡	.	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	18 10	16 8	25 8	26 0	4 12	5 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	30 0	15 8	16 8	‡	‡	6 8	7 0	20 8	20 0	25 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	71 0	71 0	13 0	9 12

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 8				...	312 0	312 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	10 2	10 2	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	15 14	14 9	14 2	15 4	...	...	13 14	13 14				*	134 6	134 6	11 11	11 11
Alibág (Colába)	10 1	10 1	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	13 3	13 3				*	112 0	112 0	12 1	12 1
Bombay	11 1	11 1	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	13 15	13 15	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0				3	79 7	79 7	11 9	11 9
Tanna	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 3	11 2	11 2	12 0	*	*	12 10	14 6	*	*	...	...	15 1	16 0				*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	16 11	16 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 13	20 4	20 4	18 15	19 13	*	*	...	...	15 10	15 10	...		9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	1 10	11 10
Belgaum	17 3	17 3	...	...	9 11	10 1	10 1	10 3	19 11	21 13	20 8	20 15	24 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	...		5 9	5 9	75 1	80 8	0 3	10 10
Satara	13 0	13 12	...	...	8 2	8 14	9 6	10 2	15 14	16 9	15 5	15 5	*	*	...	...	15 1	15 1	...		5 3	5 3	114 0	114 0	2 10	12 10
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	20 9	20 9	17 14	17 14	*	*	...	...	18 14	19 13	...		5 8	7 6	80 0	80 0	1 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	10 7	21 9	21 9	21 2	21 2	*	*	...	...	20 9	20 9	...		7 5	8 4	80 0	80 0	1 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	14 15	14 15	14 13	14 13	...	...	16 11	16 11	.		7 2	9 0	86 14	86 14	1 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	...	...	8 13	9 3	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	16 1	16 1	*	*	...	...	20 13	20 13			14		80 0	80 0	12 11	2 11
Násik	16 7	16 7	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 10	11 10	*	19 10	15 9	15 9	16 2	17 4	...	...	17 0	17 0			*		116 6	116 6	13 8	3 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	16 10	16 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	20 11	20 11	18 6	18 6	*	*	...	...	14 14	15 11			*	*	80 0	80 0	11 6	0 15
Guzerat—																										
Surat	13 7	13 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	16 3	16 3	13 7	13 7	*	*	...	...	3	3			3		84 4	91 1	2 0	2 0
Broach	14 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	13 8	14 0	*	*	...	...	0	0			0		100 0	100 0	3 4	3 4
Kaira	16 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8	8			8		106 11	06 11	3 0	3 0
Baroda (Camp)	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	*	17 0	...	...	0	0					91 7	91 7	11 0	1 0
Ahmadabad	14 8	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	21 8	22 0	17 8	18 0	25 8	26 0	...	...	8	0					70 0	70 0	3 10	3 10
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	14 8	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	..	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8	8					82 0	82 0	2 8	2 8
Deesa Cantonment	16 0	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	8	8					82 8	40 0	1 0	1 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 5	16 5	13 10	13 10	*	*	...	...									56 2	56 2
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	17 1	17 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 1	13 1	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1		...	13 7	13 7	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	0	1		...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	16 15	16 6	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	19 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		...	10 13	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 5	8 0
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	28 14	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5		...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 14	20 10	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2		...	13 12	13 12	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		...	16 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2		...	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 6	11 12	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 13	9 13	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	..	...	0	0		...	22 14	22 14	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	17 0	15 4	...	...	10 8	9 4	14 4	14 4	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2		...	13 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
Baghalkhand (Satna)	15 2	14 10	21 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9	0	0		...	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Mandla	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0	0		...	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Seoni	20 6	19 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	0		...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0	0		...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	...
Bhandára	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2		...	12 8	12 8	200 0	210 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0		...	13 2	13 2	320 0	320 0	10 15	10 15
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	22 7	22 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	23 5	18 10	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 14	21 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	10 2	16 3	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																										
Buldána	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	13 10	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 5	10 10	19 5	19 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	76 0	76 0	8 10	8 10
Akola	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	11 0	11 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	14 4	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	85 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Wún	14 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	12 3	*	*	6 3	6 3	10 3	10 3	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	24 14	24 14	*	*	14 7	14 7	*	*	17 12	17 12	90 0	90 0	8 12	8 12
Bolárum	12 13	12 13	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	17 8	17 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 8	15 3	*	*	*	*	110 14	110 14	9 10	9 2
Chadarghat	10 6	11 4	*	*	10 8	11 4	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	15 0	10 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4

* Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*
S. Canara	9 6	9 6	..	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*
South, central—												
Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	...	..	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	18 3	18 3	17 8	15 14
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 0
Salem	8 14	9 6	..	...	9 13	9 13	12 11	13 3	19 10	20 3	16 6	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	12 8	12 8	..	..	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	23 11	25 3	20 11	21 10
Anantapur	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 14	24 3	22 13	22 10	22 10
Cuddapah	11 13	12 0	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 6	10 6	19 0	18 10	*	20 5
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 0	26 11	20 0	20 0
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	*	*	*	*
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 10	21 10	23 13	23 13
Godávari	10 13	9 14	...	..	11 14	11 14	14 0	11 8	15 6	15 6	22 14	22 14
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	8 14	7 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 10	19 0	19 0	*	*
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	*	*
East Coast, south—												
Madras	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 10	11 5	12 8	12 2	17 5	17 5	17 13	17 13
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	*	*	13 3	12 8
N. Arcot	8 8	7 11	...	...	9 6	10 5	11 5	11 5	20 0	18 3	18 3	16 8
S. Arcot	7 0	7 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 0	20 3	*	17 11	17 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	...	...	13 11	13 5	14 0	14 0	15 14	*	15 3	14 8
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 8	12 11	17 8	18 14	22 3	21 0
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	12 5	12 11	12 13	13 3	*	*	*	*
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0
Bangalore	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	25 0	...	...
Kolar	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0
Hassan	...	...	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	..	...	...	...
Shimoga	12 1	12 10	...	...	8 15	9 7	12 14	12 10	28 14	27 5	...	...
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	24 0
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 0	7 0	...	..	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4

DISTRICTS.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—														
Malabar Coast—														
Malabar	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	19 5	19 5	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	14 3
South, central—														
Coimbatore	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	131 3	131 3	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	24 13	24 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—														
Bellary	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	23 10	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	*	*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vizagapatam	24 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 14	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godávari	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 6	12 8
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	27 13	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—														
Madras	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 0	97 3	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	20 10	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	23 2	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 11	12 5
S. Arcot	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	21 14	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 10
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madura	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—														
Mysore	27 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	14 0	14 8	64 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Túmkúr	34 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	29 2	36 12	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	16 13	18 14	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	46 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—														
Coorg	30 0	29 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 0
Aden	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1894-95 and of the twenty-three preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.

YEAR.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,87	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,68	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	.	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56*	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	3,01	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92 . . .	2,73	1,15	2,36	6,24	3,10	1,56	31	4,97	96	38	19	1,53	1,66	38	61	2,65	1,43	17	12,19	13,79	9,88	3,64	13,52	15,66	29,18	1891-92
1892-93 . . .	2,76	1,71	2,24	6,71	2,98	1,66	41	5,05	90	5	20	1,15	1,83	9	65	2,57	1,86	7	7,50	9,43	10,33	3,58	13,91	11,00	24,91	1892-93
1893-94 . . .	2,56	1,01	2,81	6,38	3,01	2,22	49	5,72	1,07	21	13	1,41	1,48	28	73	2,49	1,57	1	10,42	12,00	9,69	3,73	13,42	14,58	28,00	1893-94
1894-95 . . .	2,92	6,25	2,28	11,45	3,20	14,54	50	18,24	91	1,73	16	2,80	1,79	1,97	1,19	4,95	1,48	1,24	13,37	16,09	10,30	25,73	36,03	17,50	53,53	1894-95

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 21st June 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 329.—The services of Colonel T. A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th August 1894.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 333.—Mr. J. Kelleher is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th August 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th June, 1894.

No. 674.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remove from office the following Notary Public, whose appointment for the Town of Mandalay in Upper Burma was announced in Home Department Notification No. 1807, dated the 11th December 1888.

Mr. E. M Pascal.

No. 677.—*Erratum.*—In rule 10 of the rules regarding Notaries Public published in Home Department Notification No. 489, dated the 11th May 1894, *for* "January 1887" *read* "July 1894."

POLICE.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 338.—The services of Lieutenant W. N. Campbell, I.S.C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 156.—The Reverend J. H. Parry, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 22nd April 1894.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 158.—The Reverend A. S. Dyer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 7th July 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 1554—51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

In Form No. 44 appended to Rule 127 of the said Rules, after and below the words "Bodily marks" *insert* the words "Occupation in India."

SURVEYS.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 1724—114.—Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd July 1894, or such subsequeut date as he may avail himself of it.

During Colonel Strahan's absence on leave, Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Assistant Surveyor-General, will officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, the 19th May, 1894.

No. 180.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to extend the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to the Rampa country and to the Dutsarti and Guditeru muttahs in the Golgonda hills, being scheduled districts in the Gódávari district.

By order,

J. F. PRICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1894.

No. 987-*G*.—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, acted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, substantive *pro tempore,* from the 18th April to the 29th May, 1894, inclusive.

The 18th June, 1894.

No. 992-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 20th May, 1894:

Jemadar Pitha to be Subadar, *vice* Hirka, deceased.

Havildar Teja to be Jemadar, *vice* Pitha, promoted.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 1003-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Thomas Withey Cuffe as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 1006-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. A. Orme as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein.

No. 1015-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. A. Mactaggart as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

No. 2068-*I*.—Captain W. L. Conran, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 26th July, 1894, or date of departure.

No. 2070-*I*.—Whereas by agreement made with the Sir Desai of Sávantvádi on the 15th day of September, 1838, the Governor-General in Council possesses the rights of levying sea customs at the port of Bánda and of establishing nákas on the Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier and levying customs thereat under such rules as may be deemed fit by the British Government;

In exercise of these rights and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :

(*a*) duties of customs on goods imported at the said port or crossing the said frontier into the Sávantvádi State shall be levied at the rates prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments ;

(*b*) the provisions of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and of Act XXIX of 1857 (*an Act to make better provision for the collection of land-customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay*), so far as they may be suitable and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, are hereby applied to the said port of Bánda and the said Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier ;

(*c*) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Acts VIII of 1878 and XXIX of 1857, any of the Courts of the Political Agency in the Sávantvádi State may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court ;

(*d*) the said Courts shall exercise the powers conferred on Magistrates by the said Acts ;

(*e*) the administration of the Sea and Land Customs establishments at the said port and frontier shall be vested in the Collector of Salt-revenue for the time being of the Bombay Presidency, who shall exercise with respect to the said establishments the same powers as he may exercise for the time being in the Bombay Presidency, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 2071-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as applied to the port of the Bánda and the Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier by Finance Department notification No. 171, dated the 12th January, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into the Sávantvádi State, either at the said port or across the said frontier, of country liquor produced or manufactured in any part of the Indian possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 3142-*A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1894. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	IN MAY.		TO END OF MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Budget, 1894-95.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1893-94.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,12	2,35	3,83	4,13	26,57	26,34
Opium	58	51	1,11	1,07	6,39	6,63
Salt	88	79	1,67	1,61	8,63	8,22
Stamps	36	39	76	82	4,56	4,51
Excise	45	42	88	84	5,32	5,39
Provincial Rates	38	45	58	70	3,53	3,55
Customs	27	13	55	29	2,87	1,68
Assessed Taxes	8	9	15	15	1,61	1,60
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) . .	3	3	5	5	54	54
Registration	4	4	7	8	44	42
Tributes from Native States	6	6	12	11	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	34	28	63	60	3,65	3,66
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,59	5,54	10,40	10,45	64,89	63,31
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works . . .	— 59	— 60	— 76	— 77	— 4,18	— 4,26
Opium	— 32	— 45	— 68	— 1,06	— 2,25	— 1,87
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,98	— 1,83	— 3,91	— 3,76	— 25,93	— 24,53
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS . .	— 2,89	— 2,88	— 5,35	5,59	— 32,36	— 30,66
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 3	+ 10	+ 4	+ 24	+ 56	+ 43
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	+ 1	— 3	+ 2	+ 29	+ 41
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 52	+ 71	+ 96	+ 1,32	+ 4,30	+ 4,40
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	...	— 1	— 62	— 57
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 4	+ 6	+ 11	+ 80	+ 73
Ditto Issues	— 1,19	— 1,27	— 2,40	— 2,55	— 15,84	— 15,48
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 6	+ 12	+ 12	+ 3	+ 75
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 5	— 11	— 11		— 73
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,09	+ 1,02	+ 2,15	+ 2,00		+ 12,02
" " Issues	— 72	— 74	— 1,55	— 1,63		— 9,56
East Indian Railway—Receipts . .	+ 46	+ 44	+ 91	+ 84	+ 1,63	+ 4,47
" " " Issues . .	— 13	— 14	— 24	— 26		— 1,76
Ordinary Branches—Receipts . .	+ 10	+ 14	+ 19	+ 24		+ 2,23
" " Issues . .	— 49	— 50	— 1,12	— 1,14		— 7,47
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS .	— 32	— 18	— 1,02	— 81	— 8,85	— 10,13
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 5	..	— 9	...	— 15	+ 2,61
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 14	+ 6	— 13	+ 8	— 43
Exchange on Remittance Accounts . .	— 1,91	— 86	— 2,95	— 2,05	— 11,24	— 5,14
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,97	— 1,49	— 3,40	— 3,97	— 17,00	— 10,23
Other Debt Heads (Net as above) . .	+ 33	+ 37	+ 7	+ 78	+ 6	+ 96
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,57	— 1,84	— 6,31	— 5,37	— 28,25	— 12,23
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES . .	— 1,19	+ 64	— 2,28	— 1,32	— 4,57	+ 10,29
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	24,47	13,31	25,56	15,27	26,25	15,27
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	23,28	13,95	23,28	13,95	21,68	25,56

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 3133-*A*.—In the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 21, dated the 1st February 1894, published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1047-A., dated the 27th idem, it was stated that the official rate of exchange for the year 1894-95 had been fixed at 1*s*. 3¼*d*. the rupee, "subject to a revision hereafter if it should be deemed necessary in consequence of the actual rate varying greatly from the official rate for any considerable length of time." It is hereby notified that it has now been decided that the rate shall be revised quarterly during the current financial year, and that the Secretary of State has fixed the rate for the quarter ending 30th September 1894 at 1*s*. 1¼*d*. the rupee.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th June, 1894.

No. 3067-*P*.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from 10th July 1894.

Mr. R. N. Ray is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries, during the absence of Mr. G. H. R. Hart on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 3151-*P*.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from 15th June 1894.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 19th June, 1894.

No. 3088.—With reference to clause (3) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2679 of 26th June 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of 1st July 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that in each of the three months, October, November, and December 1894 (in lieu of the number of chests therein notified), 3,105 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which 1,595 chests will be Benares opium and 1,510 chests Patna opium.

No. 3089.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1895 not more than 37,260 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,105 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,595 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,510 chests Patna opium; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 597.—Lieutenant G. B. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th April 1894. (Joined his appointment on the 5th June 1894.)

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. DeC. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 599.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, Indian Staff Corps, 18th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 1st May 1894.

No. 600.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for four months.

Captain G. S. McD. Elliot, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. Conry, M.B., 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) till 11th January 1895.

Captain J. H. Smith, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 601.—The following extracts are published for general information:

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1894, pages 3115, 3116, and 3117.

WAR OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.*,—

General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Honorary Major-General Sir Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., retired full-pay, late Indian Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.*,—

Honorary Major-General James Mansfield Nuttall, C.B., retired full pay, late Indian Staff Corps.

General James Abbott, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

General Robert Cadell, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

General Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Horace Moule Evans, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis James Caldecott, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis Eddowes Hastings, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Charles McInroy, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis William Ward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Colonel on the Staff (for Royal Artillery), Bengal

Colonel (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) John Jopp, Indian Staff Corps, commanding a second class district in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) Edmund Henry Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Quartermaster-General, Madras.

INDIA OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

To be a Knight Commander.

Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch, C.S.I., Military Secretary at the India Office.

INDIA OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

* * * * * * * * *

Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India.

* * * * * * * * *

Major Ivar MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps.

to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

WAR OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army:

To be Field-Marshals.

General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, *Bart.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th May 1894.

"London Gazette," dated the 29th May 1894, page 3122.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 29th May, 1894.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Lalor is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 15th February 1894.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Alfred Cooper Lord is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th February 1894.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alexander J. C. Birch is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 602.—Store Sergeant Francis Mackenzie to be sub-conductor, with effect from the 12th April 1894, *vice* Sub-Conductor John R.P. Evans, deceased.

No. 603.—Store Sergeant Francis Maher to be sub-conductor, with effect from the 21st April 1894, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Jones, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 604.—Conductor Joseph J. Horton-Bennett to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Edwin Walmsley, office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be conductor, seconded;

Sub-Conductor Francis Naylor to be conductor:

Store Sergeant Robert T. Welsh to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 23rd May 1894, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 605.—*3rd Bengal Cavalry*—

Risaldar Mangal Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Bahal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Hanwant Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Dafadar Gulab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maluk Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1894.

No. 606.—*7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Adhar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jag-datt Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th May 1894.

No. 607.—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahawal-Bakhsh to be Subadar and Havildar Madat to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 608.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Debi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Het Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 609.—The following extract from the supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated 26th May 1894, regarding the extension to India of the grant of the volunteer officers' decoration, is published for general information:

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1894, page 3115.

WAR OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

EXTENSION OF THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION WARRANT TO THE COLONIES AND INDIA:

VICTORIA, R. I.

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, We were graciously

pleased to institute a new Decoration for the purpose of rewarding the long and meritorious services of Officers of proved capacity in Our Volunteer Forces in Great Britain;

And whereas it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies acting on behalf of the several Governments of Our Colonies, and of Our Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, that the extension of the grant of this Decoration for Long Service to Our Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire would be highly valued by them;

Now, to attain this end, We have extended, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors do extend, the grant of this Decoration to the Officers of the Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire under the same terms and conditions as those on which it is granted to Officers in Our Volunteer Force by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, except that in the case of India eighteen years' service shall be the qualifying period: Provided always that the power of conferring the Decoration upon an Officer, or of removing the name of an Officer from the Registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, shall be exercised on Our behalf with the same force as if exercised by Us, by the Governor-General of India, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, or by the Governor of the Colony or Dependency according as such Officer shall have served in a Volunteer Force of India or of such Colony or Dependency; and the name of an Officer so granted the Decoration or removed from the Registry shall be published in the Official *Gazette of India* or of the said Colony or Dependency, as the case may be.

And We do further Ordain that Officers who have given qualifying service in the Volunteer Forces of any portion of Our Empire shall be entitled to reckon such service as part of the qualifying service required for this Decoration.

And We reserve to Ourself, Our Heirs, and Successors full power of altering, annulling, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral,* this twenty-fourth day of *May,* one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) *H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 610.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

William Henry Arthur St. John Leeds, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 611.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick John Orchard Stephenson, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Brough, deceased.

No. 612.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mark Collins, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Spencer, promoted.

James Alfred Freeman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dowle, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 613.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick William Barham Taylor and George Charles Blaker, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 614.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Captain George Tucker Thomas (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service) to be Surgeon-Major under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

No. 615.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major William Coates, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 25th May 1894, to complete the establishment.

No. 616.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Oswald Baker (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Major Hugh Johnstone (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Captain Edward Lawrie (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

No. 617.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Simmons, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mulock, resigned.

No. 618.—*Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant William Rice Edwards (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service) to be Surgeon-Captain, under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 619.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Herbert St. John Mildmay to be Lieutenant, *vice* Macrae, resigned.

No. 620.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Handscomb Spencer to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. Y. Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 621.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Robert James Alfred Seymour Elliott to be Major, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

Captain Francis Loraine Petre to be Major to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 622.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major D. T. Roberts resigns his commission.

No. 623.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Francis Gyde Heaven resigns his appointment as commandant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 624.—Major H. E. Tyler, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Submarine Defences, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 22nd June 1894:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, attached to (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.	Second-Lieutenant H. N. Wilde	11th June 1894	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 22nd June 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Arthur FitzGerald Fenton.	Lieutenant	1st Bengal Cavalry.	11th March 1890.	Intestate	212 14 5		

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 260.—Mr. N. B. Copley, of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 2, of that Establishment as a supernumerary.

No. 261.—Mr. J. J. Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of that Railway in the 3rd Class of Examiners during the absence of Mr. R. K. Williams on privilege leave.

No. 262.—The services of Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th June 1894, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 263.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 28th June 1894, *vice* Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., who has vacated that appointment.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 264.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894:

Names.	From	To
Patterson, J. H. L.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
McInerny, M.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Keatinge, S. A. J.	Class III, Grade 1	Class II, Grade 4.
Keatinge, D. E.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.

No. 265.—Mr. J. W. Callaghan, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department, and is graded as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 266.—Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Local Administrations List, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 12th November 1893.

No. 267.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts of that Railway from the 6th to the 10th June 1894 inclusive.

No. 268.—Mr. H. Rigg, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 16th, 1894.

General Summary.—The advance of the monsoon current has given rain to the greater part of India during the week, but the amounts received in most districts have not been large. The heaviest showers were received in the West Coast districts, Burma, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. Very little rain has fallen in the Punjab, and the highest temperatures of the week have in consequence been registered there and at Jacobabad in Sind, where also practically no rain has been received. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces has been chiefly local in character, but it caused a large reduction of temperature, which has been from 3° to 6° in defect during the greater part of the week.

A depression commenced forming in South-Eastern Bengal on the 12th and had intensified by the 13th, and commenced moving westwards during the day. By the morning of the 14th its centre lay to the north of Jessore. It advanced about 200 miles westwards during the next twenty-four hours, and was near Chaibassa by 8 A.M. on the 15th. By Saturday morning it had moved as far as Sutna, its centre being a little to the south of that station. In its progress across the country it gave moderate rain to the districts over which it passed, but the falls were not as heavy as might have been anticipated. On Wednesday pressure gave way rapidly in Gujarat, remained stationary or rose slightly during the next two days, and fell briskly again on Saturday, when pressure was a sixth of an inch in defect at Surat and Bombay. The abnormal conditions thus established appeared to indicate the formation of a depression in that area, such as occasionally is formed on the advance of strong monsoon winds across the Bombay Coast, and hence the probability of more or less heavy rain in Gujarat, Mahi Kantha, and the Panch Mahals. But up to the end of the week no important change had taken place either in the strength of the winds or the character of the rainfall.

Winds have been fairly normal both in direction and intensity over the greater part of India, and temperature has been in defect in most provinces. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India showed a large fall as compared with that of the previous week, being 1·8° in defect of the normal, while last week it was 1·6° in excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had decreased in the Peninsula and Bengal by small amounts, and had increased in the Gangetic plain and Central India. It was in considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces North-Eastern India, Orissa, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Winds were still abnormal in direction at Bombay and Veraval due to the disturbed area passing across the north of the Arabian Sea. Temperature had decreased over the whole of North-Western and Central India, and humidity had increased largely in the North-Western Provinces, the South Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Rain had fallen on the coast and at several of the stations in the interior. Ratnagiri received 3·99 inches, Mormugao 3·73 inches, Goa 3 inches, Karwar 2·61 inches, Moulmein 2·15 inches, and several other stations amounts exceeding one inch.

Monday.—Pressure changes were irregular, and the distribution of pressure remained practically unaltered. Moderate monsoon winds prevailed on the West Coast, and were fairly normal in direction at Bombay and Veraval, the disturbance in the Arabian Sea having ceased to exert any influence on them. Temperature continued to decrease rapidly in North-Western India, and was 4° in defect in

the North-Western and Central Provinces, where moderate to heavy rain had fallen during the previous twenty-four hours. Rain had fallen generally over the greater part of India. The largest amounts were recorded in the Konkan, Central Provinces, Circars, Orissa, the South-East Punjab, and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ratnagiri received 5·39 inches, Saugor and Bombay amounts exceeding 4 inches, and Mangalore, Mormugao, Khandwa, Chanda, Chakrata, and Delhi amounts exceeding 3 inches. Several other stations reported falls between 1 and 3 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen over nearly the whole of India, the fall being brisk to rapid in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Upper Burma, and a belt of low pressure stretched from Sind to West and South Bengal. Pressure was in considerable excess in the Punjab and was in slight defect in South-East Bengal, where a shallow depression was shown with a feeble but well marked cyclonic circulation of winds. Temperature had decreased everywhere, except in Bengal, and was in defect over nearly the whole of India. Showers of rain were reported from all provinces except the Punjab plains, Sind, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces showers were local rather than general. Tavoy received 4·08 inches, Karwar 3·93 inches, Mormugao 3·93 inches, Goa 3·70 inches, and several other falls were reported between 1 and 3 inches in amount.

Wednesday.—Pressure had fallen rapidly in Bengal, Cachar, and Arakan, intensifying the depression in South-East Bengal, where pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch below the normal. Pressure was in more or less defect over nearly the whole of India owing to an accompanying rapid fall in North-Western India, where high pressure conditions had given way. Pressure was more than one-sixth of an inch in defect in Gujarat, and winds had a cyclonic tendency in that area. Temperature had increased rapidly in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but was still in defect over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain had fallen at Akyab (4·69 inches) and Chittagong (3·13 inches), and several falls of over 2 inches were reported from Burma and the West Coast districts.

Thursday.—The Bengal depression had drifted westwards, and its centre was a little to the north of Jessore. Pressure had fallen briskly in the South-West Punjab and Upper Sind, and a shallow depression covered that area. Steep gradients prevailed, especially over the Bay of Bengal. The threatened depression in Gujarat had not developed any further, but the winds continued to show a cyclonic tendency. Temperature was in slight excess in the Punjab and in general defect elsewhere. Chittagong continued to receive heavy rain (4·0 inches), and Barisal reported a fall of 4·43 inches. Light to moderate rain fell generally in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the West Coast districts, and Central India. Light local showers were also received in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Silchar, Rajkot, and Veraval reported falls between 2 and 3 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, and was normal or in slight excess in that area. The Bengal depression had moved about 200 miles westward with its centre near Chaibassa. Temperature continued in slight excess in the Punjab, and was either normal or in defect elsewhere. Rain fell generally in Burma, Bengal, the West Coast districts, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but the falls were not as large as they had been for some days past. The heaviest showers were 2·96 inches at Rajkot and 2·25 inches at Akyab.

Saturday.—The depression had advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the adjacent districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and its centre was a little to the south of Sutna. It had apparently partially filled up during the previous twenty-four hours. Pressure had again fallen briskly in Gujarat and the Konkan and was largely in defect in North Bombay, and winds had shifted at Surat and Ahmedabad, indicating a renewed cyclonic tendency in Gujarat. Winds were very light in Lower Burma, several of the coast stations reporting calms at 8 A.M. Temperature changes were small, except in Bengal, where temperature had risen slightly, and in the Central Provinces, where it had fallen

briskly. Rain was heavier in Burma and the Central Provinces. Falls exceeding 2 inches were reported from Tavoy (5·1 inches), Rajkot (4·57 inches), Saugor (4·36 inches), Akyab (2·45 inches), and Raipur (2·21 inches).

Temperature.—The Punjab received rain on the 11th, which caused a rapid decrease of temperature on that day and the day following; but, as practically no rain fell in that province during the rest of the week, temperature rose again, and was in slight excess of the normal on the last three days of the week. Temperature was also in excess on most days of the week in Sind, but in East Rajputana, where an unusually large amount of rain had fallen, temperature was reduced to largely below the normal. On the 12th the deficiency in this area for the previous twenty-four hours amounted to 7·7°. Temperature has been most largely in defect throughout the week in Central India and the North-Western and Central Provinces. The variations from the normal have been smallest in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Madras. The mean temperature for the week was normal in Burma, the Punjab, and Madras. It was in slight defect in Bengal and Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, and was most in defect in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berar, and Central India and Gujarat.

The mean temperature for the whole of India was normal on the 10th, decreased rapidly till the 12th, when it was 4° below the normal, and continued in defect to the end of the week. For the whole week it was 1·8° in defect.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

Province.	June 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—0·5	—1·6	—1·2	—1·4	—0·2	+0·3	—0·8
Bengal and Assam	+0·1	—1·6	—0·2	—0·1	—1·5	—2·4	—1·4	—1·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·5	—4·2	—5·7	—3·1	—1·9	—3·8	—3·4	—2·9
Punjab	+4·9	—2·2	—6·1	—2·0	+1·0	+1·7	+1·1	—0·2
Bombay	—0·8	—1·6	—4·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·1	+0·2	—1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·1	—4·1	—5·5	—5·1	—3·0	—1·8	—3·5	—3·4
Central India and Gujarat	—0·3	—3·3	—5·2	—5·4	—4·5	—4·8	—5·7	—4·2
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	—2·9	—4·2	—3·2	—0·7	—0·2	—0·1	—1·8
Madras	+1·7	—1·2	—2·8	—1·6	—0·3	+0·4	—1·1	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	—2·4	—4·0	—2·7	—1·6	—1·2	—1·5	—1·8

Rainfall.—The table at the close shows that every division of the country received rain during the past week. The largest average falls for the district were recorded in Tenasserim with an average fall of 15·73 inches, Arakan 13·69 inches, and the Konkan 12·79 inches. The rainfall of the week was generally in defect in Bengal, Oudh, Malabar, and Madras. The largest absolute excess was in the Konkan and Tenasserim, and the largest absolute defect in Cachar.

For the period ending 16th June the rainfall was in defect in Bengal, Central Burma and Arakan, Oudh, the submontane and north-western districts of the Punjab, Berar, Khandesh, Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, and Madras. The largest excess expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall of the period was in Kathiawar and Gujarat, where moderately heavy rain fell during the week, Karva registering a fall of over 4 inches on the 11th and Pardi (also in Gujarat) receiving a total of over 18 inches during the week.

Several stations in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Tenasserim, and Akyab have received large amounts of rain during the week. The largest amounts are the following: Rajapur (Ratnagiri) 23·63 inches, Colaba (Alibag) 20·45 inches, Thaton (Tenasserim) 18·92 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 18·37 inches, Rathedaung (Akyab) 18·22 inches, and Pardi (Gujarat) 18·21 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 16th, 1894.			Rainfall data from June 3rd to June 16th, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	15·73	10·66	+ 5·07	26·05	20·08	+ 30
	Lower Burma	5·12	4·23	+ 0·89	9·05	8·72	+ 4
	Central Burma	3·96	3·73	+ 0·23	6·34	7·80	− 19
	Upper Burma	0·56	?	?	1·73	?	?
	Arakan	13·69	14·35	− 0·66	18·64	26·65	− 30
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·13	5·71	− 1·58	8·99	10·14	− 11
	Assam (Surma)	4·18	9·50	− 5·32	16·36	16·84	− 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·97	4·00	− 2·03	5·01	7·52	− 33
	Deltaic Bengal	3·53	2·66	+ 0·87	5·74	5·04	+ 14
	Central Bengal	1·89	2·61	− 0·72	4·41	4·53	− 3
	North Bengal	2·37	6·52	− 4·15	7·78	11·07	− 30
	Orissa	2·81	1·68	+ 1·13	3·40	2·82	+ 21
	Chota Nagpur	3·90	1·85	+ 2·05	4·95	2·86	+ 73
	Bihar (South)	1·63	1·46	+ 0·17	1·65	1·85	− 11
	Do. (North)	1·85	2·26	− 0·41	2·96	3·13	− 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·19	0·97	+ 0·22	1·19	1·18	+ 1
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1·22	1·39	− 0·17	1·85	1·52	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	0·67	0·80	− 0·13	0·68	1·03	− 34
	Do. (North)	0·64	0·94	− 0·29	0·76	1·30	− 42
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	1·03	0·74	+ 0·29	1·10	0·92	+ 20
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·93	0·43	+ 0·50	0·94	0·62	+ 52
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	2·23	0·93	+ 1·30	2·32	1·47	+ 58
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·44	0·17	+ 0·27	0·44	0·36	+ 22
	Do. (Central)	1·22	0·24	+ 0·98	122	0·42	+ 190
	Do. (Submontane)	0·39	0·36	+ 0·03	0·39	0·62	− 37
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2·43	1·43	+ 1·00	2·43	2·31	+ 4
	Do. (North-West)	0·33	0·29	+ 0·04	0·33	0·47	− 29
	Do. (West)	0·37	0·12	+ 0·25	0·37	0·19	+ 95
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·14	9·18	− 2·04	16·47	19·21	− 14
	Madras (South Central)	0·60	1·56	− 0·96	1·44	2·76	− 48
	Coorg	7·50	6·23	+ 1·27	10·13	12·46	− 19
	Mysore	0·60	1·22	− 0·62	1·34	2·38	− 44
	Konkan	12·79	6·95	+ 5·84	17·10	12·57	+ 36
	Bombay Deccan	1·91	1·28	+ 0·63	3·78	2·95	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·92	1·19	− 0·27	2·36	2·65	− 11
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·51	1·81	+ 0·70	3·44	3·65	− 6
	Central Provinces (West)	2·05	1·72	+ 0·33	2·84	2·73	+ 4
	Ditto (Central)	2·19	1·73	+ 0·46	2·65	2·33	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	3·36	1·97	+ 1·39	4·01	2·87	+ 40
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	4·59	0·87	+ 3·72	5·22	1·36	+ 284
	Kathiawar	4·52	0·49	+ 4·03	4·55	0·70	+ 550
	Sind	0·07	0·03	+ 0·04	0·07	0·06	+ 17
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·51	1·65	− 0·14	2·04	2·92	− 30
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·92	0·72	+ 1·20	2·04	1·37	+ 49
	Rajputana (West)	1·52	0·51	+ 1·01	1·52	0·72	+ 111
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·45	1·13	+ 0·32	2·33	1·85	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·75	2·36	− 1·61	3·00	4·58	− 34
	Hyderabad (South)	0·41	1·12	− 0·71	1·14	2·00	− 43
	Madras (Central)	0·04	0·74	− 0·70	0·78	1·41	− 45
	East Coast (Central)	0·81	0·64	+ 0·17	1·25	1·33	− 6
	Ditto (South)	0·09	0·43	− 0·34	0·58	1·02	− 43
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·27	− 0·23	0·09	0·64	− 86

SIMLA, *21st June 1894.*

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rainfall good in Circars and seasonable on the West Coast; light showers in most other districts. Cultivation and sowing in progress generally. Most of the standing crops are good, but need rain in parts. Irrigation water still scanty. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient. Prices remain at high level, and are rather dearer in some of the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; more required in two districts. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in parts of ten districts and stopped in one owing to continual rain. Sowing general, but retarded in parts of four districts owing to deficiency or excess of moisture. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,127.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—The monsoon rains have commenced over the province, and present agricultural prospects are favourable. Cultivation is now general and well forward. Sowings of early rice and jute are nearly complete. The sowing of other autumn crops and of winter rice is in progress. Sugarcane and indigo have benefited by the rain in Bihar. The millets are being harvested with good outturn. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice is generally normal, except in the Eastern districts, where it is still high. In Tipperah distress continues to be reported from the Bramanbaria sub-division, and also to some extent from the Sadr sub-division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain has been general during the week. Preparations for the autumn crops are in active progress. In two districts sowings have begun. Supplies are ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain fell over the whole province. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops commenced. Irrigation of sugarcane and cotton in progress. Extra spring crops in good condition. Prospects of autumn crops good. Slight hail fell in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage has been caused. Cattle in good condition, and fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in Delhi, continue high in Umballa and Rawalpindi, normal in four other districts, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain has been general; light in the Nagpur country, and heavier in the Nerbudda valley and Chhattisgarh.

Saugor has again registered as much as 5 inches. In Saugor the numbers on relief works have risen to 7,700, of which 1,566 are men. In Damoh they have fallen and are now only 1,333. No gratuitous relief. Both districts continue to import largely, Saugor receiving 26,400 maunds at three out of the five stations in the district, and Damoh receiving by road 17,200 maunds. Cart freights to Damoh have nearly trebled. Prices remain stationary at Saugor, where wheat sells at 14 seers and gram at 18. In Damoh they have risen, and are respectively 10⅝ and 13¾ seers. In the adjacent districts they are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at 13½ seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 24, 24 and 22½ seers respectively. Prospects for the autumn harvest continue to be generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rainfall general, except in two districts. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop is general, but is delayed in one district by cattle-disease. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is almost completed. Transplanting and sowing of early wet-weather paddy progressing, and ploughing for main wet-weather paddy and other crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition, but some damage from floods is reported in one district. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices low with rising tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Weather warm. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice progressing. Tea backward in Cachar and Nowgong. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder abundant, except in parts of Sylhet, and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th June.*—MYSORE: Slight rain throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good. Prices slightly risen in three districts.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Sowing of rice commenced. Prospects of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle abundant. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Land under preparation for autumn sowings. Cotton sowing commenced in five districts. Fodder reported insufficient in Akola and Ellichpur. General rise in the price of food-grains in Wun.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall slight. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain fell in all parts of Central India during the week; more rain wanted in Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Autumn operations in progress nearly everywhere. Agricultural stock indifferent in Gwalior; in fair condition elsewhere. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Prices of food-grains rising slightly in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal; at normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations commenced in some States.

Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in four States, falling in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Rain at end of week. River rising. Reaping of barley commenced in some places. Prices still tending to fall.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather stormy with heavy rain. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Weather showery. Prospects good, but crops require more rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	9	475	335	...	...	...	9	475	335
Bombay ...	...	...	...	10,18,072	8,66,265	5,83,656	...	...	...	10,18,072	8,66,265	5,83,656
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,183	23,743	60,261	33,183	23,743	60,261
Bengal ...	8,060	9,713	7,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,060	9,713	7,085
N.-W. P. & O. ...	27,793	18,921	38,911	14,990	20,373	11,735	...	...	...	42,783	39,294	50,646
Punjab ...	...	13,156	5,224	349	4,150	8,215	850	44,632	25,602	1,199	61,938	39,041
Cent. Provs. ...	3,547	2,368	1,411	11,787	10,667	19,998	...	...	...	15,334	13,035	21,409
Berar ...	2,451	1,022	...	3,63,380	2,02,323	1,36,374	...	...	...	3,65,831	2,03,345	1,36,374
Assam ...	1,676	4,312	2,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	4,312	2,172
Raj. & C. I. ...	6,145	3,749	6,748	1,13,089	1,31,228	1,15,196	...	...	...	1,19,234	1,34,977	1,21,944
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,490	3	294	...	...	...	1,490	3	294
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
TOTAL ...	49,672	53,241	61,551	15,23,166	12,35,594	8,75,803	34,033	68,375	85,863	16,06,871	13,57,210	10,23,217
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bombay ...	...	...	...	4,25,982	6,87,260	2,26,636	...	...	...	4,25,982	6,87,260	2,26,636
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,656	82,110	1,47,134	1,41,656	82,110	1,47,134
Bengal ...	2,36,919	93,261	52,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,919	93,261	52,900
N.-W. P. & O. ...	6,17,198	2,87,347	1,30,969	3,03,180	3,349	...	...	...	...	9,20,378	2,90,696	1,30,969
Punjab ...	4,257	1,215	12,699	56,359	...	29,978	3,79,616	1,650	2,72,726	4,40,232	2,865	3,15,403
Cent. Provs. ...	969	15,172	378	12,34,480	6,91,108	1,72,165	...	...	...	12,35,449	7,06,280	1,72,543
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,63,968	12,134	12,000	...	...	...	1,63,968	12,134	12,000
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	1,266	...	...	2,26,371	1,96,480	31,618	...	...	...	2,27,637	1,96,480	31,618
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	2	1,223	...	...	...	...	2	1,223	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,60,609	3,96,995	1,96,946	24,10,342	15,91,554	4,72,401	5,21,272	83,760	4,19,860	37,92,223	20,72,309	10,89,207
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	23,054	21,050	...	...	...	...	23,054	21,050
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,59,584	3,14,232	3,48,516	...	...	...	2,59,584	3,14,232	3,48,516
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	3,93,868	8,94,066	5,91,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,868	8,94,066	5,91,101
N.-W. P. & O. ...	4,25,237	3,93,676	3,35,537	55,177	1,09,307	1,31,108	...	...	...	4,80,414	5,02,983	4,66,645
Punjab ...	1,477	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	1,477	82	...
Cent. Provs. ...	90,779	37,255	71,761	3,57,238	6,74,802	2,71,492	...	...	...	4,48,017	7,12,057	3,43,253
Berar ...	...	...	6,150	2,64,301	2,83,776	1,56,561	...	...	...	2,64,301	2,83,776	1,62,711
Assam ...	9,203	400	3,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,203	400	3,588
Raj. & C. I. ...	69,030	21,169	36,311	4,11,205	3,26,787	4,66,144	...	...	...	4,80,235	3,47,956	5,02,455
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	88,796	82,838	90,956	...	...	...	88,796	82,838	90,956
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
TOTAL ...	9,89,594	13,46,566	10,44,448	14,36,301	18,14,878	14,85,953	...	...	...	24,25,895	31,61,444	25,30,401
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	8	28	24	...	...	...	8	28	24
Bombay ...	...	...	...	50	21	18	...	...	...	50	21	18
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	515	534	480	515	534
Bengal ...	1,993	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	29	14
N.-W. P. & O. ...	37	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	37	3	6
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	11	554	291	11	554
Cent. Provs. ...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	7
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,030	37	14	67	49	55	771	526	1,088	2,868	612	1,157

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1894, and from 1st January to 30th April 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	27	475	2,544	...	...	..	27	475	2,544	Madras.
...	...	242	22,63,183	18,71,193	19,07,467	..	...	...	22,63,183	18,71,193	19,07,729	Bombay.
...	.	...	...	...	...	1,30,341	96,146	2,47,192	1,30,341	96,146	2,47,192	Sind.
37,260	49,440	27,910		19	...	.	...	...	37,260	49,459	27,910	Bengal.
1,29,679	1,20,074	3,14,888	1,16,880	1,89,811	2,31,383	..	...	...	2,46,559	3,09,885	5,46,271	N.-W. P. & O.
1	38,714	41,073	927	60,225	61,698	9,646	1,66,225	1,44,588	10,574	2,65,164	2,47,359	Punjab.
5,601	3,887	7,784	47,538	72,338	1,03,887		.	...	53,139	76,225	1,11,671	Cent. Provs.
9,345	1,306	4,034	12,05,694	6,73,949	8,86,916	.	...	...	12,15,039	6,75,255	8,90,950	Berar.
12,977	25,645	19,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,977	25,645	19,966	Assam.
8,385	8,603	23,502	3,79,024	5,16,092	5,63,091	...	...	...	3,87,409	5,24,695	5,86,593	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,844	1,365	703		...	..	1,844	1,365	703	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	474	40	..	...		...	474	40	Mysore.
2,03,248	2,47,669	4,39,399	40,15,117	33,85,941	37,57,749	1,39,987	2,62,371	3,91,780	43,58,352	38,95,981	45,88,928	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...		90	...	...		..	...	90	Madras.
...		...	7,16,659	10,90,299	4,66,895	..		...	7,16,659	10,90,299	4,66,895	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,01,121	2,33,518	6,37,150	5,01,121	2,33,518	6,17,150	Sind.
4,39,359	1,58,071	79,830	1	...		..	..	...	4,39,360	1,58,071	79,830	Bengal.
11,99,899	6,80,975	4,59,505	8,78,208	1,17,333	1,118	1,353	...	...	20,79,460	7,98,308	4,60,623	N.-W. P. & O.
8,093	1,215	1,88,123	2,57,275	12,250	1,87,097	16,05,376	41,925	16,06,881	18,70,744	55,390	19,82,101	Punjab.
3,285	89,757	27,797	22,24,312	14,98,153	6,78,244	...		...	22,27,597	15,87,910	7,06,041	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	2,95,191	24,994	16,332	...	...	...	2,95,191	24,994	16,332	Berar.
...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	..	...	...	Assam.
1,578	1,856	...	5,26,526	4,28,331	2,46,685	...	...	...	5,28,104	4,30,187	2,46,685	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	2	1,675	...	.	..	...	2	1,675	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
16,52,214	9,31,874	7,55,255	48,98,174	31,73,035	15,96,461	21,07,850	2,75,443	22,44,031	86,58,238	43,80,352	45,95,747	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	...	48,421	89,767	...	...	...	.	48,421	89,767	Madras.
...	...	...	6,79,961	7,98,208	12,39,839	...	.	...	6,79,961	7,98,208	12,39,839	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	550	7	...	550	Sind.
8,06,264	12,97,753	12,78,126	18	...	...	...	...	...	8,06,282	12,97,753	12,78,126	Bengal.
6,70,821	4,60,331	5,17,696	62,545	1,14,124	1,68,894	..	...	...	7,33,366	5,74,455	6,86,590	N.-W. P. & O.
1,477	...	686	..	115		60	12	611	1,537	127	1,297	Punjab.
1,42,949	52,404	3,03,095	7,60,111	10,50,400	8,58,587	...	...	...	9,03,060	11,02,804	11,61,682	Cent. Provs.
...	...	10,680	8,60,638	6,27,709	10,87,848		...	...	8,60,638	6,27,709	10,98,528	Berar.
10,857	1,722	4,497	...	..	...	...	...	...	10,857	1,722	4,497	Assam.
1,15,728	40,098	96,483	5,00,937	4,15,259	7,19,975	...	...	...	6,16,665	4,55,357	8,16,458	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,24,739	2,71,430	4,44,044	...	...	...	3,24,739	2,71,430	4,44,044	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	18	212	...	...	...	...	18	212	Mysore.
17,48,096	18,52,308	22,11,263	31,88,949	33,25,684	46,09,166	67	12	1,161	49,37,112	51,78,094	68,21,590	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	263	683	771	...	...	...	263	683	771	Madras.
...	...	...	374	368	388	...	..	. .	374	368	388	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	21	..	1,852	4,815	2,244	1,852	4,836	2,244	Sind.
7,450	6,190	6,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,450	6,190	6,574	Bengal.
3,864	549	3,144	39	141	141	...	...	...	3,903	690	3,285	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	248	5	3	1	1,842	1,774	1,591	1,847	1,777	1,840	Punjab.
...	5	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	10	Cent. Provs.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	Assam.
...	. .	...	549	571	620	...	..	...	549	571	620	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore.
11,314	6,744	9,966	1,231	1,789	1,931	3,694	6,589	3,835	16,239	15,122	15,732	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 9th June 1894. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 9th June 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th June 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st January to 10th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,50,848	643	1,683	10,21,646	608	2,39,53,69	2,58,42,39	18,88,708	
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,35,749	157	862	1,18,305	137	37,31,519	39,31,191	1,99,67	
Indian Midland	145	752	1,03,138	137	752	1,31,158	174	26,35,643	29,09,364	2,73,721	
Bezwada Extension	90	21	1,709	8	21	2,144		47,544	48,196	652	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	4,61,681	272	1,719	5,58,130	325	1,18,17,47	1,29,65,54	11,48,062	
South Indian	157	1,043	1,69,801	16	1,042	1,57,341	151	36,98,732	32,87,245	..	4,11,487
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,47,859	128	1,164	1,61,452	139	28,22,111	30,57,423	2,35,312	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	162	756	1,21,543	161	756	1,30,630	173	28,91,778	28,60,662		31,116
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74		16,388	73	215	16,760	78	3,72,692	4,60,904	88,212	
Pálanpur-Deesa					17	910	54		19,119	19,119	
Mayavaram-Mutupet					54	4,149	77		(*d*)33,95	33,950	
TOTAL	272	8,147	22,08,716	271	8,285	23,04,625	278	,10,71,18	,54,15,99	34,44,865	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	229	2,509	6,04,044	241	2,507	6,44,038	257	1,31,52,98	1,45,99,05	14,45,065	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,65,882	240	741	1,94,316	262	43,95,64	45,51,495	4,55,852	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	250	777	1,69,935	219	81	1,08,450	244	44,41,474	52,53,255	8,11,781	
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	15,240	122	125	16,070	129	3,52,983	3,52,975		
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,016	55	266	20,134	99	(*g*)84,432	5,62,714	4,78,282	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,22,500	168	730	1,25,123	171	38,67,060	34,50,484		4,16,576
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,174	56	25	1,730	6	26,504	26,157		347
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	5	8	282	35	8	484	61	11,037	10,946		91
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,84,382		5,215	12,06,645	231	2,63,32,12	2,91,07,08	27,74,961	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	610	1,490	9,05,281	608	1,490	7,13,480	479	2,18,06,98	2,11,24,28		6,82,696
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	3,56,675	774	461	1,13,000	590	83,91,482	86,48,505	2,57,023	
Madras	242	840	2,02,365	241	840	1,05, 14		46,81,822	41,57,587		2,24,235
TOTAL	525	2,791	14,64,321	525	2,791	13,21,194	473	,48,80,28	,42,30,37		6,49,908
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,893	47,57,419	209	16 291	48,32,764	297	,31,83,596	1,87,53,454	55,69,858	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	1 1	20,918	139	161	21,936	136	5,37,159	6,34,043	96,884	
Tarkessur	277	22	5,583	254	22	5,807	204	1,47,746	1,58,203	10,457	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,241	123		9,454	141	1,81,696	2,22,358	40,662	
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	11,043	142		17,465	224	2,31,446	2,46,893	15,447	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	237	51	13,415	263		13,559	260	2,74,845	2,72,204		2,641
TOTAL	155	379	59,200	156	379	68,121	180	13,72,892	5,33,701	1,60,809	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	58,651	176	333	61,326	208	3,41,524	13,91,911	50,387	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,233	95	13	1,510	116	32,273	33,205	932	
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	13,020	121	108	15,859	147	3,09,695	3,67,003	57,308	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	104	331	40,622	123	362	39,879	110	7,85,872	7,17,389		68,483
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	6,377	69	93	9,840	106	1,77,076	2,12,123	35,047	
Kolhapur	83	29	2,968	102	29	2,448	84	56,252	62,131	5,879	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,379	75	72	4,920	68	1,42,499	1,40,205		2,294
TOTAL	125	979	1,28,250	131	1,010	1,43,732	142	18,45,191	19,23 967	78,776	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	61,102	183	334	41,617	125	1,89,025	0,54,760		1,34,265
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	46	2,761	60	46	3,091	67	(*j*)25,502	73,797	48,295	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	21,444	59	364	24,200	66	4,17,947	6,31,072	2,13,125	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,998	85	94	9,985	106	1,50,186	,64,316	14,130	
TOTAL	93	838	93,305		838	78,893	94	7,81,660	9,23,945	,41,285	
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,089	50,38,174	279	18,518	,23,510	277	,91,84,339	,51,35,067	9,50,728	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakál-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Total earnings from 2nd April to 9th June 1894.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz*, 20th February 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total earnings from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

21st June, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X of 1894-95.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th June 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th June 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th June 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	602	1,634	10,50,848	643	1,683	10,23,646	608	1,07,92,354	1,12,93,926	5,01,57	...
Bengal-Nágpur	149	863	1,35,749	157	862	1,18,305	137	16,52,558	15,75,65	...	76,901
Indian Midland	132	752	1,03,138	137	752	1,31,158	174	11,92,194	13,55,215	1,63,02	...
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,709	81	21	2,144	102	18,323	21,80	3,484	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	261	1,699	4,61,681	272	1,71	5,58,130	32	53,66,254	61,11,122	7,44,868	...
South Indian	14	1,043	1,69,801	163	1,04	1,57,341	151	16,87,369	15,45,276	...	1,42,093
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	100	1,156	1,47,859	128	1,164	1,61,452	139	13,80,538	15,11,74	1,31,20	
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	13	756	1,21,543	161	756	1,30,630	173	13,35,026	14,09,36	74,33	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	16,388	73	215	16,760	78	1,63,104	1,97,91	34,81	
Pálanpur-Deesa	41				17	910	54		8,97	8,97	
Mayavaram-Mutupet					54	4,149	7		(*d*) 33,95	33,950	
TOTAL	250	8,147	22,08,716	271	8,285	23,04,625	278	2,35,87,720	2,50,64,955	14,77,23	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	232	2,509	6,04,044	241	2,507	6,44,038	257	56,94,07	63,52,97	6,57,99	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,65,882	240	741	1,94,316	262	20,30,146	22,31,30	2,01,15	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,69,935	219	813	1,98,450	244	18,39,56	20,62,542	2,22,978	
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	15,249	122	125	16,070	129	1,49,763	1,52,14	2,378	
East Coast (state)	66	91	5,016	55	266	26,434	99	(*g*) 56,82	2,91,78	2,34,95	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,22,500	168	730	1,25,123	171	13,81,398	12,32,297		1,49,101
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	49	25	1,474	59	25	1,730	69	13,230	11,765		1,465
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	282	35	8	484	61	4,647	4,975	328	
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,84,382	219	5,215	12,06,645	231	1,11,70,549	1,23,39,771	11,69,222	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	510	1,490	9,05,281	608	1,490	7,13,480	479	1,02,41,214	88,72,964		13,68,250
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	635	401	3,50,675	774	461	4,13,000	896	43,28,710	43,96,507	67,797	
Madras	238	840	2,02,365	241	840	1,95,014	232	20,33,571	19,28,962		1,04,609
TOTAL	449	2,791	14,64,321	525	2,791	13,21,494	473	1,66,03,495	1,51,98,433		14,05,062
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	15,893	47,57,419	299	16,291	48,32,764	297	5,13,61,764	5,26,03,159	12,41,395	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	20,918	130	161	21,836	136	2,56,200	3 12,542	56,342	
Tarkessur	253	22	5,583	254	22	5,807	264	69,673	73,654	3,98	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	8,241	123	67	9,454	141	1,07,376	97,857		9,519
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,043	142	78	17,465	224	1,06,696	1,08,427		269
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	236	51	13,415	263	51		266	1,40,588	1,40,162		426
TOTAL	161	379	59,200	156	379		180	6,82,533	7,32,642	50,109	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,651	176	333	69,326	208	5,89,879	6,64,405	74,526	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,233	95	13	1,510	116	14,275	16,683	2,408	
Rájpura-Bhátinda	129	108	13,020	121	108	15,859	147	1,50,670	1,78,595	27,925	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*i*)	95	331	40,622	123	362	39,829		3,42,096	3,26,084		16,012
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	75	93	6,377	69	93	9,840		82,984	92,544	9,560	
Kolhápur	77	29	2,968	102	29	2,448		24,458	31,612	7,154	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,379	75	72	4,920		69,893	67,482		2,411
TOTAL	115	979	1,28,250	131	1,010	1,43,732	142	12,74,255	13,77,405	1,03,150	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	118	334	61,102		334	41,617	125	6,13,523	5,00,445		1,13,078
Jetalsar-Rájkot	60	46	2,761		46	3,091	67	(*j*) 25,502	35,248	9,746	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	21,444		364	24,200	66	1,78,701	2,75,239	96,538	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	67	94	7,998		94	9,985	106	70,304		8,593	
TOTAL	81	838	93,305		838		94	8,88,030		1,799	
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	50,38,174	279	8,518		277	,42,06,582	,56,03,035	3,96,453	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 2nd April to 9th June 1894.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) Total earnings from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 21st June, 1894.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India,
EXTRAORDINARY.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

I.

[In the following Notification " Notes " means " Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes " Stock-Certificates " issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:

"This Note (or Stock-Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely:

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

II.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes "Stock-Certificates issued in lieu thereof" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
" " " 1st May 1865,
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:—

(*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55, on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight and a half pie per Rs. 100;

(*b*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(*c*) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pie per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

III.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that—

Until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*b*) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1526 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. E. E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A I. E E., Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, Coonoor, for improvements in block working, more especially applicable to Single Lines

No 177 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of ores.

No. 178 of 1894.—Henry Glass (Gardener), care of E. Eaton, 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C, for improvements in or relating to Iron Structures.

No 179 of 1894—Gerbacio Protacio Appleyard of Grafton House, Halifax, in the County of York, England, Gentleman, and Louis Pohlmann Foster of Heath Royde, Halifax, aforesaid, Gentleman, for improvements in Fasteners for stretching and for securing card clothing to the Flats of carding engines.

No 180 of 1894.—Willans and Robinson, Limited, of Ferry Works, Thames Ditton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineers, for improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus.

No. 181 of 1894—Jean Reuse of Enghien, Belgium, Sculptor, for a new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars.

No. 182 of 1894.—Daniel McGill, of Wellington, New Zealand, temporarily of London, England, Engineer, for an improved method of and means for the compression of air or other gases.

No. 183 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No. 137 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved Bakery to be called the "Universal Continuous Bakery."

No. 1527 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the

Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 196 of 1893.—David Morgan of Elizabeth Street, Launceston in the Colony of Tasmania, Engineer, for "an improved apparatus for flushing stench traps and other pipes and passages, principally applicable to water closets and sinks." (Specification filed 9th June 1894.)

No. 269 of 1893.—Albert Piperno, Engineer, residing at No. 87, Jaun-Bazaar Street, Calcutta, for a "Machine for pearling rice." (Specification filed 9th June 1894.)

No. 285 of 1893.—John Wallace of 27 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, Engineer, for "improvements in folding Camp beds and in the method of constructing them." (Specification filed 22nd March 1894.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th June, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,12,676	13	9			
				2,12,26,811	9	4
Public Deposits at Branches	1,38,14,134	11	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,82,45,263	5	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,85,070	0	2
Sundries				33,84,607	1	0
RUPEES				8,89,41,752	0	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,00,28,830	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,73,458	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,01,29,447	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				82,80,473	0	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,31,99,065	6	8
Balances with other Banks				5,90,009	6	4
Bullion				1,073	9	5
Dead Stock				13,01,788	2	5
Stamps				9,610	4	6
Sundries				16,53,655	9	3
				6,06,75,411	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,22,22,594	9	0	2,82,66,340	7	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,43,745	14	6			
RUPEES				8,89,41,752	0	1

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th June, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 44·6.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loans			4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1853-54.	Of 1893-94.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 31st May, 1894	49,600	9,73,000	10,22,600	10,85,013	25,93,600	2,91,86,700	14,85,05,000	3,52,63,700	1,77,75,400	23,44,09,413	36,000	13,000	1,28,100	1,77,100	1,36,800	31,200	23,57,77,113
Add—																	
Amount of 3/4 Stock transferred to 7/4 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,400	...	39,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,400
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1894 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1894 . . .	...	8,000	8,000	...	...	52,500	4,000	13,500	...	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1894 . . .	...	8,800	8,800	...	...	51,500	2,75,200	26,000	...	3,52,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,500
	49,600	9,89,800	10,39,400	10,85,013	25,93,600	2,92,90,700	14,87,84,200	3,53,42,600	1,77,75,400	23,48,71,513	36,000	13,000	1,28,100	1,77,100	1,36,800	31,200	23,62,56,013
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	39,467	...	1,83,500	7,20,600	1,05,500	1,800	10,50,867	...	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	10,61,867
Balance on 15th June, 1894	49,600	9,89,800	10,39,400	10,45,546	25,93,600	2,91,07,200	14,80,63,600	3,52,37,100	1,77,73,600	23,38,20,646	36,000	13,000	1,17,100	1,66,100	1,36,800	31,200	23,51,94,146

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Apl., 1894, enfaced from India 8,487 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,437 lakhs.
" 16th Apl., 1894, " 30th " " ditto 8 " ditto 47 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May, " ditto 15 " ditto 13 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 10 " ditto 20 "
" 1st June, " " 15th June, " ditto 4 " ditto 10 "

8,524 lakhs. 7,527 lakhs.
7,527 "

Balance against India 997 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th June, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1894.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 & 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Miles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash payment.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured. R a.	Coloured R a.	REMARKS.
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No 79	1″ = 4M.		40″ × 27	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1892.
Sheet No. 12 N. E.	1″ = 4M.		26″ × 17	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 23 N. E.	1″ = 4M.		26″ × 17′	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 25 S. E.	1″ = 4M.		26″ × 17′	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 90 N W.	1″ = 4M		26″ × 17′	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1891.
Sheets Nos. 105 N. E. and 126 N. W.	1″ = 4M		26″ × 17			With additions to 1892.
GENERAL MAPS.						
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind)	1″ = 32M.		32″ × 25		1 12	
India (with Hills)	1″ = 128 " .		27″ × 24		2 0	With additions to Railways to 1893.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
Upper Burma	1″ = 64M.		13″ × 9″	0 4		With additions and corrections to January, 1894.
Bengal (with Hills)	1″ = 80M.		9″ × 13	0 4		
DIVISIONAL MAPS.						
Allahabad, No. II	1″ = 4M.		30″ × 25″		2 8	Revised up to 1st April, 1892.
Pegu (Burma) Sheets Nos. 1 and 3	1″ = 4M.		40″ × 27″	1 0	1 4	With additions to Railways up to 1881
DISTRICT MAPS.						
Nadia (Bengal)	1″ = 4M.		31″ × 25″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to May, 1892.
Palamau (Bengal)	1″ = 4M.		34″ × 30″	1 8	1 12	
Bhamo (Burma)	1″ = 8M.		36″ × 25″	1 4	1 8	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL,—						
Sheets Nos. 221 and 247 . . .	1″ = 1M.		40″ × 25″	1 8	12	
BOMBAY,—						
Half Degree Sheet No. IX, North Sheets Nos. 42 and 57 (Rajputana) and 68 and 85 (Bombay) . . .	1″ = 2M.		40″ × 25″	1 8	12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Coloured.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*continued.*						
CENTRAL PROVINCES SURVEY,—						
Sheet No. 26 N. W.-1 (Part of District Betul)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet Nos. 23 S. E.-1 and S. E.-3 in one (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 23 S. E.-4 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 24 N. E.-2 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 24 N. E.-4 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet Nos. 34 S. W.-1 and N. W.-3 in one (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 34 S. W.-3 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 34 N. E.-3 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 35 N.W.-1 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4″= 1M.	1	42″ × 28″	1 8	1 12	
UPPER BURMA,—						
Sheet No. 263	1″= 1M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—						
Sheet No. 23 S. W. (8th Edition)	1″= 4M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 22 (5th Edition)	1″= 8M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—						
Sheets Nos. 1 S. W. (4th Edition) and 4 S. E. (4th Edition)	1″= 4M.	2	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 1 (4th Edition)	1″= 8M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
Mandalay and Environs (Extract from Sheets Nos. 260 and 261 of Upper Burma Survey)	1″= 1M.	1	30″ × 22″	0 8	0 12	With boundaries.
Mandalay and Environs (Extract from Sheets Nos. 260 and 261 of Upper Burma Survey)	1″= 1M	1	30″ × 22″	0 8	0 12	Without boundaries.
Calcutta, Sheets Nos. N 15, N 16, N 17	1″= 50ft.	3	30″ × 22″	0 8	0 12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
Kheri	1″= 8M.	1	16″ × 12″	0 6	.	Engraved.
Muzaffarpur	1″= 8M.	1	16″ × 12″	0 6	.	Do.
Puri	1″= 8M.	1	16″ × 12″	0 6	.	Do.
Lohardugga	1″= 16M.	1	16″ × 12″	0 6	.	Do.
INDEX MAPS.						
Relative Positions of Gold Mining and Prospecting Grants, District Katha	1″= 2M.	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
STATISTICAL MAPS.						
India showing Tracts under Rice Cultivation	1″= 64M.	2	40″ × 25″	...	5 0	
India showing Tracts under Cotton Cultivation	1″= 64M.	2	40″ × 25″	...	6 8	
India showing Tracts under Sugar Cane Cultivation	1″= 64M.	2	40″ × 25″	...	4 8	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Aden (Part of Arabia)	1″= 4M.	1	40″ × 25″	1 8	1 12	
Gold Mining Grants near Kyauk Paya, District Katha, Sheet No. 1	8″= 1M.	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Gold Mining Reserve on Na Maw Chaung, District Katha, Sheet No. 2	8″= 1M.	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Gold Mining Grants near Leksaw, District Katha, Sheet No. 3	8″= 1M.	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Kyaukpazat Prospecting Grant near Pa Den Gon, District Katha, Sheet No. 4	8″= 1M	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Man Daw Prospecting Grant near Pin Lon, District Katha, Sheet No. 5	8″= 1M.	1	34″ × 26″	1 0	1 4	
Portion of boundary between Nepal and the N.-W. Provinces along the Sarda River, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, and 3	2″= 1M.	3	34″ × 26″	1 8	1 12	
MADRAS FOREST SURVEY,—						
Anaimalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Thunakadaou; 2, Punachi; 3, Amaravati; and 4, Anaimalai; Udamalpet and Pallachi Taluks, Coimbatore District	4″= 1M.	16	40″ × 27″	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.		Coloured.		REMARKS.
				R	a.	R	a.	
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*								
MADRAS FOREST SURVEY,—*continued.*								
Coimbatore Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Bolamampati Valley; 4, Thadagam; 5, Gopaneri; 6, Kempam, Palaiyam, Thekkampati, and Kandiyur; 7, Nellithorai and Sundapati; and 10, Small Sholakarai; Coimbatore Taluk, Coimbatore District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
Coimbatore Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 8, Odarthorai; 9, Mothur and Peththi Kuttai; Coimbatore and Satyamangalam Taluks, Coimbatore District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	2	0	2	8	
No. 16, Tekadi Leased Forest, Palghat Taluk, Malabar District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
Shevaroy Hills Reserved Forests, Salem Taluk, Salem District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Block No. 2, Panjantanji, Dindigul and Melur Taluks, Madura District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″	1	0			
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 3, Biringikaradu; 7, Parayankaradu; 11, Bodamalai, and 13, Sigankaradu; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″			1	4	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos 6, Pannamalai; 9, Perumal Koilkaradu; and 14, Nachikaradu, Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″			1	4	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 8, Thopasamimalai; and 10, Memgilkaradu; and 12, Silakaradu; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	2	8	3	0	
No 20, Nagamalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos 1, Vattilapati, 2, Mannadimangalam; 3, Kodimangalam, and 4, Vikiramangalam; Dindigul, Madura, and Tirumangalam Taluks, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
No. 91, Nagaramalai Reserved Forest, Salem Taluk, Salem District .	4″= 1M.		27″ × 20″	0	8	0	10	
No. 10, Palni Hills, Northern Slopes, West Reserved Forest, Block No. 7, Karadikuttu, Palni Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		30″ × 22″	0	12	0	14	
Nos. 37 and 39, Kodangikuttu and Sendurai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos 1, Ottaran Kuttu; 2, Kaluvadimalai; 3, Vatamalai, 4, Mangalapattikaradu; 5, Sirangattupattikaradu; and 6, Malaiyandikuttu; Melur Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
No. 40, Rangamalai Reserved Forest, Blocks Nos 1, Rangamalai, and 2, Karumalai; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	8	1	12	
No 42, Rajadani Reserved Forest, Blocks Nos. 1, Ambukaradu; 2, Rajadani; and 3, Valayapati; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	0	1	4	
No. 31, Nallativanpati Reserved Forests, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″	1	0	1	4	
No. 32, Kondarankimalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Kandarankimalai; and 2, Kuchukaradu, Palni Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″	1	4	1	8	
No. 18, Sirumalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 3, Sirumalai, N. W. Slopes; 5, Sirumalai, N. E. Slopes; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M		40″ × 27″			1	4	
No. 36, Nadumandalam Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Methugamalai; 2, Nedunkuttu, 3, Sethur Nedumalai; 4, Chinnapattikaradu, and 5, Chittrakuttu; Melur Taluk, Madura District .	4″= 1M.		40″ × 27″			1	4	

T. A. POPE,
Offg. Asst. Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st April, 1894

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd June, 1894.

No. 1726-S.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, after consulting the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, is pleased to issue, under section 10 (2) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the following amended Election Rules for observance in the Ajmere Municipality in supersession of the Rules originally issued under his office Notifications cited in the margin.

1. No. 907-A.S., dated 26th April 1887.
2. No. 1588-S., dated 8th July 1887.
3. No. 2642-S., dated 13th July 1888.

I.—For the purposes of representation the Ajmere Municipality shall be divided into four wards which shall respectively return the number of representatives named below :—

(A) The city, sub-divided into eight sub-wards or mohallas, nine representatives, of whom not more than six shall be Hindus and not more than three shall be Muhammadans.

(B) The Kaisarganj, including Cavendishpura, two representatives, of whom one shall be Hindu and the other Muhammadan.

(C) The Railway, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

(D) The Suburbs, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

The City ward shall comprise the following sub-wards :—

(1) Madar Gate to Agra Gate, bounded on the east by city wall, and on the west by Naya Bazar and Purani Mandi, having one representative.

(2) From Agra Gate to the Delhi Gate, bounded on the east by Naya Bazar up to the Chaupar, on the west by Dargah Bazar, having one representative.

(3) From Naya Bazar Chaupar up to the Nalla Bazar *viâ* Ghiwala Gali and Gali Khajanchian, on the south from Gali Khajanchian up to the Dargah Bazar, having two representatives.

(4) Kayestha Mohalla, Purani Mandi up to Gali Khajanchian, having one representative.

(5) From Madar Gate up to Usri Gate, bounded on the north by Nalla Bazar and on the west by Ghasiti and Diggi Bazar, having one representative.

(6) From Ghasiti to Langar Khana Gate, including Nawab-ka-Bera and Raigar Mohulla, having one representative.

(7) Lakhan Kotri, from Delhi Gate to Durgah, bounded on the east by Dargah Bazar, and on the south by Nalla Bazar and Chauk Surat Ram, having one representative.

(8) Khadim Mohulla, Shorgar Mohulla, Durgah, Lakhan Kotri Silawat Mohulla and Indar Kot, having one representative.

The Kaisarganj ward shall comprise of Kaisarganj and Cavendishpura.

The Railway ward shall comprise all residing in the Railway lines.

The Suburbs wards shall comprise all others living in Municipal limits, not included in abovementioned wards.

II.—Every male inhabitant of the Municipality, who is not less than 21 years of age, shall be qualified to vote for the election of representatives for the ward in which he is registered as an Elector. Provided that he has been a resident of Ajmere Municipality for at least six months previous to the date of preparation or annual revision of the electorial list, and is—

(*a*) the owner of house property situate within the limits of the Municipality, of which the value is not below R1,500; or

(*b*) the occupier of premises whereof the rent actually is or the rack rent may be estimated to be not less than R150 a year; or

(*c*) a servant of the Government of India or of any Railway Company whose monthly salary is not less than R100 or whose pension is not less than R50 per mensem;

(*d*) being a resident of the ward is assessed to an Imperial or Municipal tax in a sum not less than R25 a year;

(*e*) advocate or licensed pleader or licensed mukhtar;

(*f*) a graduate of any University.

III.—Every person so qualified shall be entitled to be registered as an Elector unless he has been convicted of any offence or subject to any order of a criminal court which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, implies a defect of character, which unfits him to be an Elector.

IV.—No person shall be an Elector for more than one ward. Any person who is qualified under Rule II to be an Elector for more than one ward shall be at liberty to choose in respect of which of the wards for which he is qualified to vote he will exercise his privilege.

V.—Every Elector is qualified to be a candidate for election as representative for any one ward. Provided that he—

(*a*) does not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Board, or

(*b*) has not been prescribed by the Government from being employed in its service.

VI.—It shall be open to the District Magistrate for reasons to be recorded by him at the time to remove any name from the List of Electors.

Registration of Electors.

VII.—The List of Electors shall be revised annually, copies of the revised lists shall be published after signature by the District Magistrate, by being posted at the District Kutchery, the Municipal Office, the City Police Station and conspicuous places in each ward. With the list shall be published a notice stating that the roll of Electors will be finally settled on a specified date not being later than twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition, or removal from the list of any name or names, to present applications to that effect, accompanied by the reasons on which the applications are based, not later than four days previous to the date in question.

VIII.—On the date fixed under Rule VII, the District Magistrate, or some officer appointed by him, shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented, and shall amend the list as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

IX.—All orders passed by the District Magistrate under Rules VI and VIII shall be final. An appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate from any order passed under Rule VIII by any officer appointed by him.

X.—The revised lists shall be finally completed by 1st November, and shall come into operation on 15th idem, and shall continue in operation until a new list shall have been completed.

Nomination of Candidates.

XI.—Every candidate for the office of Municipal Commissioner shall be nominated in writing.

XII.—The nomination paper shall be subscribed by two Electors of the ward, as proposer and seconder, and by three other Electors of the ward as assenting to the nomination.

XIII.—Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same proposer and seconder may subscribe any number of nomination papers not exceeding the number of persons to be elected for the ward.

XIV.—The nomination paper shall be in the following form :—

Municipality of Ajmere. Election of to be held on the day of 189 .

We, the undersigned, being Electors registered in the ward-roll for the said ward, hereby nominate the following person as a candidate at the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

A. B.

C. D.

We, the undersigned, being Electors registered in the ward-roll for the said ward, hereby assent to the nomination of the above-named person as a candidate at the said election.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

XV.—Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid, shall be delivered personally at or forwarded in a registered cover by the candidate or by his proposer or seconder to the District Magistrate's Office, fourteen days at least before the election day and before 4 P.M. of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

XVI.—As soon as may be after the nomination paper has been delivered the Secretary to the Municipality shall send notice of the nomination to the person nominated and inscribe his name in a list which shall be fixed up in the Head Municipal Office.

XVII.—The list of candidates shall be completed by 7th December and shall be published immediately after that date, by the District Magistrate in the way provided in Rule VII for the publication of Lists of Electors.

Election of Candidates.

XVIII.—The date on which the elections are to take place shall be fixed by the District Magistrate and shall be not later than one week after the distribution of the lists prescribed in Rule XVII.

The District Magistrate shall fix one or more polling places for each ward, and shall appoint one or more officers to conduct the elections at each polling place. Provided that no person, not being a Gazetted Officer, shall be appointed as polling officer who is an Elector for the ward in which the polling place is situated, or is a candidate for election in any ward.

XIX.—The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M. It shall be competent for the District Magistrate to keep the poll open for two successive days at the hours stated in this rule.

XX.—On the day of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place, received a printed voting paper in the following form:—

Vote for the election of a Municipal Commissioner for the Municipal District (or ward) of

Name of candidate voted for	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter, with his number on the list of Electors.

In my presence.

Polling officer.

XXI.—Every Elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward.

XXII.—In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the polling officer; otherwise the paper shall be filled by the polling officer or by one of his assistants under his direction at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the polling officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXIII.—The polling officer shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose, or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction.

XXIV.—Each person whose vote is allowed by the polling officer shall drop his voting paper, in the presence of the polling officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal in the presence of the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality. Boxes for this purpose shall be provided by the Municipality. As the paper is placed in the ballot box, the polling officer shall check off the Elector's name in the ward roll.

XXV.—At the close of the day's voting the ballot boxes shall brought to the District Magistrate or to a subordinate Magistrate appointed for the purpose, by whom they shall be opened on the morning following the close of the poll, and the votes counted.

XXVI.—When the votes have been counted, the District Magistrate shall declare the result of the elections.

XXVII.—The newly-elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 1st April following a general election.

After a bye-election a member may take his seat on the Committee as soon as his election has been approved.

Penalties.

XXVIII.—Every person who—

(1) alters any roll list, or other document in contravention of these rules, or

(2) wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under Rule XXIII of these Rules, or

(3) practices fraud, intimidation, personation or bribery at an election, or

(4) obstructs, or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by a returning officer, or

(5) when a summons or notice in connection with an election petition has been issued for, service, or served on him, commits any such contempt as is described in sections 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, or 180 of the Indian Penal Code, or

(6) defaces, injures, disturbs or removes any copy, notice or other document fixed up under these rules on the Municipal Hall or in a ward, or

(7) being required by these rules to do any act, or take any proceeding, neglects or refuses to do or take it,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

H. F. WHITE, *M.I., C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
244	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date on top line) . .	Silver	1 8 0		These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th May, 1895.
	FOUND IN THE SIBSAGAR DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
249	Auranzib . . .	Silver	1 8 0		
250	Muhammad Shah . .	Do.	1 8 0		

G. DAVIDSON, *Major, R E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th June, 1894.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.

No. 20—Mr W. C. G. Barckley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th May, 1894.

The 23rd June, 1894.

No. 21.—Under authority of Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 1735—98, dated 22nd June, 1894, a portion of the 2 months and 15 days' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., in Notification No 986, dated 26th July, 1893, *viz.*, from 1st to 18th October, both dates inclusive, is commuted into special leave, under Rule 16A, Chapter V, of the Public Works Department Code.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT-REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th June, 1894.

No. 5-R.—Mr. F. S. Bell, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 20th June, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 13.—The following temporary promotio. in the Superior Establishment of the Indian

Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 30th March, 1894 :—

Name.	From	To
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th June, 1894.

No. 4212.—With reference to Military Department's Notification No. 486, dated the 25th May, 1894, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M B., I.M.S., Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer for Baluchistan, availed himself of the furlough therein granted in the forenoon of the 8th June, 1894, making over charge of his duties to Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S.

The 22nd June, 1894

No. 4282.—Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bolan Pass, is granted three weeks' privilege leave, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 4283.—Consequent on the grant of three weeks' privilege leave to Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan, Mirza Abdullah Khan, Sherazi, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 4286.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 443 F., dated 3rd May, 1894, Mr. Reuther, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, assumed charge of the Baluchistan Forest Circle in the afternoon of the 26th March, 1894, relieving Mr. C. F. Elliott, transferred to the Punjab.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 4296.—Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 4445.—Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer in Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th June, 1894.

No. 2219-G.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, Officiating Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 11th instant.

No. 2226-G.—It is hereby notified that Captain R A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, assumed officiating command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, on the foreneon of the 30th May, 1894.

No. 2228-G.—It is hereby notified that Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, from Captain C. H. Dawson, on the forenoon of the 30th May, 1894.

No. 2230-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 963-G., dated the 12th June, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes assumed the appointment of Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 26th May, 1894, and continues to discharge the duties of Wing Officer and Adjutant in addition, until further orders.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1894.

No. 18-A.—Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E., Assistant Engineer. 1st grade, is placed in charge in the Agra Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st May, 1894.

H. H. AUSTIN, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 31.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Vining on furlough, or until further orders.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 32.—Mr. J. G. M. O'Hara, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 32, with effect from the 15th July, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 1028-*I*.—Mr. R. N. Vear is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Isaac is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until Mr. Vear joins.

The 27th June, 1894.

No. 1063-*I*.—Lala Balmukund is appointed to be Deputy Postmaster, Simla, with effect from the 1st June, 1894.

No. 1069-*I*.—Mr. Yeshwant Ramchandra Sengit is appointed to be Superintendent, Postal Press, Bombay, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, *vice* Mr. Vaman Keshav, retired.

The 29th June, 1894.

No. 1094-*I*.—Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 28th June, 1894.

No. 1096-*I*.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, until further orders, consequent on the confirmation of Mr G. W. Schoenesman as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, and the appointment of Mr. Sufder Hussain, B.A., as sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade :—

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Manager, Money Order Department, Madras General Post Office, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th June, 1894.

Alexander, Miss Mary.
Anderson, Graham.
Beynon & Co. (Chemists).
Colley & Co.
Cross-King & Co. (Book-sellers).
Darling, N., & Co.
Earle, Lady E.
Hall, J. B.
Harris, Miss W.
Henken & Co.
Hoodok Badoul, H.
Juster, Ignat.
Kamar, L.
Kemp, J. P., & Co. (Book-sellers).
Madeley & Co. (Watch-makers).
McCoy, W. L.
Nelson, Geo. (Agent, West Indian Trading Coy.).
Newton & Co.
North-Western Trading Co.
Paxton & Co.
Ross, Mr. (Manager, Jute Mills).
Spencer, F. H.
Thomas, E. T., & Co.
Tilley, Mrs. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, C.
Bailey, G. W.
Barklie, R. Clegg.
Binder, Monsieur.
Brandenburg, Moss.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.
Brown, S.
Burgess, R.
Burno, Miss A.
Cohen, J. E.
Dame, Frank M.
Deighton, A.
Dight, J. T.
Dion, Mrs. N.
Doyle, Mrs.
Drewitz, H.
Dudley, Mrs.
Editor, I. M. Exchange.
Entwistle, E.
Eppenstien, P. D.
Fischelsohn, E.
Gaythorne, Miss D.
Glewis, G. M.
Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.
Gorman, J. C.
Griffen, Maurice.
Grossmann, John.
Harris, J. G.
Hewitt, W. R.
Higgs, J. A.
Higgins, E. A.
Howard, J.
Imhoff, A.
Johnson, Capt. T. S.
Kochler, Alice, Mrs.
Kolbe, Gotthold.
Liddell, F. A.
Lindgeon, Oscar.
Lock, J. G. C.
Mackintosh, G W.
Mann, J. C.
Marcowich, Miss Adela.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Mason, F.
Mellor, J.
Mertin, C J.
Michael, H. M. M.
M nck & Hind.
Minto, J.
Murphy, E.
Norton, F. B., Mrs.
Pitman, J. D.
Plunkett, W. S.
Randolph, C. G.
Rayner, Francis.
Redmond, W.
Reich, L. R.
Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Rowland, H.
Saunders, R.
Scotson, E.
Skuarcom, Jean.
Smale, J. A.
Speyht, Edwin.
Stephenson, P. L.
Stracey, Mr.
Stuart, Elyston.
Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Taylor, E. E.
Taylor, G. G. B.
Thorp, Henry.
Thurston, E.
Townsend, Mrs.
Treherne, F. H.
Ufford, Charles.
Van Tassell, Mrs. E.
Vodoz, A.
Walcott, R. L.
Wall, John.
Walshe, Mrs. N.
Watson, L. P.
Weilde, R.
Weiss, Max.
William, G E.
Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette
Bonderoff, H.
Brennan, J.
Crunet, M. K.
Fillatran, Paul.
Ostensja, Olaf.
Teall, C.
Vera, L.
Warwick, A. R.
Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office

Anderson, W.
Ascherfort, Mr.
Aldnam, C. J.
Allen, C. H.
Bignall, C. W.
Baldwin, W.
Beere, Alf. C.
Bailey, C.
Baker, F.
Carr, G. P.
Cole, Gnr C. 94185.
Cunningham, G. H.
Cohen, Anna.
Chrestien, Miss A. J.
Davison, Y. L.
Dundee, J. C.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.
Eidelman, J.
Fendall, W.
Gillon, Mrs.
Goldie, A. L.
Harding, D. Lyn.
Harrison, Revd. P. R.
Heller, Max.
Holdsworth, Mrs. E. J.
Harrison, J. R.
Harrison,
Howard, P.
Haw, R.
Hirsch, Jacob.
Inglis, A. R.
Johnson, Mrs. A. G.
Johnson, Charles.
Kadir Baksh.
King, Joseph.
Kanreuther, F. S.
Lad, B. P.
Leao, Capt. Am, D.
Longley, J., Mr.
Legat, Mrs. E.
Montanlord, L. P.
Mirza Wajid H. Khan.
Moorhouse, R.
Mork, Franz.
Melamed, Grief, Miss.
Martin, E. C.
Moore, Mrs. C.
Nunn, W.
Owen, Chas.
Pinchasik, S
Prato, Sign. D. O. H. Loone.
Pathiarun, H. O.
Patterson, P. W.
Rozezurick, Bellina.
Reiter, Mrs. Rebema.
Rosniskey, Mrs. S
Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Roper, Miss.
Storr, S.
Summers, P.
Spena, Reg.
Sieberg, O. H. O.
Sharpe, F. S.
Sandford, J. R.
Saunders, R.
Smith, Geo.
Stoffer, J.
Seed, W. G.
Thomas, Mrs. S.
Thomas, A. H.
Tate, Mrs.
Vaingartin, A.
Vaingan, H
Von Moos, C.
Vanspall, Mrs. M. A.
Wagner, Mrs R.
Wood, Rd. S.
Wilson, Lady S.
Williams, E. H.
Welsn, Miss E. F.
Williams, Capt.
Willcox, H. W.
White, Mr.
Wilson, Gordon.
Xydias, Ph.
Xavier, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th June, 1894.

Sircar, Rev. K. C.

The 30th June, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	3rd July	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	2nd „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	3rd „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	7th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	7th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th June	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	10th July	Per P. and O. Steamer *Bengal.*
Straits, China, and Japan .	3rd „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th „	Per Steamer *Landaura.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd „	Per Steamer *Malda*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th „	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	12th „	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or,	post free,	R16-12
½ „	R 8,		„	R 8-8
¼ „	R 4,		„	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „	৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮৷০
¼ শিকি „ „	৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪৷০

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Eastern Circle.

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4. The names of those candidates who have passed satisfactorily will be recorded in a register in order of merit, and they will be eligible for appointments as opportunities occur on production of a certificate signed by a Civil or Presidency Surgeon of their physical fitness in every way for the public service. No candidate, not already in Government employ, will be retained on the register after he has attained the age of 25 years.

5. A candidate will be required to produce the following documents *before* he will be permitted to present himself for examination :—

(*a*) satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age;

(*b*) a certificate of good moral character, attested by two trustworthy persons.

6. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply *by letter only* in their own handwriting to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Koila Ghát Street, and forward at the same time certificates (*a*) and (*b*) enumerated in paragraph 5.

7. Candidates who may be selected for examination will be so informed by the Controller, and advised of the date and place of examination. Candidates who may not be selected *will not be communicated with, nor will any enquiries made by them be replied to.*

C. F. THOMAS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle

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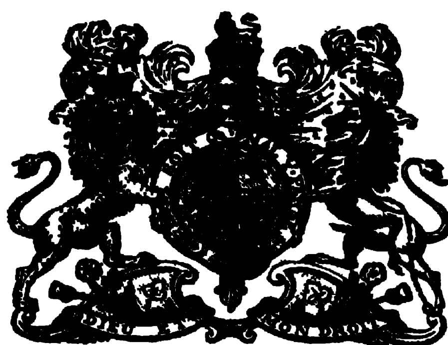
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

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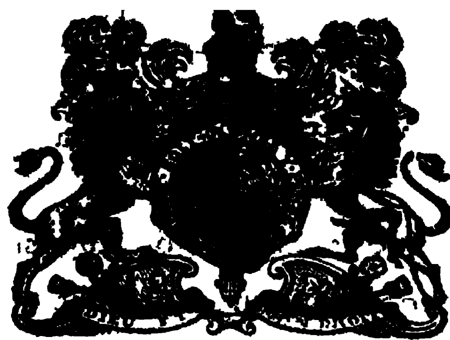
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The upper half of Government Promissory Note, No. 032661, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Laxumibai, widow of Yeshwantrao Gopalrao Mairal, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

LAXUMIBAI,

Widow of Yeshwantrao Gopalrao Mairal,

Of Baroda.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification " Notes " means " Promissory Notes of the Govern ment of India," and includes " Stock Certificates " issued in lieu thereof :]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

" This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely :

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894 ;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
" " " 1st May 1865,
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight-and-a half-pies per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(c) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pie per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (b) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 12th July 1894, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 29th June, 1894.

No. 385.—Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), officiating Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th April 1894.

SANITARY.

The 29th June, 1894.

No. 135.—The following Rules for Quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 15th June 1894, as a temporary measure, in the ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somâli Coast:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Hongkong shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague; and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as foresaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somâli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Hongkong shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somâli Coast from Hongkong.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 692.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Rampini, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th August 1894.

POLICE.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 352.—The services of Lieutenant G. L. S. Ward, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Officiating Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 27th June, 1894.

No. 1644—117.—The services of Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, F.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th June 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 2115-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Fulton Bourdillon to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 27th June, 1894.

No. 1037-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Davidson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

No. 2156-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications:

(1) Sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 1, the proviso to section 6, the words "or a prison situated in a Presidency-town" in sub-section (2) of section 11, and the words "The Governor-General in Council may for any part of British India, and" in section 59, shall be omitted.

(2) For the words "a Local Government," and "the Local Government" wherever they occur, and the words "each Local Government" in section 59, the words "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted

(3) For the words "the Inspector-General of Prisons" in section 3 (7), the words "the Inspector-General of Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," shall be substituted.

(4) For the words "British India" in the preamble and in section 59, clause (8), the words "territories under such Government" in sections 4 and 5, the words "the territories subject to each Local Government" in section 5, and the words "the territories under its administration" in section 59, the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

2. So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as applied the Prisons Act (XXVI of 1870) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is hereby cancelled.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 1043-*G*.—Mr. A. C. Hankin, Assistant in Central India to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th July, 1894.

No. 1045-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Scott as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

No. 1048-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edward Mosle as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein during the absence of Mr. J. H. Kruger.

No. 1051-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. J. Shaw as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab during the absence of Mr. G. W. White.

No. 1054-*G*.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

No. 2164-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3478-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following sessions case pending before the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Sessions Case { Empress (on the complaint of C. Durant), *versus* B. Venkatram Iyengar.

No. 2168-*I*.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) as extended by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May, 1890, to that part of the Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway which lies within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438), and No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190), declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this notification), with effect from the dates which they bear respectively to the railway administration of the said section of the North-Western Railway.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 3167-*P*.—The services of Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the expiration of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 3041-P., dated 15th June 1894.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 3204-*P*.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of May 1894 are notified :

With effect from 1st May 1894,—

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 3rd and up to 8th May 1894,—

Mr. D. J Burbridge to officiate in Class III of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 10th May 1894,—

Mr F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II ;
Mr. A H. Anthony to officiate in Class III ;
Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class IV ; and
Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 22nd May 1894,—

Mr. G. E. Manisty to officiate in Class I and
Mr. J. C. E Branson to officiate in Class II of Accountants General ;
Mr. F. C Harrison to officiate in Class I ;
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class II ;
Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in Class III ;
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in Class IV ; and
Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 3183-*Ex*.

The 26th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in this Department, No. 661-P., dated the 6th February 1894, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to officers of Government in Foreign Service.

The Governor General in Council directs that paragraph 3 of the Resolution read in the preamble, ruling that exchange compensation allowance to an officer in Foreign Service of the first kind should be calculated on assumed pay, and in other cases on the actual sanctioned salary of the officer, be cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

(Original papers returned to the Public Works Department)

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 625.—*5th Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant C. R. Harbord, officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, to be wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant M F. A. Sexton, deceased, with effect from the 29th May 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 626.—With reference to G G. O. No. 234 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 17th January 1894.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 627.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 20th April 1894:

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Colonel E. C. Markey, C.B, Army Medical Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 628.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

John Shaw Kemball, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—7th October 1892.

Leslie Cockburn Jones, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—7th January 1893.

No. 629.—Lieutenant Edward Cottingham Creagh, South Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 630.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th June 1894:

Herbert Edward Benson.

William Warnett Turner.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 631.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major J. M. T. Badgley, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, for three months. Pension service—21st year commenced 3rd October 1893.

Captain C. H. Powell, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 25th June 1894.

No. 632.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. F. Napier, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 8th December 1893.

No. 633.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. T. Pease, Civil Veterinary Department (on probation), Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department in India, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British army serving in India, agreeably to article 706, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c) for three months.

Captain A. G. Peyton, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 9th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for seven days.

Lieutenant C. T. W. Forth, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant G. S. Worsley, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant J. L. W. ffrench Mullen, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor A. W. Shepherd, Ordnance Department, chief clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 635.—Colonel T. A. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating civil employ on 29th August 1894, under article 756 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 636.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 1st June 1894, page 3192.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 1st June, 1894.

* * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—The undermentioned officers to be Second-Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd June 1894 :

Lieutenant William Desmond Villiers-Stuart, from 4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Francis Adams, from 3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Second-Lieutenant Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux (University Candidate), from 1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

"London Gazette," dated the 5th June 1894, pages 3256 and 3257.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 5th June, 1894.

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MEMORANDA.

The officer of the Bengal establishment granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Gazette of 27th February 1894 should have been described as *Deputy* Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Jameson.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894.

Lieutenant-General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., to be General. Dated 1st April 1894

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894:

William Gordon, C.I.E.
Charles Lyons-Montgomery.
Edmond Frederick Waterman.
Frederick Schneider.
Charles Hight.
George Pringle.
Richard Harte Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.
Sir John Doran, K.C.B.
Hugh Rose.
John Gray Touch.
Charles Thompson.
Alexander Carnegy, C.B.
William Robert Houghton.
Lewis William Buck.
Augustus Becher Marsack.
Charles Scott Elliot.
Harry Cortlandt Anderson.
Herbert Henderson James.
John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, C.B.
Arthur Drury.
George Scougall Macbean, C.B.
William George Mainwaring, C.I.E.
William Anthony Gib, C.B.
George William Fraser
Hungerford Meyer Boddam.
William Chase Parr.
Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K.C.B.
George Crommelin Hankin, C.B.
Abraham Charles Bunbury.
Francis Dawson, C.B.
George Forbes Hogg, C.B.
Frederick Roome, C.B.
Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, C.B.
Howard Codrington Dowker, C.B.
Mangles James Brander.
James Michael, C.S.I.
Andrew Robert Clephane.
Charles Henry Hall.
Edward Owen Leggatt.
Richard Alexander Moore.
Charles Edward Bates.
John Miles.
William Charles Robert Mylne.
John Wood Rideout.
Walter Theodore Chitty.
Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner.
James Kempt Couper.
William James Pratt Barlow.
Reginald Quintin Mainwaring.
Augustus Kirkwood Comber.
Frederick Cortlandt Anderson.
Montgomery Hunter.
Edward Dandridge.
Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
William Bannerman, C.B.
Thomas Spence Hawks.
Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew.

Major-General William Henry Whitlock to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 1st April 1894.

Colonel George Robertson Hennessy, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 1st April 1894.

Colonel Henry W. Gordon is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 21st May 1894.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to be General. Dated 1st April 1894.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1894:

James Gathorne Cookson, Madras Cavalry.

Patrick George Scot, Bengal Infantry (since deceased).

Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry.

William Martin Cafe, V C., Bengal Infantry.

John March Earle, Bengal Infantry.

Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

George Smart, Madras Infantry.

James Cadogan Parkinson Baillie, Bengal Infantry.

Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry.

William Butler Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry.

Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry.

William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry.

James Blair, V C., C B, Bombay Cavalry.

Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894

Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, C.B, Bombay Infantry.

John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals Dated 1st April 1894.

Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, K.C.B, C S I, Bengal Infantry (Supernumerary).

Albert Joseph Howes, Madras Infantry.

Frederick Dormer Plowden, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st April 1894.

Charles Donald Macleod, Bombay Infantry.

Henry St. George Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Sir James Johnstone, K C S I., Bengal Infantry.

William Astell Franks, Bengal Infantry

Horace Kendal Bushe, Bombay Infantry.

William Edward Delves Broughton, Bengal Infantry.

Frank Beeching, Madras Infantry.

William Howey, Bengal Infantry.

David Robertson, Bengal Infantry.

James May, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894:

C. D. Macleod, Bombay Infantry.

H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Sir J. Johnstone, K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.

W. A. Franks, Bengal Infantry.

H. K. Bushe, Bombay Infantry.

W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry.

F. Beeching, Madras Infantry.

W. Howey, Bengal Infantry.

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 637—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles John Lewis Stuart,—27th June 1894.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 638—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 26th June 1894.

Colonel Joseph Barnard Smith.

Colonel Theophilus Higginson

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 639.—In accordance with the Royal Warrant dated 12th March 1894, the undermentioned senior Assistant Surgeons are granted (subject to Her Majesty's approval) honorary rank, with effect from the 12th March 1894, but to rank for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to their honorary military rank from the dates given below.

As Honorary Surgeon-Majors.

Thomas Henry Hill,—10th March 1892.

James Forsyth,—12th October 1893.

As Honorary Surgeon-Captains.

Henry Charles Hodgkins,—28th May 1886.

Charles Cordell,—28th May 1886.

William Wade,—18th June 1889.

John Hamilton,—29th August 1891.

Henry James Miller,—3rd September 1891.

John Fitzpatrick,—4th September 1891.

William Marcus Mitchell,—1st September 1892.

Richard Francis Knight,—31st August 1893.

George Alexander Hottinger,—12th March 1894.

Robert Johnson,—12th March 1894.

Joseph Holmes,—12th March 1894.

James Barker,—12th March 1894.

Henry Isaac Finnamore,—12th March 1894.

As Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenants.

George Thornhill Leopold,—16th July 1885.
James McNaught,—27th March 1890.
Thomas Davis,—16th January 1891.
Patrick Barrett,—15th July 1891.
George Henry Campbell,—19th August 1891.
William Henry Lewty,—5th October 1891.
Richard Michael Blaker,—8th March 1892.
Alfred Birthright Eates,—25th July 1892.
Charles Pierce,—22nd October 1892.
James Munrowd,—17th December 1892.
Edward Swainson,—29th August 1893.
John Reid,—3rd December 1893.
George Francis Fox,—22nd February 1894.
Jeremiah Edmund Campbell,—24th February 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 640.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 641.—*3rd Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Farman Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Wali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th June 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 642 —Major John George Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 643.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 395 of 1894, it is notified that the undermentioned sepoys of the Hyderabad Contingent have been granted medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1895 under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1217, Sepoy Yellyah, 3rd Infantry.
No. 1306, Sepoy Kristnyah, 3rd Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 644.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Herbert Edwardes Cox, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Inglis, promoted.

Morrice Macgregor Halliday, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 645.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Arthur Henry Templer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th May 1893, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 646.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant William Arbuthnot Inglis to be Lieutenant, *vice* Crookshank, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 647.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Lieutenant R. R. G. Crookshank resigns his commission.

No. 648.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant C. S. Prebble resigns his commission.

No. 649.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant N. H. Matheson resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 650.—Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 29th April 1894, in terms of paragraph 5, clause 16, India Army Circulars, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 651.—In G. G. O. No. 223 of 1894, with reference to the promotion of Captain S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, from "attached" to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *for* "15th January 1894" *read* "16th January 1894." (G. G. O. No. 566 of 1894 is cancelled.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 39.—Mr. F. McCulloch, Builder's Foreman, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed Chief Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard (on probation), *vice* Mr. T. G. Bailey, transferred to Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 40.—Commander R. D. P. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th June 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1894.

No. 269.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. E. Hilton, or until further orders.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 270.—Baboo Jadub Lall Dutt, Accountant, 1st Grade, and honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), during the absence of Mr. W. E. Durant on privilege leave.

No. 271.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 92, dated 11th March 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in Railway Despatch No. 15 Railway, dated 8th February 1894, accorded sanction to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,72,595 of the cost of the construction of the Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch of the Assam-Behar Section, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 272.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified.

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Prem Chund Chandu Lal	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	5th February 1894.
Mittra, Rajeswar	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	8th February 1894.
Stanley, L. G. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	13th March 1894.
Sweet, W. McM. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	23rd March 1894.
Clancey, D. J. . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd May 1894.

No. 274.—Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th March 1894.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 275.—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway.

No. 276.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Names.	From	To
Buckland, H. H.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Fouracres, C. L. S. . . .	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 273.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Kenyon, E. A. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	10th May 1894.
Hill, A. P. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	14th May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894.

General Summary.—The depression which at the close of last week had advanced as far as Sutna continued to move in a westerly direction, and by Sunday morning its centre was near Neemuch, where pressure was a sixth of an inch in defect. It apparently filled up during the next twenty-four hours after giving light to moderate rain to the western districts of the Central Provinces. The heaviest fall, however, was only 2·56 inches at Neemuch. The low pressure area in Gujarat, referred to in last week's summary, filled up the same day. What would appear to have been an entirely independent depression appeared covering Rajputana simultaneously with the disappearance of the depression from the Bay. By Tuesday morning this depression had advanced to the North and East Punjab, and a central depression area, in which pressure was nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect, lay along the foot of the hills between Sialkot, Lahore, and Ludhiana. Heavy rain fell in the area of the disturbance, Lahore reporting a total of 5·32 inches on the 19th and 20th, Chakrata 6·77 inches, Mussooree 4·89 inches, and Simla 4·20 inches. But the depression filled up during the next twenty-four hours, and during the rest of the week there was practically no rain in the Punjab plains and only local showers in the hills. Indications of possibly disturbed weather in the Bay showed themselves on the 17th and 18th, which on the 19th developed into a very shallow depression in Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The depression continued to develop slowly, and on the 21st had commenced to move in a west-north-west direction. It passed through Orissa, and had advanced as far

as Chota Nagpur by the close of the week. As in the case of the similar depression last week, the rainfall it gave rise to was small in amount, and the winds, though cyclonic in direction, were very feeble in intensity.

The rainfall of the week was mainly determined by the depressions above mentioned. The Bombay monsoon current showed a decided falling off on the West Coast, which was most noticeable in the Konkan; and the Central Provinces and Malabar were the only provinces to which it gave moderately heavy rain during the week. In North-Eastern India there was very little rain at the commencement of the week, but on the development of the cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay rainfall increased, and by Saturday morning fairly general rain was falling in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Chota Nagpur.

Temperature was in defect in most provinces, and the mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1·9° below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly in the western districts of the Central Provinces, to which the depression of last week had advanced. Pressure continued in considerable defect in Gujarat and North Bombay. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the depression area and showed a cyclonic tendency in Gujarat, but elsewhere were fairly normal in direction and intensity. Rain amounting to more than two inches was reported from Ratnagiri (6·52 inches), Mercara (2·33 inches), Belgaum (2·13 inches), and Neemuch (2·56 inches).

Monday.—Pressure had fallen by large amounts in the Punjab and North Rajputana, and a shallow depression was shown covering Rajputana. Pressure had increased briskly in Gujarat and slightly in Central India, and the Bay of Bengal depression had apparently filled up. Winds were much lighter on the Bombay Coast and had shifted in direction, indicating that the Bombay monsoon current had fallen off in strength. Rain had fallen generally over the greater part of India, but the falls were chiefly small in amount. Jalpaiguri received 4·7 inches, Moulmein 2·48 inches, Akyab 2·21 inches, and Ahmedabad 2·75 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had given way rapidly in the North and East Punjab, and a depression, with pressure nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect, lay along the foot of the hills between Sialkot, Lahore, and Ludhiana, giving heavy rain at Lahore, Sialkot, and the contiguous hill stations. Pressure had also given way briskly in Orissa and Ganjam, and a very shallow depression was shown in Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Strong winds were blowing at the Upper India hill stations and on the Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts. The heaviest reported falls of rain were—at Lahore 4·94 inches, Tavoy 4·46 inches, Bickaneer 4·36 inches, Sialkot 2·8 inches, Chakrata 2·23 inches, Hazaribagh 2·29 inches, Mercara 2·15 inches, Roorkee 2·02 inches, and Ludhiana 2·01 inches.

Wednesday.—A very rapid increase of pressure had taken place in Upper India, and the Punjab depression had completely filled up. Pressure continued to decrease in Orissa and had also fallen in South-West Bengal, and the depression of the day before was shown covering the north-west angle of the Bay and Orissa. Winds continued feeble on the Konkan Coast. Heavy rain fell in Malabar, but only light showers in the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Heavy rain was again reported from the depression area in Upper India, Chakrata receiving 4·54 inches, Mussooree 3·52 inches, Simla 2·62 inches, and Dehra Dun 2·35 inches. The most noteworthy falls in other parts of India were Moulmein 6·88 inches, Calicut 4·78 inches, Silchar 4·57 inches, Mangalore 3·56

inches, Diamond Island 3·25 inches, and amounts exceeding two inches at Mercara, Balasore, and Tavoy.

Thursday.—The depression in the north of the Bay had developed slightly, and its centre was probably between Saugor Island and False Point. Moderate to heavy rain was received in Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces, East Deccan, North Madras, and Malabar; but practically no rain fell over the whole of North-Western and Central India and North Bombay. Moulmein received 3·25 inches, and Rangoon, Diamond Island, Silchar, Sibsagar, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Pachmarhi amounts exceeding two inches.

Friday.—Pressure had changed almost everywhere by only small amounts. The depression in North-Eastern India had advanced across the coast into Orissa, but it lacked concentration, its central depression area being characterized by great uniformity of pressure. Rain had fallen in only small amounts at most stations, the principal falls being Sibsagar 4·02 inches and Pachmarhi 2·04 inches. No other stations had received as much as two inches.

Saturday.—The depression had advanced as far as Chota Nagpur, but was not of much importance, as it continued to be of a diffused and feeble character. Pressure had increased briskly in the North and East Punjab and also in South Bengal, but elsewhere its changes were small and unimportant. The Bombay monsoon current was again feeble, and gave fairly general rain only in the Central Provinces. General rain had fallen in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the Upper India hill districts. Moulmein received 4·05 inches, Kindat 3·75 inches, Lucknow 3·37 inches, Mussooree 3·02 inches, Nagpur 2·85 inches, Murree 2·45 inches, and Dehra Dun 2·3 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

Province.	June 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	+1·7	+1·2	+0·7	—2·1	—1·1	—0·2	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	—0·5	+0·2	+1·1	+1·7	+1·1	—0·9	—1·8	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3·5	—3·6	—3·2	—5·9	—1·4	—1·2	—5·4	—3·5
Punjab	—1·7	—5·5	—8·5	—7·5	—3·5	+1·0	—0·4	—3·7
Bombay	+0·5	—0·8	+0·4	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+1·2	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—5·1	—1·8	—2·0	—0·7	—5·0	—6·3	—7·8	—4·1
Central India and Gujarat	—3·9	—5·6	—4·1	—3·6	—2·8	—1·5	—2·8	—3·3
Sind and Rajputana	—0·3	—4·4	—7·5	—3·4	—2·2	—0·5	—1·0	—2·8
Madras	—0·1	+1·1	+1·7	+1·0	—2·9	—3·0	—1·4	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	—1·6	—2·1	—2·4	—1·9	—2·0	—1·4	—2·2	—1·9

Temperature has been steadily in defect throughont the week in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. Temperature has risen during the week to nearly normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Bombay, and was less in defect in Central India than it was last week. The heavy rain received in the Punjab at the commencement of the week reduced the temperature of that province to largely below the normal, the deficiency on the 19th and 20th amounting to more than 7° and 8°; but

with the cessation of rain temperature rose rapidly, and on the 22nd was. 1° in excess. The mean temperature of the week was normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bombay, and Madras, and in moderate to considerable defect in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. The defect was largest in the Central Provinces and Berar, where rain fell on every day of the week, the temperature being lowest at the close of the week, when the rainfall was heaviest.

For the whole of India the mean temperature was more or less in defect every day, the deficiency for the whole week amounting to 1·9°.

Rainfall.—The depression at the foot of the Punjab hills at the commencement of the week gave heavy rain to the Punjab, especially in the submontane and hill districts. The North-Western Provinces also had more rain than usual, but, unlike the Punjab, the rainfall was distributed throughout the week, there being only one day on which practically no rain fell. Heavy rain fell locally in the Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, and Malabar, but taken generally the rainfall on the West Coast fell off in amount considerably during the week. The Bombay monsoon current, however, continued to give good general rain to the Central Provinces and Berar, rain having fallen at every rain-gauge station in this area; but none of them reported any very heavy falls. In Bengal the rainfall of the week was generally in defect, except in the Brahmaputra Valley and Orissa, where a slight excess of the normal was received. The largest average fall of the week was again reported from Tenasserim, which received an average of 17·47 inches at its two stations of Moulmein and Thaton. The rainfall of the week was generally in excess of the normal in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces and Berar.

The variations from the normal of the rainfall of the period 3rd to 23rd June differ in no material respects from those of the week. An excess has been received in the provinces of the Punjab, North-Western and Central Provinces, and Berar, and also in the divisions of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the Madras East Coast (North). In all other divisions the rainfall is more or less in defect. The defect is absolutely greatest in Arakan, and most striking when considered as a percentage of the normal in South Madras.

The largest amounts of rain received during the week were the following:

West Coast districts.—Bavda (Kolhapur) 20·99 inches, Tellicherry (Calicut) 13·95 inches, Rajapur (Ratnagiri) 13·77 inches, and Karkal (South Kanara) 13·04 inches.

Punjab.—Dharamsala 19·41 inches, Dasuya (Hoshiarpur) 15·66 inches, Pathankote (Gurdaspur) 15·25 inches, Jullundur 14·05 inches, and Zira (Ferozepore) 13·42 inches.

Tenasserim.—Moulmein 18·17 inches, and Thaton 16·77 inches.

Snowfall.—An interesting report from a chauki on the Niti Pass leading into Thibet was received during the week from the Deputy Commissioner of the Garhwal district. The snowfall of the past winter is stated to have been abnormally heavy in the vicinity of the pass and also in Thibet, where it has been the cause of heavy loss in live stock. The accumulation of snow on the pass at the beginning of June was estimated at from 15 to 18 feet, and it was only with great difficulty that the pass was crossed lately by a few Thibetans, who say that they have never seen such snow.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 23rd, 1894. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from June 3rd to June 23rd, 1894. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	17·47	8·77	+ 8·70	43·52	28·85	+ 51
	Lower Burma	4·26	4·17	+ 0·09	13·30	12·89	+ 3
	Central Burma	2·73	3·41	— 0·68	9·06	11·21	— 19
	Upper Burma	1·40	?	?	2·92	?	?
	Arakan	6·98	13·69	— 6·71	25·62	40·34	— 36
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2·45	5·05	— 2·60	11·45	15·19	— 25
	Assam (Surma)	8·09	10·29	— 2·20	24·45	27·12	— 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·70	3·56	+ 1·14	9·71	11·08	— 12
	Deltaic Bengal	2·21	2·89	— 0·68	7 95	7·93	0
	Central Bengal	1·33	2·97	— 1·64	5·74	7·50	— 23
	North Bengal	2·56	6·75	— 4·19	10·34	17·82	— 42
	Orissa	3·23	2·36	+ 0·87	6 63	5·18	+ 28
	Chota Nagpur	2·33	2·56	— 0·23	7·27	5·42	+ 34
	Bihar (South)	1·65	1·77	— 0·12	3·30	3 62	— 9
	Do. (North)	1·21	2·78	— 1·57	4 17	5·91	— 39
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·46	1·18	+ 0·28	2·65	2·36	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	1·81	1·51	+ 0·30	3·66	3·02	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	2·47	1·19	+ 1·28	3·14	2·21	+ 42
	Do. (North)	3·12	1·40	+ 1·72	3·88	2·70	+ 44
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·50	0·98	+ 0·52	2·50	1·91	+ 31
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·78	0·74	+ 0·04	1·72	1·36	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	3·45	1·32	+ 2·13	5·57	2 66	+ 109
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	3·81	0·52	+ 3·29	4·26	0·88	+ 384
	Do. (Central)	1·43	0·71	+ 0·72	2·66	1·17	+ 127
	Do. (Submontane)	7·81	0 84	+ 6 97	8·20	1·46	+ 462
	Do. (Hill Districts)	9·06	2·26	+ 6 80	11·49	4 57	+ 152
	Do. (North-West)	2·06	0·42	+ 1 64	2·39	0·89	+ 169
	Do. (West)	0 18	0 19	- 0 01	0·55	0·38	+ 45
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	6·76	7·79	— 1·03	23·23	27·00	— 14
	Madras (South Central)	0·04	1·01	— 0·97	1·48	3·77	— 68
	Coorg	9·22	6 23	+ 2·99	19·35	18 69	+ 4
	Mysore	0·63	0·97	— 0 34	1·98	3·35	— 41
	Konkan	5·56	6·09	— 0·53	22 66	18 66	+ 21
	Bombay Deccan	1·56	0·89	+ 0 67	5·35	3 84	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Khandesh	0 67	0·85	— 0·18	3 03	3·50	— 13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2 65	1·81	+ 0 84	6·09	5·45	+ 12
	Central Provinces (West)	3·17	2·19	+ 0·98	6 00	4·91	+ 22
	Ditto (Central)	4·02	2 69	+ 1·33	7·06	5·02	+ 41
	Ditto (East)	3·83	2·70	+ 1·13	7 83	5 57	+ 41
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	1·67	1·72	— 0·05	6 89	3·08	+ 124
	Kathiawar	2·18	0·95	+ 1·23	6·73	1·64	+ 310
	Sind	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·07	0·11	— 36
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1·64	1·79	— 0·15	3·67	4·71	— 22
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·71	0·92	+ 0·79	3·75	2·29	+ 63
	Rajputana (West)	3·88	0·50	+ 3·38	5·40	1·22	+ 343
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1·67	1·30	+ 0·37	4·00	3·14	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·73	1·76	+ 0·97	5·72	6·34	— 10
	Hyderabad (South)	0·36	1·19	— 0 83	1·49	3·19	— 53
	Madras (Central)	0·16	0·46	— 0·30	0·94	1·88	— 50
	East Coast (Central)	0·53	0·69	— 0·16	1·78	2·01	— 11
	Ditto (South)	0·22	0·39	— 0·17	0·80	1·41	— 43
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·18	— 0·16	0·11	0·82	— 87

SIMLA, *28th June 1894*.

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and Circars, except Kistna; elsewhere, excepting the Southern districts and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, light to moderate showers. Rain wanted in many districts, especially the Southern. Cultivation and sowing generally proceeding favourably. Standing crops good, but need rain in parts. Pasture improving and fodder abundant. Cattle in good condition. Prices continue at a very high level, and are rather dearer in many districts, chiefly in the southern half of the Presidency and in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; more required in four districts. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of fourteen districts. Sowing continues in parts of eighteen districts, but retarded in two owing to want of rain. Transplanting commenced in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 243.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rain fell generally, but the amount received is below normal, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. At the close of the week monsoon conditions were more strongly developed. Prospects of all standing crops, including early rice and jute, continue favourable. The harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of North and East Bengal. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water are plentiful. The price of common rice is high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere normal. In Tipperah slight distress continues to be reported from parts of the Brahmanbaria sub-division and from thana Muradnagar in the Sadr sub-division. In this area the rainfall has been satisfactory, and a bumper early rice and jute crop is expected.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th June.*—The rainfall has been general and somewhat heavy in many districts. Agricultural operations have begun everywhere. Sugarcane is flourishing. Supplies are ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Spring crops are being gleaned. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops commenced. Standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are said to be good to average. Recent rains are beneficial. Crops on the banks of the Ravi river are greatly damaged by the recent heavy floods. The Indus in Dera Ismail Khan is also in flood. An insect called *muchhal* (a cricket of the genus *gryllodes*) is causing much damage in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices high in three districts, and rising in two others; low in five districts, normal in one, and falling in two others.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th June.*—The rainfall has been heavy throughout the provinces. Saugor has registered as much as 12 inches and Damoh 5 inches. In Saugor the number on relief works for three tahsils is 5,598, of which 1,384 are men; figures for Saugor tahsil not received. In Damoh the number has fallen, and stands at 1,323 persons. No gratuitous relief. Saugor imported 39,236 and Damoh 14,952 maunds of grain. Prices remain almost stationary at Saugor, and are now—wheat $13\frac{3}{4}$, gram $18\frac{1}{2}$, and rice 10 seers, and in Damoh wheat sells at $10\frac{5}{8}$ seers, gram at $13\frac{9}{16}$, and rice at $10\frac{1}{16}$. In the adjacent districts they are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur,

at 13½ seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad; gram at 23, 24 and 20½ seers respectively, and rice at 9 seers in Narsinghpur. Sowing and transplanting of rice in progress in Chhattisgarh.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rainfall general, and, except in one district, sufficient for the present. Ploughing for the main paddy crop has become general throughout the province, and nurseries for the same crop are under preparation in several districts. Cotton, maize, and sesamum are being sown. Standing crops are promising, but damage has been done by floods in one district. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices below normal, but with rising tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Prospects of tea good in Sylhet; backward in Nowgong and Sibsagar. Blight is reported from Cachar. Condition of cattle fair and fodder abundant, except in parts of Sylhet. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th June.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice continues. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Sowing of rice continues. Prospects of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle abundant. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot and cloudy. Land being prepared for next rain crop. Cotton sowing in progress throughout the province. Insufficiency of fodder still continues in the Akola and Ellichpur talukas. Water-supply adequate. Prices risen in Buldana and Wun.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices continue normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week; the fall was sufficient. In parts of Gwalior and the Neemuch district sowing has commenced, and is in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock in indifferent condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and parts of Goona; in fairly good condition in other Agencies. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Prices rising above normal in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar; continue at normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Good rainfall in Marwar, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, Kotah, Harowti, Ajmere, Kishengarh, and Kerauli; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations going on. Agricultural stock generally good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices risen in two States, fluctuating in two, falling in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 26th June.*—Steady rain for two days in the week. Barley and wheat standing crops especially have suffered by floods in villages along the river, which is now going down. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Ploughing for autumn crops in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Heavy showers throughout the week. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	Week ending 17th June 1893.			Week ending 16th June 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 17th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings: Total.	Earnings: Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings: Total.	Earnings: Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	9,38,476	574	1,683	9,99,403	594	2,48,92,167	2,68,08,536	19,16,369	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,05,136	122	862	94,421	110	38,36,655	40,27,127	1,90,472	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,03,424	138	752	1,30,369	173	27,39,067	30,39,733	3,00,666	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,009	48	21	1,918	91	48,553	50,648	2,095	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	296	1,699	4,31,745	254	1,719	4,95,430	288	1,22,49,224	1,34,28,403	11,79,179	.
South Indian	157	1,043	1,53,844	148	1,042	1,61,763	155	38,52,576	34,50,045	...	4,02,531
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	109	1,156	1,33,571	116	1,164	1,56,786	135	29,55,682	32,12,688	2,57,006	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	102	756	1,01,984	135	756	1,19,010	157	29,93,762	29,83,867	.	9,895
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,927	67	215	14,411	67	3,87,619	4,75,315	87,696	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	.		...		17	810	48	.	19,963	19,963	.
Máyavaram-Mutupet				.	54	4,141	77		(*d*) 38,357	38,357	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	19,84,116	244	8,295	21,78,462	263	5,39,55,305	5,75,34,682	35,79,377	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	229	2,509	6,01,231	240	2,507	6,19,912	247	1,37,54,218	1,52,19,095	14,54,877	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,04,757	238	797	2,14,991	270	45,60,400	50,73,528	5,13,128	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	250	777	1,73,783	224	813	2,02,410	249	46,15,257	54,59,188	8,43,931	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,726	110	125	21,860	175	3,06,709	3,74,294	7,585	...
East Coast (state)	55	91	(*g*) 3,271	36	266	25,332	95	(*g*) 87,703	5,88,046	5,00,343	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,18,794	163	730	1,0 ,467	144	39,85,854	35,55,951	...	4,29,903
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,919	77	25	1,631	65	28,423	27,788		635
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	411	51	8	510	64	11,448	11,456	8	...
TOTAL	231	4,055	10,77,592	218	5,271	11,97,113	226	2,74,10,012	3,03,09,346	28,99,334	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	610	1,490	7,65,817	514	1,490	6,09,600	409	2,25,72,800	2,17,54,319	.	8,18,481
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	3,02,051	655	461	3,08,000	668	86,93,533	89,63,468	2,69,935	...
Madras	242	840	2,01,281	240	840	2,11,812	252	48,83,103	46,75,959	.	2,07,144
TOTAL	525	2,791	12,69,149	455	2,791	11,29,412	405	3,61,49,436	3,53,93,746	..	7,55,690
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,893	43,31,157	273	16,347	44,99,987	275	11,75,14,753	12,32,37,774	57,23,021	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	21,182	132	161	22,796	142	5,58,341	6,57,175	98,834	...
Tarkessur	277	22	4,502	205	22	7,096	323	1,52,248	1,65,236	12,988	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	9,445	141	67	7,ʳ29	112	1,91,141	2,29,887	38,746	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	6,197	79	78	10,308	132	2,37,643	2,57,177	19,534	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	237	51	14,166	278	51	14,196	278	2,89,011	2,86,400		2,611
TOTAL	155	379	55,492	146	379	61,925	163	14,28,384	15,95,875	1,67,491	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	41,270	124	333	64,393	193	13,82,794	14,53,527	70,733	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,339	103	13	1,020	78	33,612	34,835	1,223	.
Rájpura-Bhatinda	124	108	13,020	121	108	15,659	147	3,22,715	3,82,862	60,147	...
Kolar-Gold fields		..	...		10	2,292	229	...	(*i*) 4,358	4,358	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	104	331	35,496	107	362	27,792	77	8,21,368	7,46,208	..	75,160
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	6,111	66	93	7,030	76	1,83,187	2,19,076	35,889	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,423	84	29	2,235	77	58,675	64,302	5,627	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,004	69	72	4,120	57	1,47,503	1,44,747	...	2,756
TOTAL	125	979	1,04,663	107	1,030	1,24,741	122	29,49,854	30,49,915	1,00,061	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	47,712	143	334	25,768	77	12,36,757	10,82,211	...	1,54,526
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	46	2,869	62	46	3,120	68	(*k*) 28,371	76,942	48,571	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	16,587	46	364	24,400	67	4,34,534	6,57,324	2,22,790	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,676	82	94	5,295	56	1,57,862	1,69,305	11,443	...
TOTAL	93	838	74,844	89	838	58,583	70	18,57,504	19,85,782	1,28,278	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,089	45,66,156	252	18,584	47,45,236	255	12,37,50,495	12,98,69,346	61,18,851	..

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
Total earnings from 2nd April to 16th June 1894.
Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section from the date of opening, *viz.*, 20th February 1893.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 16th June 1893.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from 19th April to 17th June 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI of 1894-95.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94	Week ending 17th June 1893. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Total	Week ending 17th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 16th June 1894. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th June 1894. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th June 1894. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st April to 17th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	602	1,634	9,38,476	574	1,683	9,99,403	594	1,17,[illegible]0,830	1,22,60,063	5,29,233	.
Bengal-Nágpur	149	863	1,05,136	122	862	94,4[illegible]1	110	17,57,694	16,71,593		86,101
Indian Midland	132	752	1,03,474	138	752	1,30,363	173	1[illegible],95,015	14,85,584	1,59,966	.
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,009	48	21	1,915	91	19,332	24,259	4,927	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	261	1,699	4,31,745	254	1,719	4,95,430	285	57,97,339	65,73,954	7,75,985	.
South Indian	144	1,043	1,53,844	145	1,042	1,01,70[illegible]	155	18,41,213	17,08,076		1,33,137
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	103	1,156	1,33,571	116	1,104	1,56,78	155	15,14,103	16,67,007	1,52,898	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	132	756	1,01,384	135	756	1,19,010	1[illegible]7	14,[illegible]7,010	15,32,568	95,558	.
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	14,927	67	215	14,411	67	1,78,031	2,12,329	34,298	..
Pálanpur-Deesa	41				17	810	45		9,823	9,823	..
Mayavaram-Mutupet	.				54	4,141	77	.	(*d*) 38,357	38,357	...
TOTAL	250	8,147	19,84,116	244	8,285	21,78,46[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,5[illegible],71,836	2,71,83,643	16,11,807	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	232	2,509	[illegible],01,231	240	2,507	6,1[illegible],312	247	62,96,[illegible]08	69,73,013	6,76,805	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,64,757	238	797	[illegible]14,091	270	21,94,903	24,53,333	2,58,430	..
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6′ gauges)	309	777	1,73,78[illegible]	224	813	2,02,410	243	20,13,347	22,68,475	2,55,128	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,[illegible]26	110	125	21,860	175	1,63,489	1,73,457	9 968	...
East Coast (state)	66	91	(*g*)3,271	30	266	25,33[illegible]	95	(*g*) 60,095	3,17,113	2,57,018	.
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,18,734	163	730	1,05,467	144	15,00,19[illegible]	13,37,764	...	1,62,428
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	43	25	1,919	77	25	1,6[illegible]1	65	15,149	13,396	.	1,753
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	411	51	8	510	64	5,058	5,485	427	...
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,77,892	218	5,271	11,92,11[illegible]	226	1,22,48,441	1,35,42,036	12,93,595	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	510	1,43[illegible]	7,05,817	514	1,430	6,03,600	409	1,10,07,031	95,02,996		15,04,035
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,02,0[illegible]1	655	461	3,08,000	668	46,30,7[illegible]1	47,11,470	80,709	
Madras	[illegible]38	840	2,01,[illegible]1	240	840	2,11,81[illegible]	[illegible]	22,34,5[illegible]	[illegible]1,47,3[illegible]4		87,518
TOTAL	449	2,791	12,00,149	435	2,791	11,29,412	405	1,78,72,644	1,63,61,800	.	15,10,844
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	15,893	43,31,157	273	16,347	44,99,367	275	5,56,9[illegible] 921	5,70,87,479	13,94,558	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	130	101	21,182	132	161	2[illegible] 796	14[illegible]	2,77,382	3,35,[illegible]74	58,292	
Tarkessur	253	22	4,502	205	22	[illegible]	3[illegible]3	74 175	80,687	6,512	.
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	9,445	141	67	7,523	112	1,16,5[illegible]1	1,05,356		11,435
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	6,197	73	78	10,308	132	1,14,893	1,18,711	3,818	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	235	51	14,160	275	51	14,106	278	1,54 754	1,54 358		396
TOTAL	161	379	55,492	146	379	[illegible]1,92	163	7,38,025	7,94,816	56,791	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	41,[illegible]0	124	333	64,393	1[illegible]	[illegible],31 149	7,26,021	94,872	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,339	103	13	1,[illegible]0	78	13,614	15,313	2,699	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	1[illegible]9	108	13,020	131	108	15 853	147	1,63,[illegible]90	1,94,451	30,764	
Kolar-Goldfields					10	[illegible], 9[illegible]	2[illegible]9		(*i*) 4,358	4 358	
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*j*)	95	331	35,490	107	362	[illegible]7,792	77	3,77,592	3,54,903		22,689
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	75	93	6,111	66	93	7,030	70	89,095	99,497	10,402	
Kolhápur	77	29	2,423	84	29	2,235	77	26,881	33,783	6,902	
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,004	69	72	4,120	57	74,807	72,024		2,873
TOTAL	115	979	1,04,663	107	1,020	1,24,741	122	13,78,918	15,03,353	1,24,435	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Purbandar	118	334	47,712	143	334	25,768	77	6,61,235	5,27,896	.	1,33,339
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,869	62	46	3,120	68	(*k*) 28,371	38,393	10,022	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	16,587	46	364	24,400	67	1,95,288	3,01,491	1,06,203	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	67	94	7,676	82	94	5,295	56	77,980	83,886	5,906	...
TOTAL	81	838	74,844	89	838	58,583	70	9,62,874	9,51,666		11,208
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	45,66,156	252	18,584	47,45,236	255	5,87,72,738	6,03,37,314	15,64,576	

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*d*) Total earnings from 2nd April to 16th June 1894.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 16th June 1894.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from 12th April to 17th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

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